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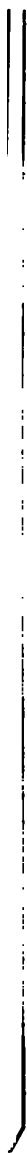












*v. S. H. 1828*  
**RUDIMENTS**

302

OF THE

**GREEK LANGUAGE.**

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FOR THE USE OF THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

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**SECOND EDITION.**

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**TO**

**THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, A.M.**

**RECTOR OF THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY**

**AND**

**PROFESSOR-ELECT OF ROMAN LITERATURE**

**IN THE**

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

THE strict attention which in this edition has been applied to the condensation of the rules has allowed many important additions to be introduced without proportionally increasing the bulk of the volume. The greater part of the observations, which were formerly printed on a smaller type and interspersed throughout the volume, will now be found with some new matter in a separate appendix. The valuable suggestions, with which the compiler has been favoured since the first appearance of the work, induce him to hope that he has now in some measure attained his original object of combining within reasonable limits the requisites of a first and second Greek Grammar.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON

THE DIFFERENT DIALECTS WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE  
LANGUAGE OF ANCIENT GREECE.

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THE original language of the tribes who first inhabited Greece, appears at an early period to have branched off into two fundamental dialects, the Doric, and the Ionic or old Attic. A branch of the former was the Æolic, and of the latter, the Attic strictly so denominated.

The nearest approach to the primitive language of Greece appears to exist in the writings of Homer and Hesiod, who continued to be the models of the Epic style of poetry long after it had ceased to exist as a spoken dialect.

This language denominated the *Epic*, as being exclusively appropriated to that description of poetry, is considered by some to have been formed and adopted by the *first* Epic writers\* "out of the manifold phraseology of their age," and never to have existed as the speech of any Greek tribe. But it is more probable that Homer and Hesiod wrote in the language which then prevailed in ordinary life, divested in the process of poetical refinement of some of its colloquial asperities, and that the same dialect would have been discovered in the prose compositions of that age, had any such existed and descended to modern times. It may be observed, however, that the

\* Buttman.



language of the *later* Epic writers was not a spoken language, but merely an imitation and adoption of the Homeric dialect, when it had fallen into disuse as a living language.

The Doric dialect prevailed in Doris, in the Peloponnesus among the Messenians, Lacedæmonians, and Argives, in the islands of Crete and Sicily, and in some of the Greek colonies in the south of Italy. It is a rough, unpolished speech, delighting particularly in the broad open sound of the vowel  $\alpha$ , which it uses for  $\eta$  and  $\omega$ . From the simplicity which distinguished it, the Doric was employed as the language of pastoral life, and was retained in the choral songs and some of the Anapæstic systems of dramatic compositions. It is found pure in the works of Archimedes and the remains of Archytas, with an infusion of Epic forms in the pastorals of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, and also in the Odes of Pindar, in which there is a considerable approach to the Epic style.

The Æolic dialect is represented as resembling the Doric in its rough and unpolished character, and predominated in Bœotia, and the neighbouring districts of Græcia Propria, in the Æolian colonies of Asia Minor, and some of the adjacent islands. It substitutes the *soft breathing* for the *aspirate*, and delights in such combinations of sounds, as  $\beta\rho\delta\omicron\nu$  for  $\rho\delta\omicron\nu$ ,  $\delta\pi\pi\alpha\tau\alpha$  for  $\delta\mu\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ ,  $\delta\rho\omega$  for  $\delta\rho\omega$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\chi\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ . But its principal distinction was the *digamma* or double gamma ( $\gamma$ ), a character supposed to be nearly equivalent in sound to the modern F or V, which the Æolic continued to retain after it had been rejected by the other dialects. Few specimens of this speech have come down to modern times, except the lyric fragments of Sappho and Alcæus, who were natives of the Æolic colony of the island of Lesbos.

From the coincidences observable not in words only, but even in phraseology, as well as in the absence of the Dual number which the Æolic never adopted, this dialect more than any other appears to have been the model upon which the Latin language was constructed.

The Ionic dialect found its way from Attica and Achaia, where it originally flourished, to the opposite coast

of Asia Minor, and the adjacent islands. Here, in consequence of the intercourse which prevailed between the Grecian settlers and their new neighbours, it assumed somewhat of an Asiatic complexion, and was gradually softened down into the smooth, harmonious language, which we find in Herodotus. Its favourite letter is  $\eta$ , which it uses for  $\alpha$  and  $\epsilon$ , and it indulges particularly in a concurrence of vowels, which it produces by rejecting consonants, and resolving diphthongs. It also makes a sparing use of the aspirate letters, and permits the rejection of the augment of verbs. Besides Herodotus, Hippocrates the father of medicine, and Anacreon in his genuine compositions, which comprehend the fragments collected by Ursinus, and some other remains, with a few only of the poems generally ascribed to him, used this dialect.

The Attic dialect at first differed little from the Ionic; but afterwards, permitting an intermixture from the speech of the neighbouring Doric and Æolic tribes, and, when the spirit of commercial enterprise began to create a more extended intercourse, adopting even idioms and expressions from foreign languages, it assumed a peculiar character of its own, and soon attained a high degree of refinement, pursuing a middle course between the harshness of the Doric, and the Asiatic softness and delicacy of the Ionic. Its distinguishing feature is the preference which it gives to  $\omega$ , using it instead of  $\alpha$ , and indulging in contractions and the harsh sibilant sound of  $\xi$ , which the *Old* writers in some situations prefer to  $\sigma$ ; the *New* substitute  $\tau\tau$  for  $\sigma\sigma$ . It was used in Athens, and the adjacent territory, and from the political influence which the Athenians generally possessed among the Grecian states, as well as from the number and celebrity of their writers, it in time took precedence of all others, and became the language in which prose writers at least, of whatever tribe and country, almost exclusively wrote.

This dialect, stripped of some of its peculiarities, formed the basis of what the Grammarians call the *κοινή διαλέκτος*. *This became the ordinary language of all Greece, at least*

its written language, after the time of Alexander the Great. "It may with great probability be supposed that the *lingua communis* first came into general use, when the different states of Greece became, as it were, one people, by falling under the dominion of the Romans." *Bishop Horsley's Prosod.* p. 51, 52.

The Attic is usually distinguished into *Old*, *Middle*, and *New*. Solon the lawgiver wrote in the *Old* Attic, which is really identical with Ionic, and ought to have no separate name; Thucydides the historian, and the tragic writers Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, with Aristophanes the writer of comedy, Plato and Xenophon, adopted the style of the *Middle*, which ought to be termed the *Old*, and only two divisions drawn; some of these writers however approached nearer than others to the *New*; Demosthenes and the other orators, with the later writers of comedy, embraced the *New*.

The Attic being thus acknowledged as the most classical, as well as the most general of all the dialects spoken in Ancient Greece, is assumed as the basis of every ordinary grammar for the attainment of a knowledge of the Greek language.

After the final settlement of the Macedonian empire, under the mild and liberal administration of the successors of Alexander, a mixed language arose, which comprised not only the peculiarities of the common dialect, but also foreign expressions and modes of speech. This is termed *Hellenistic* Greek, and is the language employed by that class of writers called the Alexandrine, by the translators of the Old Testament and the writers of the New, and indeed by all to whom Greek was not a native language.

# RUDIMENTS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

## THE ALPHABET.

The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters, viz.

Character.	Power.	Name.	Character.	Power.	Name.
A α	a	Alpha	N ν	n	Nu
B β	b	Beta	Ξ ξ	x	Xi
Γ γ	g <i>hard</i>	Gamma	Ο ο	ō	Omícron
Δ δ	d	Delta	Π π	p	Pi
Ε ε	ē	Epsilon	Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Ζ ζ	z	Zeta	Σ σ	s	Sigma
Η η	ē	Eta	Τ τ	t	Tau
Θ θ	th	Theta	Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Ι ι	i	Iota	Φ φ	ph	Phi
Κ κ	k	Kappa	Χ χ	ch	Chi
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Μ μ	m	Mu	Ω ω	ō	Omēga

Seven of these are *vowels* : ε, ο, short ; η, ω, long ; α, ι, υ, doubtful.

Of the seventeen *consonants*, nine are *mutes* :

three <i>soft</i> ,	π	κ	τ
three <i>intermediate</i> ,	β	γ	δ
three <i>aspirate</i> ,	φ	χ	θ

These, when read perpendicularly, form the three orders of *mutes*, each *soft* consonant having its corresponding *intermediate* and *aspirate*.

From the organs with which they are pronounced, π, β, φ, are termed *labials* ; κ, γ, χ, *gutturals* ; τ, δ, θ, *dentals*.

Four are *liquids*,  $\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho$ , which, with the sibilant  $\varsigma$ , are also termed *semivowels*.

Three are *double consonants*,  $\zeta, \xi, \psi$ , composed of any letter of each of the three orders of mutes, and  $\varsigma$ .

$\pi\varsigma$	$\beta\varsigma$	$\phi\varsigma$	form $\psi$ ;
$\kappa\varsigma$	$\gamma\varsigma$	$\chi\varsigma$	form $\xi$ ;
$(\tau\varsigma)$	$\delta\varsigma$	$(\varsigma\varsigma)$	form $\zeta$ .

There are twelve *diphthongs*: six *proper*,  $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \omicron\upsilon$ ; and six *improper*,  $\eta\upsilon, \omega\upsilon, \upsilon\iota, \alpha\prime, \eta\prime, \omega\prime$ , the last three having  $\iota$  subscribed.

### BREATHINGS.

There are two *breathings*, the one or other of which is prefixed to all words beginning with a vowel:

the *soft* breathing represented thus ( $\prime$ );

the *rough* or *aspirate*, thus ( $\prime\prime$ ).

The soft breathing has no perceptible power; the aspirate is equivalent to the modern  $h$ .

### ACCENTS.

There are three *accents*: the *acute* marked from right to left, thus ( $\acute{\prime}$ ); the *grave* from left to right, thus ( $\grave{\prime}$ ); the third, called the *circumflex*, combines the force of the other two, and is represented thus ( $\sim$ ).

### PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are eight *Parts of Speech*: *Noun, Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction*.

The Noun, Article, Adjective, and Pronoun, are declined by *Genders, Numbers, and Cases*.

There are three Genders; the *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*.

There are three Numbers; the *Singular, Dual, and Plural*. The Singular denotes one; the Plural, more than one; the Dual, two, or a pair.

There are five Cases; the *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Vocative*.

### General Rules.

Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike in all the Numbers; and these Cases in the Plural end always in  $\alpha$ .

The Nominative and Vocative Plural are always alike.

The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Dual are alike; as also the Genitive and Dative.

## DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

There are three Declensions corresponding to the first three Declensions in Latin.

### FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension has four terminations: two Feminine,  $\eta$ ,  $\alpha$ ; and two Masculine,  $\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\varsigma$ .

#### Terminations of the Cases of the First Declension.

	Singular.				Dual. Plur.	
	Fem.		Masc.		M. or F.	M. or F.
Nom. $\eta$	$\check{\alpha}$	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\eta\varsigma$	$\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\alpha\iota$
Gen. $\eta\varsigma$	$\eta\varsigma$	$\alpha\varsigma$	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\alpha\iota\nu$	$\tilde{\omega}\nu$
Dat. $\eta$	$\eta$	$\alpha$	$\eta$	$\alpha$	$\alpha\iota\nu$	$\alpha\iota\varsigma$
Acc. $\eta\nu$	$\check{\alpha}\nu$	$\bar{\alpha}\nu$	$\eta\nu$	$\bar{\alpha}\nu$	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$
Voc. $\eta$	$\check{\alpha}$	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\eta$	$\check{\alpha}$	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\alpha\iota$

#### EXAMPLES OF NOUNS IN $\eta$ .

##### $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta$ , form, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta$ , form	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\bar{\alpha}$ , two forms	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\alpha\iota$ , forms
G. $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta\varsigma$ , of form	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu$ , of two forms	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\tilde{\omega}\nu$ , of forms
D. $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\tilde{\eta}$ , to form	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\nu$ , to two forms	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\tau$ , to forms
A. $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta\nu$ , form	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\alpha$ , two forms	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ , forms
V. $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta$ , O form	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\alpha$ , O two forms	$\mu\omicron\rho\phi\alpha\iota$ , O forms

So,  $\nu\epsilon\phi\epsilon\lambda\eta$ , a cloud;  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta$ , counsel;  $\nu\upsilon\mu\phi\eta$ , a bride;  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\lambda\eta$ , a herd;  $\kappa\omicron\rho\omega\nu\eta$ , a crow;  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ , a letter.

RULE.—*α* pure and *ρα* have *α* in all the cases of the Singular; *α* not pure in the Accusative and Vocative only.

A vowel is termed *pure* when it is preceded by another vowel.

#### EXAMPLES IN *α*.

*πελειᾶ, a dove, Fem.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πελειᾶ	πελειᾶ	πελειαι
G. πελειας	πελειαιν	πελειῶν
D. πελειᾱ	πελειαιν	πελειαις
A. πελειᾶν	πελειαι	πελειᾶς
V. πελειαι	πελειαι	πελειαι

So, *ἐλαια, an olive*; *καρδια, the heart*; *Θεα, a goddess*; *λυρα, a lyre*; *μαχαира, a knife*; *φαρτερα, a quiver*.

*δοξᾶ, an opinion, Fem.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. δοξᾶ	δοξᾶ	δοξαι
G. δοξης	δοξαιν	δοξῶν
D. δοξῆ	δοξαιν	δοξαις
A. δοξᾶν	δοξα	δοξᾶς
V. δοξα	δοξα	δοξαι

So, *μοῦσα, a muse*; *θύελλα, a storm*; *ρίζα, a root*; *μελισσα, a bee*; *γλωσσα, the tongue*; *ἀκανθα, a thorn*.

RULE.—*ης* and *ας* have the Genitive in *ου*, and form the Vocative by rejecting *ς* of the Nominative. The other cases are like those of *η* and *α*.

#### EXAMPLES IN *ης*.

*τελωνης, a tax-gatherer, Masc.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελωνης	τελωναι	τελωναι
G. τελωνου	τελωναιν	τελωνῶν
D. τελωνῆ	τελωναιν	τελωναις
A. τελωνῆν	τελωναι	τελωνας
V. τελωνῆ	τελωναι	τελωναι

So, ἀκιννακῆς, *a sabre*; χειροτεχνῆς, *a workman*; Ἀτρεΐδης, *the son of Atreus*; Ἀγχισῆς, *Anchises*.

**RULES.**—1. Nouns in τῆς, poetic compounds in πῆς, and national names, have ᾱ in the Vocative; as, ἵπποτῆς, *a horseman*, V. -τα; κυνωπῆς, *an impudent person*, V. -πα; Σκυθῆς, *a Scythian*, V. -θα.

2. Nouns in σῆς have η or ᾱ in the Vocative; as, ληστῆς, *a robber*, V. -στη or -στα.

So, μαθητῆς, *a scholar*; ναυτῆς, *a sailor*; Περσῆς, *a Persian*; σοφιστῆς, *a sophist*; ἀγωνιστῆς, *a wrestler*; ἐραστῆς, *a lover*.

#### EXAMPLES IN ας.

βορέας, *the north-wind*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βορέας	βορέα	βορέαι
G. βορέου	βορέων	βορέων
D. βορέα	βορέων	βορέαις
A. βορέαν	βορέα	βορέας
V. βορέᾱ	βορέα	βορέαι

So, ταμίας, *a steward*; νεανίας, *a youth*; κοχλίας, *a snail*; Αἰνείας, *Aeneas*; Πυθαγόρας, *Pythagoras*; Ἀναξαγόρας, *Anaxagoras*; Τισαγόρας, *Tisagoras*.

#### Dialects of the First Declension.

The Ionians change α into η; as, λυρα, Ionic, λυρη; νεανίας, Ionic, νενηιης.

λυρα, Ion. λυρη.		νεανίας, Ion. νενηιης.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N. λυρη	λυραι	νενηιης	νενηιαι
G. λυρης	λυρεων	νενηιευ	νενηιων
D. λυρη	λυρης or -ησι (ν)	νενηιη	νενηιης or -ησι (ν)
A. λυρην	λυρεας	νενηια	νενηιας
V. λυρη	λυραι	νενηιη	νενηιαι



The Æolians change *η* into *ᾱ* short; the Dorians into *ᾱ* long; as, *νυμφη*, Æolic, *νυμφᾱ*, Doric, *νυμφᾱ*; *ἵπποτης*, Æolic, *ἵπποτᾱ*, Doric, *ἵπποτᾱς*.

*νυμφη*, Æol. -*φᾱ*, Dor. -*φᾱ*. *ἵπποτης*, Æol. -*τᾱ*, Dor. -*τᾱς*.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
	Æol.	Dor.	Æol.	Dor.
N.	<i>νυμφᾱ</i> - <i>φᾱ</i>	<i>νυμφαι</i> - <i>φαι</i>	<i>ἵπποτᾱ</i> - <i>τᾱς</i>	<i>ἵπποται</i> - <i>ται</i>
G.	<i>νυμφας</i> - <i>φας</i>	<i>νυμφᾶων</i> - <i>φᾶν</i>	<i>ἵπποτᾶο</i> - <i>τᾶ</i>	<i>ἵπποτᾶων</i> - <i>τᾶν</i>
D.	<i>νυμφα</i> - <i>φα</i>	<i>νυμφαις</i> - <i>φαις</i>	<i>ἵπποτα</i> - <i>τά</i>	<i>ἵπποταις</i> - <i>ταις</i>
A.	<i>νυμφαν</i> - <i>φαν</i>	<i>νυμφαις</i> - <i>φᾱς</i>	<i>ἵπποταν</i> - <i>ταν</i>	<i>ἵπποταις</i> - <i>τᾱς</i>
V.	<i>νυμφα</i> - <i>φα</i>	<i>νυμφαι</i> - <i>φαι</i>	<i>ἵπποτα</i> - <i>τα</i>	<i>ἵπποται</i> - <i>ται</i>

### CONTRACTION.

Contraction is the shortening of a word by the drawing together of two or more vowels of separate pronunciation into one sound, or by the rejection of a syllable.

There are three modes of contraction; *Crasis*, *Synæresis*, and *Syncope*.

*Crasis* is the mixture of two sounds with a change of the vowels; as, *τειχεος*, *τειχους*.

*Synæresis* is the union of two sounds without a change of the vowels; as, *τειχεῖ*, *τειχει*.

*Syncope* is the elision of a syllable without any mixture or union of sounds; as, *διπλοη*, *διπλῇ*; *ὄφρες*, *ὄφιας*, *ὄφρις*; *βοτρυες*, *βοτρυας*, *βοτρυς*; *ἦλυθον*, *ἦλθον*.

### Contractions of the First Declension.

RULES.—1. *ια* preceded by *ε*, and *αα*, become *ᾱ*; as, *ἔρα*, *ἔρᾱ*, *wool*; *μυαα*, *μυᾱ*, *a pound*; *βορεας*, *βορῆᾱς*, *the north-wind*.

2. *ια* not preceded by *ε*, *η*, and *οη*, become *ῆ*; as, *γεα*, *γῆ*, *the earth*; *γαλεη*, *γαλῆ*, *a weasel*; *διπλοη*, *διπλῆ*, *double*; *Ἑρμιας*, *Ἑρμῆς*, *Mercury*; *Ἀπιλλης*, *Ἀπιλλῆς*, *Apelles*.

3. *ου* of the Genitive absorbs the preceding vowel; as, *Ἑρμοῦ*, *Ἑρμοῦ*.

4. The other cases proceed regularly from the contracted Nominative.

5. The contracted Dual and Plural undergo no change of termination.

## EXAMPLES.

ἔρα, contr. ἔρᾱ. βορεας, c. βορρᾱς. γεα, c. γῆ. Ἑρμεις, c. Ἑρμῆς.

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἔρα ἔρᾱ βορεας βορρᾱς γεα γῆ Ἑρμεις Ἑρμῆς			
G. ἔρας ἔρᾱς βορεου βορρᾱ γεας γῆς Ἑρμειου Ἑρμου			
D. ἔρα ἔρᾱ βορεα βορρᾱ γεα γῆ Ἑρμεια Ἑρμῆ			
A. ἔραν ἔρᾱν βορειαν βορρᾱν γεαν γῆν Ἑρμειαν Ἑρμῆν			
V. ἔρα ἔρᾱ βορεα βορρᾱ γεα γῆ Ἑρμεια Ἑρμῆ			

γαλεη, contr. γαλῆ.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. γαλεη γαλῆ γαλεα γαλᾱ γαλαι γαλαῖ		
G. γαλεης γαλῆς γαλειαν γαλαῖν γαλειῶν γαλῶν		
D. γαλεη γαλῆ γαλειαν γαλαῖν γαλαις γαλαῖς		
A. γαλειην γαλῆν γαλαια γαλᾱ γαλαις γαλαῖς		
V. γαλεη γαλῆ γαλαια γαλᾱ γαλαιαι γαλαῖ		

## SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension has two terminations, *ος* and *ον*. Nouns in *ος* are Masculine, sometimes Feminine; Nouns in *ον* are always Neuter.

## Terminations of the Cases of the Second Declension.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
M. or F. N.	M. F. N.	M. or F. N.
N. <i>ος</i> <i>ον</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>αι</i> <i>α</i>
G. <i>ου</i> <i>ου</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>
D. <i>ω</i> <i>ω</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>οις</i> <i>οις</i>
A. <i>ον</i> <i>ον</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ους</i> <i>α</i>
V. <i>ε</i> <i>ον</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>αι</i> <i>α</i>

EXAMPLES IN *ος*.

ἄνθρωπος, a man, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπω ἄνθρωποι		
G. ἀνθρωπου ἀνθρωπων ἀνθρωπων		
D. ἀνθρωπω ἀνθρωποι ἀνθρωποις		
A. ἀνθρωπον ἀνθρωπον ἀνθρώπους		
V. ἀνθρωπε ἀνθρώπων ἀνθρώποι		

So, ἀγγεῖλος, Masc. *a messenger*; παρθένος, Fem. *a virgin*; ἄγρος, M. *a field*; στέφανος, M. *a crown*; φηγός, F. *a beech-tree*; βαρβίτος, M. or F. *a harp*.

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EXAMPLES IN *ον*.

ῥόδον, *a rose*, Neut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ῥόδον	ῥόδω	ῥόδα
G. ῥόδου	ῥόδαιν	ῥόδων
D. ῥόδω	ῥόδοιν	ῥόδοις
A. ῥόδον	ῥόδω	ῥόδα
V. ῥόδον	ῥόδω	ῥόδα

So, παῖδιον, *a child*; φαρμακον, *a drug*; μετρον, *a measure*; μῆλον, *an apple*; ἔργον, *a work*; ἱματίον, *an outer garment*.

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*Dialects of the Second Declension.*

The Attic dialect makes the Vocative like the Nominative, and has *ω* in the termination of every case.

ναός, Att. νεώς, *a temple*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νεώς	νεώ	νεψ
G. νεώ	νεῶν	νεῶν
D. νεῶ	νεῶν	νεῶς
A. νεῶν	νεώ	νεώς
V. νεώς	νεώ	νεψ

So, ταώς, M. *a peacock*; λαγώς, M. *a hare*; λεώς, M. *a people*; ἄλως, F. *a thrashing-floor*; καλώς, M. *a cable*.

ἀνωγειον, Att. ἀνωγειων, *a hall*, Neut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνωγειων	ἀνωγειω	ἀνωγειω
G. ἀνωγειω	ἀνωγειων	ἀνωγειων
D. ἀνωγειψ	ἀνωγειων	ἀνωγειψς
A. ἀνωγειων	ἀνωγειω	ἀνωγειω
V. ἀνωγειων	ἀνωγειω	ἀνωγειψ

So, βαθυγειων, *deep soil*; χρεώς, N. *debt*.

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The other dialects of this declension are exhibited in the following example.

λογος, *a speech*, Masc.

N. λογος	λογω	λογοι
G. λογου, Ep. -οιο, D. λογουιν, Poet. -οιῖν	λογωιν, Poet. -οιῖν	λογων
-ω, Poet. -ωο or -ῶο		
D. λογφ, Æ. -ω	λογοιν, Poet. -οιῖν	λογοις, I. -οισι (ν)
A. λογον	λογω	λογους, D. -ως or -ος, Æ. -οις
V. λογε, Att. -ος	λογω	λογω

### Contractions of the Second Declension.

- RULES.—1. εο, οε, and οο become οῦ; as, πλοος, πλοῦς.  
 2. A short vowel before a long one, or a diphthong, is absorbed; as, πλοων, πλῶν; πλοοιν, πλοῖν.  
 3. α of the Neuter absorbs the preceding vowel, and becomes long; as, ὅστεα, ὅστᾱ.  
 4. εε of the Vocative is not contracted; as, ἀδελφιδεε.

### EXAMPLES.

πλοος, contr. πλοῦς, *a voyage*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πλοος πλοῦς	πλωω πλῶ	πλοοι πλῶ
G. πλοου πλοῦ	πλοοιν πλοῖν	πλων πλῶν
D. πλοφ πλφ	πλοοιν πλοῖν	πλοοις πλοῖς
A. πλοον πλοῖν	πλωω πλῶ	πλοους πλοῦς
V. πλοε πλοῦ	πλωω πλῶ	πλοοι πλῶ

So, νοος, *the mind*; ῥοος, *a stream*; Πανθοος, *Panthus*; ἀδελφιδεος, *a nephew*; πορφυρεος, *purple*; χρυσεος, *golden*.

ὅστεον, contr. ὅστοῦν, *a bone*, Neut.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὅστεον ὅστοῦν	ὅστεω ὅστῶ	ὅστεα ὅστᾱ
G. ὅστεου ὅστοῦ	ὀστεοιν ὀστοῖν	ὀστεων ὀστῶν
D. ὀστεφ ὀστφ	ὀστεοιν ὀστοῖν	ὀστεοις ὀστοῖς
A. ὀστεον ὀστοῖν	ὀστεω ὀστῶ	ὀστεα ὀστᾱ
V. ὀστεον ὀστοῖν	ὀστεω ὀστῶ	ὀστεα ὀστᾱ

So the Neuter Adjectives πορφυρεον, *purple*; διπλοον, *double*; χρυσειον, *golden*.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension increases in the Genitive, and has nine final letters, α, ι, υ, ω, ν, β, ς, ξ, ψ, which comprehend a great variety of final syllables.

### FORMATION OF THE CASES.

#### Genitive.

The Genitive of the Third Declension admits of so great a variety of formations, that a correct knowledge of them can be obtained only by observation and experience. The following rules, however, will be found of pretty general application.

**RULES.**—1. The Genitive is formed by adding *ος, ςος, ος*, or *θος*, to the Nominative ; as, *κρατης*, G. *-ῆτος*, a *cup* ; *βῆμα*, G. *-ατος*, a *tribunal*.

2. Final *ς* is rejected from the Nominative before adding these terminations ; as, *ἥρως*, G. *-ωος*, a *hero* ; *λεως*, G. *-ητος*, a *caldron* ; *λαμπας*, G. *-αδος*, a *torch* ; *ὄρνις*, G. *-ίδος*, a *bird*.

3. The latter vowel of the diphthong of the Nominative is rejected along with *ς* ; as, *βασιλευς*, G. *-λεος*, a *king*.

4. The long vowel of the Nominative is changed into the corresponding short vowel in the Genitive ; as, *πατηρ*, G. *-ερος*, a *father*.

5. Final *ος* always, and *ις* and *υς* generally, become *ς* before *ος* of the Genitive ; as, *τείχος*, G. *-ιος*, a *wall* ; *πολις*, G. *-εος*, a *city* ; *πῦν*, G. *-ιος*, a *flock*.

6. *ας* Masculine, *υς* and *ους*, for the most part form their Genitives as if from the obsolete terminations *ανς*, *εις*, *ους* ; as, *ἑλεφας*, G. *-ατος*, an *elephant* ; *Σιμοις*, G. *-εντος*, the *river Simois* ; *ὀδους*, G. *-οντος*, a *tooth*.

7. The Genitive Masculine and Neuter of Adjectives are alike ; as, *φιλοπατρις*, Neut. *-τρι*, G. *-τριδος*, *patriotic* ; *διπους*, Neut. *-πουν*, G. *-ποδος*, *two-footed* ; *ἀληθης*, Neut. *-θης*, G. *-θεος*, *true* ; *ταλας*, (*ταλανς*) Neut. *ταλαν*, G. *ταλανος*, *wretched*.

#### Accusative.

**RULES.**—1. The Accusative is generally formed by changing *ος* of the Genitive into *α* ; as, *κρατῆρος*, A. *-ῆρα*.

2. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, having *ος* pure in the Genitive, form the Accusative by changing *ς* of the Nominative into *ν*; as, *πολις*, -*εος*, A. *πολιν*, a city; *ἰχθυς*, -*υος*, A. *ἰχθυν*, a fish; *καὺς*, *ναος*, A. *καῦν*, a ship; *βοῦς*, *βοός*, A. *βοῦν*, an ox or cow. But *Δις*, *Διός*, *Jupiter*, has *Διᾶ*.

3. Some Nouns in *ις* and *υς*, not having *ος* pure, with the compounds of *πους*, and Adjectives in *υς* -*εος*, make both *α* and *ν*; as, *ἔρις*, -*ιδος*, A. -*ίδα* or -*ιν*, *strife*; *κορυς*, -*υθος*, A. -*υθα* or -*υν*, a *helmet*; *διπυς*, -*οδος*, A. -*πυδα* or -*πουν*, *two-footed*; *ὄζυς*, -*εος*, A. *ὄζυν*, rarely *ὄζεα*, *sharp*.

### Vocative.

RULES.—1. The Vocative is generally like the Nominative; as, *κράτῃ*, V. *κράτῃ*.

Excep.—But *σωτήρ*, a *saviour*, *Ἀπόλλων*, *Apollo*, *Περσεύς*, *Neptune*, have the short vowel in the Voc.; as, *σώτερ*, *Ἀπόλλων*, *Περσεύς*.

2. The short Vowel of the Genitive remains in the Vocative; as, *πατήρ*, -*ερός*, V. *πατέρ*; *Σωκράτης*, -*τεός*, V. *Σωκράτες*, *Socrates*.

3. Final *ς* of the Nominative of Nouns having *ος* pure in the Genitive, except *ης* -*εος*, is rejected in the Vocative; as, *πολις*, -*εος*, V. *πολι*. Also *παῖς*, *παιδος*, a *child*, has *παῖ*.

4. Feminines in *ως* and *ω* have *ῶ* in the Vocative; as, *ἡώς*, V. *ἡῶ*, the *morning*; *Σαπφώ*, V. *Σαπφῶ*, *Sappho*.

5. Proper names in *ας* -*αντος* have *αι*, and sometimes *α*, in the Vocative; *εις* -*εντος* has *εν*; as, *Αἴας*, -*αντος*, V. *Αἴαν*, *Ajax*; *Ἄτλας*, -*αντος*, V. *Ἄτλα*, *Atlas*; *Σιμοίς*, -*εντος*, V. *Σιμοί*, the *river Simois*.

6. The Vocative Masculine of Adjectives is like the Nominative Neuter; as, *ταλας*, Neut. -*αν*, V. *ταλαν*, *wretched*.

7. The Vocative of Participles is like the Nominative; as, *τυπτων*, *striking*; *στας*, *standing*; *τιθείς*, *placing*; *δίδους*, *giving*.

### Dative Plural.

RULES.—1. The Dative Plural is formed from the Dative Singular by inserting *σ* before *ι*; as, *κράτῃ*, D. Pl. *κράτῃσιν*.

2. *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, *κ* are rejected before *σ*; as, *βῆμα*, -*ων*, D. Pl. *βῆμασι*; *λαμπας*, -*αδι*, D. Pl. -*ασι*; *ὄρις*, -*ιθι*, D. Pl. -*ισιν*;

παιαν, -ᾱν, D. Pl. -ᾱσι, a *hymn*; πᾶς, παντι, D. Pl. πᾶσι, *every, all*.

3. The diphthong of the Nominative is resumed in the Dative Plural; as, βασιλευς, -λεῖ, D. Pl. -λεῦσι; χαριεις, -εντι, D. Pl. -ουσι, *graceful*.

Excep.—πους, the foot, has ποσι; οὖς, ὠτες, the ear, ὠσι; κτῆς, a comb, εὐδῆς, and μηδῆς, -ενες, no one, δερμῆς, a courier, (υῖνυς), -ιος, a son, have σι; τρεῖς, three, has τρισι.

4. οντι becomes ουσι; as, δράκων, -οντι, D. Pl. δράκουσι, a *dragon*.

5. Nouns in ηρ -ερος, which reject ε, have ᾶσι; as, πατηρ, πατερος, D. Pl. πατρασι; but γαστήρ, the belly, has γαστήρσι.

6. The poetic Dative Plural is formed by changing ος of the Genitive into εσι or εσσι; as, χεῖρ, the hand, G. χεῖρος, D. Pl. χεῖρεσι or χεῖρεσσι.

### Rules for the Genders.

Although, on account of the variety of final syllables in the Third Declension, no general law for the Gender of Nouns can be deduced from their terminations, a few rules however with respect to some may be given.

RULES.—1. Nouns having -ντος in the Genitive, and Nouns in εως, αν, υν, and ης, are Masculine; as, δράκων, -οντος, a *dragon*; ὀδους, -οντος, a *tooth*; ἐλεφας, -αντος, an *elephant*; βασιλευς, a *king*; παιαν, a *hymn*; φορουν, a *harbour*; σωτηρ, a *saviour*.

Excep.—But γαστήρ, the belly, κηρ, fate, ἀηρ, mist, αἶθερ, serene weather, are Feminine; (ἀηρ and αἶθερ, air, Masc.); contracted Nouns are Neuter; as, ἡρ for ἰαηρ, spring.

2. Nouns in ω, ας -αδος, τῆς -τητος, αυς, and ις, are Feminine; as, ἡχώ, an *echo*; λαμπας, -αδος, a *torch*; κακοτης, -τητος, *mischievous*; ναῦς, a *ship*; πόλις, a *city*.

Excep.—But ὄφις, a *serpent*, ἰχθυς, an *adder*, κερς, a *bug*, μετρης, a kind of measure, κης, a woodworm, λῆς, a *lion*, δελφίς, a *dolphin*, are Masculine; ἰεὺς, a *bird*, τигрис, a *tiger*; Θυς, the shore, Masc. or Fem.; σπαις, σπαιτης, dough, is Neuter.

3. Nouns in α, ι, υ, ας -ατος, ος, ας, ος, ως, are Neuter; as, ὄνομα, a *name*; μέλι, *honey*; ἀστυ, a *city*; κρέας, -ατος, *flesh*; μέρος, a *part*; ἥπαρ, the *liver*; ἥτορ, the *heart*; ὕδωρ, *water*.

*Excep.*—But λάας, or λάε, λάει, a stone, ψαε, a startling, ἰχμε, divine blood, ἔχμε, an ulcer, are Masculine; κρας, κρατος, the head, Masc. or Neut.; πυρ, fire, φως, light, οἰς, the ear, Neuter.

*Terminations of the Cases of the Third Declension.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
M. or F.	N.	M. F. N.	M. or F.	N.	
N.		ε	ες	α	
G. ος	ος	οιν	ων	ων	
D. ι	ι	ωιν	σι (ν)	σι (ν)	
A. α or υ	{ like the Nom.	ι	ας	α	
V.		ε	ες	α	

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

κρατης, a cup, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. κρατης	κρατῆρε	κρατῆρες
G. κρατῆρος	κρατῆρων	κρατῆρων
D. κρατῆρι	κρατῆροιν	κρατῆρσι (ν)
A. κρατῆρα	κρατῆρε	κρατῆρας
V. κρατης	κρατῆρε	κρατῆρες

So, λουτρος, M. a basin; σωτης, M. a saviour, V. σωτηρ; μαρτυρ, -υρος, M. or F. a witness; χειρ, F. the hand; D. Pl. χερσι (ν).

Some Nouns in -εις reject ε in the oblique cases, and have αι in the Dative Plural.

θυγατηρ, a daughter, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θυγατηρ	θυγατεραι -τραι	θυγατερες -τρες
G. θυγατερος -τρος	θυγατεροιν -τροιν	θυγατερων -τρων
D. θυγατερι -τρι	θυγατεροιν -τροιν	θυγατρασι (ν)
A. θυγατερα -τρα	θυγατεραι -τραι	θυγατερας -τρας
V. θυγατερ	θυγατεραι -τραι	θυγατερες -τρες

So, ανηρ, -ερος, ανδρος, a man; Δημητηρ, -τερος, -τρος, F. Ceres; πατηρ, -τερος, -τρος, a father; μητηρ, -τερος, -τρος, a mother; γαστηρ, -τερος, -τρος, F. the belly; D. Pl. γαστήρσι (ν).



αἰών, *an age*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰών	αἰῶνε	αἰῶνες
G. αἰῶνος	αἰῶνοι	αἰώνων
D. αἰῶνι	αἰῶνοιν	αἰῶσι (ν)
A. αἰῶνα	αἰῶνε	αἰῶνας
V. αἰών	αἰῶνε	αἰῶνες

So, Ἑλλήν, M. *a Greek* ; παιάν, M. *a hymn* ; δελφίη, M. *a dolphin* ; φορβήν, M. *a harbour*.

χελιδών, *a swallow*, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χελιδών	χελιδόνε	χελιδόνες
G. χελιδόνος	χελιδόνων	χελιδόνων
D. χελιδόνι	χελιδόνων	χελιδόσι (ν)
A. χελιδόνα	χελιδόνε	χελιδόνας
V. χελιδόν	χελιδόνε	χελιδόνες

So, δαίμων, -νός, M. or F. *a divinity* ; ποιμήν, -ενός, M. *a shepherd*, V. ποιμήν ; κύων, κύνος, M. or F. *a dog*.

δράκων, *a dragon*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. δράκων	δράκοντε	δράκοντες
G. δράκοντος	δράκοντων	δράκοντων
D. δράκοντι	δράκοντων	δράκουσι (ν)
A. δράκοντα	δράκοντε	δράκοντας
V. δράκων	δράκοντε	δράκοντες

So, λέων, -οντος, M. *a lion* ; ὀδούς, -οντος, M. *a tooth*, V. ὀδούς ; Σιμοίς, -εντος, M. *a river of Troy*, V. Σιμοῖν.

ἑλεφας, *an elephant*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἑλεφας	ἑλεφαντε	ἑλεφαντες
G. ἑλεφαντος	ἑλεφαντων	ἑλεφαντων
D. ἑλεφαντι	ἑλεφαντων	ἑλεφασι (ν)
A. ἑλεφанта	ἑλεφαντε	ἑλεφοντας
V. ἑλεφας	ἑλεφαντε	ἑλεφαντες

So, γίγας, -αντος, M. *a giant*; ἵμας, -αντος, M. *a thong*;  
Αἶας, -αντος, M. *Ajax*, V. Αἶαν.

λαίλαψ, *a storm*, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαίλαψ	λαίλαπτε	λαίλαπτες
G. λαίλαπτος	λαίλαπτον	λαίλαπτων
D. λαίλαπι	λαίλαπτον	λαίλαψι (ν)
A. λαίλαπα	λαίλαπτε	λαίλαπτας
V. λαίλαψ	λαίλαπτε	λαίλαπτες

So, Ἀραψ, -ᾶρος, M. *an Arabian*; κοραξ, -ᾶκος, M. *a raven*; τεττιξ, -ῖρος, M. *a grasshopper*; γυνή (γυναιξ), γυναικος, F. *a woman*, V. γυναί; θρίξ, τριχος, F. *hair*, D. Pl. θρίξι (ν); ἀναξ, -ακτος, M. *a prince*, V. ἀναξ, but ἀνα, when addressing *a deity*.

βασιλεὺς, *a king*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλεὺς	βασιλεε	βασιλεες contr. -λεῖς
G. βασιλεος	βασιλεοιν	βασιλεων
D. βασιλεῖ, contr. -λεῖ	βασιλεοιν	βασιλεῦσι (ν)
A. βασιλεα	βασιλεε	βασιλεας -λεῖς
V. βασιλεῦ	βασιλεε	βασιλεες -λεῖς

So, ἱερεὺς, *a priest*; ὄχρεϋς, *a bolt*; δρομεὺς, *a courier*, D. Pl. δρομεσι (ν); Ζεῦς, *Jupiter*, G. Διός, D. Διῖ, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ.

ὄρνις, *a bird*, Masc. or Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄρνις	ὄρνιθε	ὄρνιθες
G. ὄρνιθος	ὄρνιθοιν	ὄρνιθων
D. ὄρνιθι	ὄρνιθοιν	ὄρνισι (ν)
A. ὄρνιθα	ὄρνιθε	ὄρνιθας
V. ὄρνις	ὄρνιθε	ὄρνιθες

So, λαμπάς, -ᾶδος, F. *a torch*; ἐλπίς, -ίδος, F. *hope*; χλαμὺς, -ῦδος, F. *a cloak*; παῖς, παιδος, M. or F. *a child*, V. παῖ.

ἥρως, *a hero*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἥρως	ἥρωε	ἥρωες
G. ἥρωος	ἥρωων	ἥρωων
D. ἥρωϊ	ἥρωϊσι	ἥρωσι (ν)
A. ἥρωα	ἥρωε	ἥρωας
V. ἥρως	ἥρωε	ἥρωες

So, Τρως, -ως, M. *a Trojan*; θως, -ως, M. *a lynx*; ἔρως, -ωτος, M. *love*; φως, φωτος, M. *a man*; λεΐης, -ητος, M. *a caldron*; ἑσθης, -ητος, F. *a vestment*.

ὄφις, *a serpent*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄφις	ὄφις	ὄφεις c. ὄφις
G. ὄφιος	ὄφιοι	ὄφιοι
D. ὄφιϊ c. ὄφι	ὄφιοι	ὄφισι (ν)
A. ὄφιν	ὄφις	ὄφιας ὄφιν
V. ὄφι	ὄφις	ὄφεις ὄφιν

So, πορϋς, -ις, M. or F. *a calf*; δαμᾶλις, -εος, F. *a heifer*; πολις, -εος, F. *a city*; ἰχθυς, -υος, M. *a fish*; βοτρυς, -υος, M. *a cluster of grapes*; ὄφρυς, -υος, F. *the eyebrow*.

κορυς, *a helmet*, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. κορυς	κορυθε	κορυθες
G. κορυθος	κορυθα	κορυθαυ
D. κορυθε	κορυθαυ	κορυθα (ν)
A. κορυθα or -υν	κορυθε	κορυθας
V. κορυς	κορυθε	κορυθες

So, νεηλυς, -υδος, M. or F. *a new-comer*; ἐρις, ιδος, F. *strife*; Παρις, -ιδος, M. *Paris*, V. Παρι; χαρις, -ιτος, F. *favour*. But χαριν properly signifies *favour*, χαριτα, *one of the Graces*.

## EXAMPLES OF NOUNS NEUTER.

*βῆμα, a tribunal, Neut.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βῆμα	βηματι	βηματα
G. βηματος	βηματον	βηματων
D. βηματι	βηματον	βημασι (ν)
A. βῆμα	βηματι	βηματα
V. βῆμα	βηματι	βηματα

So, πρᾶγμα, -ατος, *a thing*; τερας, -ατος, *a prodigy*; γειρας, -ατος, *a reward*; ἥπαρ, -ατος, *the liver*; ὕδωρ, -ατος, *water*.

*ἄστυ, a city, Neut.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄστυ	ἄστεε	ἄστεα C. -τη
G. ἄστεος	ἄστεων	ἄστων
D. ἄστει C. -τι	ἄστειν	ἄστεσι (ν)
A. ἄστυ	ἄστεε	ἄστεα -τη
V. ἄστυ	ἄστεε	ἄστεα -τη

So, πῶν, -εος, *a flock*; δακρυ, -υος, *a tear*; δόρυ, -υος, *a spear*; γόνυ, -υος, *the knee*.

*μερος, a part, Neut.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μερος	μερεε C. -ρη	μερεα C. -ρη
G. μερεος C. -ρους	μερεων -ροῶν	μερεων -ροῶν
D. μερει -ρει	μερεων -ροῶν	μερεσι (ν)
A. μερος	μερεε -ρη	μερεα -ρη
V. μερος	μερεε -ρη	μερεα -ρη

So, ὄρος, -εος, *a mountain*; δνειδος, -εος, *a reproach*; τεχος, -εος, *a wall*; ἀληθες, -εος, *truth*; ἠππομάνης, -εος, *a love-potion*.

*Dialects of the Third Declension.*

The Ionic dialect has η in the penult of the oblique cases instead of ι and α.

βασιλευς, Ionic.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλευς	βασιλῆς	βασιλῆες
G. βασιλῆος	βασιλεῖον	βασιληῶν
D. βασιλῆϊ	βασιλεῖον	βασιλεῦσι
A. βασιλῆᾰ	βασιλῆς	βασιλῆᾰς
V. βασιλεῦ	βασιλῆς	βασιλῆες:

So other Nouns in *ευς*, and less frequently those in *ις* and *ης* -*εος*; as, *πολις*, -*εος*, Ion. -*ηος*, F. *a city*; 'Αρης, -*εος*, Ion. -*ηος*; M. *Mars*; 'Ηρακλης, -*εος*, Ion. -*ῆος*, M. *Hercules*.

The Attic Vocative is commonly like the Nominative, except of Nouns in *ις* and *ως*, which make *αι*. The Genitive, (except when it undergoes contraction, as in proper names in *ης*, Neuters in *ος*, and Adjectives in *ης*, *ης*, *ις*), is in *ιος* instead of *ιος* and *ις*. The Poets make *ις* or *ιςς* instead of *ς* in the Dative Plural.

βασιλευς, Attic, &c.

Sing.	Plur.
N. βασιλευς, Æol. - <i>λης</i>	βασιλεες, Att. - <i>λῆς</i>
G. βασιλεος, Att. - <i>λεως</i> , Dor. - <i>λεως</i>	βασιλεων
D. βασιλει	βασιλεῦσι, Poet. - <i>λησσι</i> (ν)
A. βασιλεᾰ rar. - <i>λῆ</i>	• βασιλεᾰς, Att. - <i>λῆς</i>
V. βασιλεῦ	βασιλεες, Att. - <i>λῆς</i>

ναῦς, *a ship*, Fem. Ionic and Attic.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ναῦς, I. νῆς	ναῖς νῆς	ναῖες, I. A. νῆες, I. νῆες, C. ναῦς
G. ναος, I. νηος, νιος, A. νιος	ναοῖν νιοῖν	ναῶν, I. νῶν, I. A. νῶν
D. ναῖ, I. A. νῆ	ναοῖν νιοῖν	ναυσι, I. νησσι, Poet. νησσι (ν)
A. ναῦν, I. νῆα, νας, γαρ. νῆν	ναῖς νῆς	ναῖς, I. νῆες, νας, C. ναῦς
V. ναῦ, I. νῆ	ναῖς νῆς	ναῖς, I. A. νῆες, I. νῆς, C. ναῦς

So, γυνῶς, *an old woman*, Ion. γυνῶς.

αἰδώς, *shame*, Fem. Æolic and Ionic.

Sing.

N. αἰδώς	
G. αἰδοος c. - <i>δοῦς</i> , Æol. αἰδῶς	
D. αἰδοῖ - <i>δοῖ</i>	
A. αἰδοῖ - <i>δοῖ</i> , Ion. αἰδοῦν, Æol. αἰδῶν	
V. αἰδοῖ	

Σὺ, ἡώς, *the morning*; πειθῶ, *persuasion*; Λητώ, *Latoia*.

*Contractions of the Third Declension.*

**RULES.**—1. α with α or ε becomes α ; α with ο or ω becomes ω ; as, κρεαα, κρεα ; κρεαε, κρεα ; κρεαος, κρεως ; κρεαων, κρεων.

2. ε before a long vowel or a diphthong is absorbed ; as, τριηρεων, τριερων ; τριηρεοιν, τριεροιν.

3. εα becomes η ; but εα with a vowel before it becomes α ; εας of the Acc. Plur. becomes εις ; as, τειχεα, τειχη ; ευκλεα, ευκλεα ; τριηρεας, τριηρεις.

4. εε becomes ει ; but εε of the Dual becomes η ; as, τριηρεε, τριηρεις ; τριηρεε, τριηρεη.

5. ει becomes ει, and οι becomes οι ; as, βασιλει, βασιλει ; αιδοι, αιδοι.

6. εο, εε, and οο become ου ; as, τειχεος, τειχους ; αιματοεν, αιματουν ; αιδοος, αιδοϋς.

7. οα becomes ω, and οας becomes ους ; as, αιδοα, αιδω ; βοας, βοϋς ; μειζονα, μειζοα, μειζω ; μειζονας, μειζοας, μειζους.

8. When a vowel precedes ει or ω, ι of the diphthong is subscribed after contraction ; as, κρεαοιν, κρεων.

9. The vowel after ι, υ, or η, is absorbed ; as, δφρες, δφριας, δφρις ; βοτρυας, βοτρυας, βοτρυς ; υληεις, υλης ; υληεν, υλην.

10. The Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plur. contracted are alike ; as, N. and V. πολεις, A. πολεις, contracted πολεις.

*Special Rules for contractions of the Third Declension.*

**RULE 1.**—Nouns in ης, ες, and ος, having εος in the Genitive, and Feminines in ως and ω contract all the cases in which two vowels meet.

**EXAMPLES.**

τριηρης, a three-oared galley, a trireme, Fem.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τριηρης		τριηρεε -ρη	τριηρεες -ρεις
G. τριηρεος	-ρους	τριηρεων -ροιν	τριηρεων -ρων
D. τριηρει	-ρει	τριηρεοιν -ροιν	τριηρεα (ν)
A. τριηρεα	-ρη	τριηρεε -ρη	τριηρεας -ρεις
V. τριηρες		τριηρεε -ρη	τριηρεες -ρεις

So, πεντηρης, -εος, F. a quinquereme ; Δημοσθενης, -εος, M. Demosthenes ; Σωκρατης, -εος, M. Socrates.

For the contractions of *ei* and *oi*, see *μαρτα*, p. 25 ; of Feminines in *ai* and *oi*, see *αἶδωι*, p. 26.

Proper names in *-κλης* are doubly contracted; thus,

*Ἡρακλεης*, *Hercules*, Masc.

Sing.		Sing.
N. <i>Ἡρακλεης</i>		<i>Ἡρακλῆς</i>
G. <i>Ἡρακλεος</i> -κλεουσ		<i>Ἡρακλεος</i> not -κλοῦς
D. <i>Ἡρακλεϊ</i> -κλεει		<i>Ἡρακλεϊ</i> -κλεῖ
A. <i>Ἡρακλεα</i>		<i>Ἡρακλεα</i> rar. -κλῆ
V. <i>Ἡρακλεες</i> -κλεις		<i>Ἡρακλες</i>

So, *Θεμιστοκλης*, M. *Themistocles* ; *Περικλεης*, M. *Pericles* ; *Νεοκλης*, M. *Neocles*.

**RULE 2.**—Nouns having *ιος* in the Genitive, and *εος* not from *ης*, *ες*, and *ος*, contract the Dative Singular, and the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

For the contractions of *ιαι*, *υι* and *ις* having *ιαι*, see *βασιλις*, p. 23 ; of *υ*, see *ἄρτυ*, p. 25 ; of *ις* and *ι* having *ιαι*, see *ἴφις*, p. 24.

**RULE 3.**—Nouns in *υς* -*υος* contract only the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

EXAMPLE.

*ἰχθυς*, M. *a fish*.

Pl. Nom. and Voc. *ἰχθυες*, Acc. *ἰχθυνας*, c. *ἰχθῦς*.

For other examples see under *ἴφις*, p. 24.

**RULE 4.**—Nouns in *ας* -*ατος* reject *τ*, and contract all the cases in which two vowels meet.

EXAMPLE.

*κρεας*, *flesh*, Neut.

Sing.			Plur.
N. <i>κρεας</i>			<i>κρεατα</i> <i>κρεαα</i> <i>κρεα</i>
G. <i>κρεατος</i> <i>κρεαος</i> <i>κρεως</i>			<i>κρεατων</i> <i>κρεαων</i> <i>κρεων</i>
D. <i>κρεατι</i> <i>κρεαϊ</i> <i>κρεα</i>			<i>κρεασι</i> (ν)
A. <i>κρεας</i>			<i>κρεατα</i> <i>κρεαα</i> <i>κρεα</i>
V. <i>κρεας</i>			<i>κρεατα</i> <i>κρεαα</i> <i>κρεα</i>

Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>κρεατε</i>	<i>κρεαε</i>	<i>κρεα</i>
G. D.	<i>κρεατον</i>	<i>κρεαοιν</i>	<i>κρεων</i>

**RULE 5.**—Comparatives in *ων* reject *ν* in the Accusative Singular, and the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural, and contract the Vowels.

## EXAMPLE.

*μειζων, μειζων, μειζον, greater.*

## Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>μειζων</i>	<i>μειζων</i>	<i>μειζον</i>
G. <i>μειζονος</i>	<i>μειζονος</i>	<i>μειζονος</i>
D. <i>μειζονι</i>	<i>μειζονι</i>	<i>μειζονι</i>
A. <i>μειζονα (-οα) -ω</i>	<i>μειζονα (-οα) -ω</i>	<i>μειζον</i>
V. <i>μειζον</i>	<i>μειζον</i>	<i>μειζον</i>

## Dual.

N. A. V. *μειζονε* ; G. D. *μειζονων*

## Plural.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>μειζονες (-οες) -ους</i>	<i>μειζονες (-οες) -ους</i>	<i>μειζονα (-οα) -ω</i>
G. <i>μειζονων</i>	<i>μειζονων</i>	<i>μειζονων</i>
D. <i>μειζοσι (ν)</i>	<i>μειζοσι (ν)</i>	<i>μειζοσι (ν)</i>
A. <i>μειζονας (-οας) -ους</i>	<i>μειζονας (-οας) -ους</i>	<i>μειζονα (-οα) -ω</i>
V. <i>μειζονες (-οες) -ους</i>	<i>μειζονες (-οες) -ους</i>	<i>μειζονα (-οα) -ω</i>

**RULE 6.**—If the Nominative be contracted, the cases proceed regularly.

## EXAMPLES.

*λᾶας*, contr. *λᾶς*, *a stone*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>λᾶας</i> <i>λᾶς</i>	<i>λᾶας</i> <i>λᾶς</i>	<i>λᾶας</i> <i>λᾶς</i>
G. <i>λᾶας</i> <i>λᾶος</i>	<i>λᾶαοιν</i> <i>λᾶοῖν</i>	<i>λᾶαων</i> <i>λᾶων</i>
D. <i>λᾶαι</i> <i>λᾶϊ</i>	<i>λᾶαοιν</i> <i>λᾶοῖν</i>	<i>λᾶασι</i> or <i>λᾶισσι (ν)</i>
A. <i>λᾶαν</i>	<i>λᾶας</i> <i>λᾶς</i>	<i>λᾶαας</i> <i>λᾶας</i>
V. <i>λᾶας</i> <i>λᾶς</i>	<i>λᾶας</i> <i>λᾶς</i>	<i>λᾶαας</i> <i>λᾶς</i>

So the Neuters *ἄρ*, *spring*, *κῆρ*, *the heart*, *σῆρ*, *tallow*, from *ἰαρ*, *κίαρ*, *στιαρ*.



παιαν, -ᾶν, D. Pl. -ᾶσι, a hymn; πᾶς, παντι, D. Pl. πᾶσι, every, all.

3. The diphthong of the Nominative is resumed in the Dative Plural; as, βασιλευς, -λεῖ, D. Pl. -λεῦσι; χαριεύς, -εντι, D. Pl. -υσι, graceful.

Excep.—πούς, the foot, has ποῖσι; οὖς, ὠτες, the ear, ὠσι; κτῖς, a comb, οἶδυσ, and μαῖδυσ, -ινος, no one, δερμιεύς, a courier, (νίυς), -ιος, a son, have εῖσι; τρεῖς, three, has τρεῖσι.

4. οντι becomes ουσι; as, δρακων, -οντι, D. Pl. δρακονσι, a dragon.

5. Nouns in ηρ -ερος, which reject ε, have ᾶσι; as, πατηρ, πατήρος, πατρός, D. Pl. πατρασι; but γαστήρ, the belly, has γαστήρσι.

6. The poetic Dative Plural is formed by changing ος of the Genitive into εσι or εσσι; as, χεῖρ, the hand, G. χεῖρος, D. Pl. χεῖρεσι or χεῖρεσσι.

### Rules for the Genders.

Although, on account of the variety of final syllables in the Third Declension, no general law for the Gender of Nouns can be deduced from their terminations, a few rules however with respect to some may be given.

**RULES.**—1. Nouns having -ντος in the Genitive, and Nouns in ες, αν, υν, and ης, are Masculine; as, δρακων, -οντος, a dragon; ὀδους, -οντος, a tooth; ἑλεφας, -αντος, an elephant; βασιλευς, a king; παιαν, a hymn; φορουν, a harbour; σωτηρ, a saviour.

Excep.—But γαστήρ, the belly, κηρ, fate, ἄνηρ, mist, αἰθήρ, serene weather, are Feminine; (ἄνηρ and αἰθήρ, air, Masc.); contracted Nouns are Neuter; as, ἡρ for ἱερ, spring.

2. Nouns in ω, ας -αδος, τής -τητος, αυς, and ις, are Feminine; as, ἡχώ, an echo; λαμπας, -αδος, a torch; κακοτης, -τητος, mischief; ναῦς, a ship; πόλις, a city.

Excep.—But ἑρπῖς, a serpent, ἰχθυς, an adder, κερμῖς, a bug, μετρης, a kind of measure, κισ, a woodworm, λῆις, a lion, δελφίς, a dolphin, are Masculine; ἰεὺς, a bird, τρυγίς, a tiger; θύς, the shore, Masc. or Fem.; σταις, dough, is Neuter.

3. Nouns in α, ι, υ, ας -ατος, ος, ας, ος, ως, are Neuter; as, ὄνομα, a name; μέλι, honey; ἄστυ, a city; κρέας, -ατος, flesh; μέρος, a part; ἥπαρ, the liver; ἡτορ, the heart; ὕδωρ, water.

*Excep.*—But λάσ, or λάε, λάε, a stone, ψαε, a starling, ἰχμε, divine blood, ἄχμε, an ulcer, are Masculine; κραε, κρατος, the head, Masc. or Neut.; πυρ, fire, φωε, light, οὔε, the ear, Neuter.

*Terminations of the Cases of the Third Declension.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
M. or F.	N.	M. F. N.	M. or F.	N.	
N.		ε	ες	α	
G. ος	ος	οιν	ων	ων	
D. ι	ι	ων	σι (ν)	σι (ν)	
A. α or υ	{ like the Nom.	ε	ας	α	
V.		ε	ες	α	

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

κρατηε, a cup, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. κρατηε	κρατῆε	κρατῆεσ
G. κρατῆεος	κρατῆεων	κρατῆεων
D. κρατῆε	κρατῆεων	κρατῆεσι (ν)
A. κρατῆεα	κρατῆεε	κρατῆεας
V. κρατηε	κρατῆεε	κρατῆεεσ

So, λουτηε, M. a basin; σωτηε, M. a saviour, V. σωτερ; μαρτυε, -υρε, M. or F. a witness; χειε, F. the hand; D. Pl. Χερσι (ν).

Some Nouns in εε -ερε reject ε in the oblique cases, and have αι in the Dative Plural.

θυγατρε, a daughter, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θυγατρε	θυγατρεε -τρε	θυγατρεεσ -τρεεσ
G. θυγατρεος -τρεος	θυγατρεων -τρεων	θυγατρεων -τρεων
D. θυγατρε -τρι	θυγατρεων -τρεων	θυγατρεασι (ν)
A. θυγατρεα -τρεα	θυγατρεε -τρεε	θυγατρεας -τρεας
V. θυγατρε	θυγατρεε -τρεε	θυγατρεεσ -τρεεσ

So, ανηε, -ερεος, ανδρεος, a man; Δημητηε, -τερεος, -τρεος, F. Ceres; πατηε, -τερεος, -τρεος, a father; μητηε, -τερεος, -τρεος, a mother; γαστηε, -τερεος, -τρεος, F. the belly; D. Pl. γαστῆεσι (ν).

αἰων, *an age*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰων	αἰῶνε	αἰῶνες
G. αἰῶνος	αἰῶνοι	αἰῶνων
D. αἰῶνι	αἰῶνοιν	αἰῶσι (ν)
A. αἰῶνα	αἰῶνε	αἰῶνας
V. αἰων	αἰῶνε	αἰῶνες

So, Ἑλλην, M. *a Greek*; παιαν, M. *a hymn*; δελφιν, M. *a dolphin*; φορκυν, M. *a harbour*.

χελιδων, *a swallow*, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χελιδων	χελιδνε	χελιδνες
G. χελιδνος	χελιδνοι	χελιδνων
D. χελιδνι	χελιδνοιν	χελιδοσι (ν)
A. χελιδνα	χελιδνε	χελιδνας
V. χελιδον	χελιδνε	χελιδνες

So, δαιμων, -ονος, M. or F. *a divinity*; ποιμην, -ινος, M. *a shepherd*, V. ποιμην; κυων, κυνος, M. or F. *a dog*.

δρακων, *a dragon*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. δρακων	δρακοντε	δρακοντες
G. δρακοντος	δρακοντοι	δρακοντων
D. δρακοντι	δρακοντοι	δρακουσι (ν)
A. δρακοντα	δρακοντε	δρακοντας
V. δρακον	δρακοντε	δρακοντες

So, λεων, -οντος, M. *a lion*; ὄδους, -οντος, M. *a tooth*, V. ὀδως; Σιμοις, -ιντος, M. *a river of Troy*, V. Σιμοειν.

ελεφας, *an elephant*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ελεφας	ελεφαντε	ελεφαντες
G. ελεφαντος	ελεφαντοι	ελεφαντων
D. ελεφαντι	ελεφαντοι	ελεφασι (ν)
A. ελεφαντα	ελεφαντε	ελεφαντας
V. ελεφας	ελεφαντε	ελεφαντες

So, γίγας, -αντος, M. *a giant*; ἵμας, -αντος, M. *a thong*;  
Αἶας, -αντος, M. *Ajax*, V. Αἶαν.

λαίλαψ, *a storm*, Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαίλαψ	λαίλαπτε	λαίλαπτες
G. λαίλαπτος	λαίλαπτον	λαίλαπτων
D. λαίλαπι	λαίλαπτον	λαίλαψι (ν)
A. λαίλαπα	λαίλαπτε	λαίλαπτας
V. λαίλαψ	λαίλαπτε	λαίλαπτες

So, Ἀραψ, -ἄκος, M. *an Arabian*; κορᾶξ, -ἄκος, M. *a raven*; τεττίξ, -ίγος, M. *a grasshopper*; γυνή (γυναιξ), γυναικος, F. *a woman*, V. γυναί; θρίξ, τριχός, F. *hair*, D. Pl. θρίξι (ν); ἀναξ, -ακτος, M. *a prince*, V. ἀναξ, but ἀνα, when addressing *a deity*.

βασιλεὺς, *a king*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλεὺς	βασιλεε	βασιλεες contr. -λεῖς
G. βασιλεος	βασιλεῖον	βασιλεων
D. βασιλεῖ, contr. -λεῖ	βασιλεον	βασιλεῦσι (ν)
A. βασιλεα	βασιλεε	βασιλεας -λεῖς
V. βασιλεῦ	βασιλεε	βασιλεες -λεῖς

So, ἱερεὺς, *a priest*; ὄχρεϋς, *a bolt*; δρομεὺς, *a courier*, D. Pl. δρομεσι (ν); Ζεῦς, *Jupiter*, G. Διός, D. Διῖ, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ.

ὄρνις, *a bird*, Masc. or Fem.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄρνις	ὄρνιθε	ὄρνιθες
G. ὄρνιθος	ὄρνιθον	ὄρνιθων
D. ὄρνιθι	ὄρνιθον	ὄρνισι (ν)
A. ὄρνιθα	ὄρνιθε	ὄρνιθας
V. ὄρνις	ὄρνιθε	ὄρνιθες

So, λαμπάς, -ᾶδος, F. *a torch*; ἐλπίς, -ίδος, F. *hope*; χλαμύς, -ῦδος, F. *a cloak*; παῖς, παιδος, M. or F. *a child*, V. παῖ.

*ἥρως, a hero, Masc.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἥρως	ἥρως	ἥρωες
G. ἥρωος	ἥρωων	ἥρωων
D. ἥρωϊ	ἥρωσι	ἥρωσι (ν)
A. ἥρωα	ἥρωε	ἥρωας
V. ἥρως	ἥρωε	ἥρωες

So, Τρῶς, -ως, M. *a Trojan*; θῶς, -ως, M. *a lynx*; ἐρως, -ωτος, M. *love*; φῶς, φωτος, M. *a man*; λεῖψης, -ητος, M. *a caldron*; ἱσθης, -ῆτος, F. *a vestment*.

*ὄφης, a serpent, Masc.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὄφης	ὄφις	ὄφεις c. ὄφιδες
G. ὄφιος	ὄφιοι	ὄφιων
D. ὄφιϊ c. ὄφι	ὄφιοι	ὄφισι (ν)
A. ὄφιν	ὄφις	ὄφιας ὄφιδες
V. ὄφι	ὄφις	ὄφεις ὄφιδες

So, πορρεῖς, -εις, M. or F. *a calf*; δαμᾶλς, -εις, F. *a heifer*; πόλις, -εις, F. *a city*; ἰχθυς, -υος, M. *a fish*; βοτρυς, -υος, M. *a cluster of grapes*; ὄφρυς, -υος, F. *the eyebrow*.

*κορυς, a helmet, Fem.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. κορυς	κορυβή	κορυβήδες
G. κορυβός	κορυβόων	κορυβόων
D. κορυβή	κορυβόων	κορυβαί (ν)
A. κορυβά or -υν	κορυβή	κορυβάς
V. κορυς	κορυβή	κορυβήδες

So, νεηλὺς, -υδης, M. or F. *a new-comer*; ἐρίς, ἰδος, F. *strife*; Παρις, -ιδος, M. *Paris*, V. Παρι; χαρίς, -ιτος, F. *favours*. But χαρὶν properly signifies *favours*, χαρίτια, *one of the Graces*.

## EXAMPLES OF NOUNS NEUTER.

*βῆμα, a tribunal, Neut.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βῆμα	βηματι	βηματα
G. βηματος	βηματοιν	βηματων
D. βηματι	βηματοιν	βημασι (ν)
A. βῆμα	βηματι	βηματα
V. βῆμα	βηματι	βηματα

So, πρᾶγμα, -ατος, *a thing*; τερας, -ατος, *a prodigy*; γερας, -ατος, *a reward*; ἥπαρ, -ατος, *the liver*; ὕδωρ, -ατος, *water*.

*ἄστυ, a city, Neut.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄστυ	ἄστεε	ἄστεα C. -τη
G. ἄστεος	ἄστεοιν	ἄστεων
D. ἄστει C. -τη	ἄστεοιν	ἄστεσι (ν)
A. ἄστυ	ἄστεε	ἄστεα -τη
V. ἄστυ	ἄστεε	ἄστεα -τη

So, πῶν, -ος, *a flock*; δακρυ, -υος, *a tear*; ὀδον, -υος, *a spear*; γονυ, -υος, *the knee*.

*μερος, a part, Neut.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μερος	μερεε C. -ρη	μερεα C. -ρη
G. μερεος C. -ρουε	μερεοιν -ροῖν	μερεων -ρεῶν
D. μερει -ρει	μερεοιν -ροῖν	μερεσι (ν)
A. μερος	μερεε -ρη	μερεα -ρη
V. μερος	μερεε -ρη	μερεα -ρη

So, ὄρος, -ος, *a mountain*; ὀνειδος, -εος, *a reproach*; τεῖχος, -ος, *a wall*; ἀληθεε, -εος, *truth*; ἰππομανεε, -εος, *a love-potion*.

*Dialects of the Third Declension.*

The Ionic dialect has η in the penult of the oblique cases instead of ε and α.

βασιλευς, Ionic.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλευς	βασιλῆς	βασιλῆες
G. βασιλῆος	βασιλεῶν	βασιλῆων
D. βασιλῆϊ	βασιλεσσιν	βασιλεῦσι
A. βασιλῆᾰ	βασιλῆε	βασιλῆᾰς
V. βασιλεῦ	βασιλῆε	βασιλῆες

So other Nouns in εϋς, and less frequently those in ις and ης -εος; as, πολυς, -εος, Ion. -ηος, F. a city; Ἄρης, -εος, Ion. -ηος; Μ. Mars; Ἡρακλῆς, -εος, Ion. -ῆος, M. Hercules.

The Attic Vocative is commonly like the Nominative, except of Nouns in υς and ω, which make ὦ. The Genitive, (except when it undergoes contraction, as in proper names in ης, Neuters in ες, and Adjectives in ης, ης, ις), is in εως instead of ιος and υς. The Poets make εσι or εσαι instead of σι in the Dative Plural.

βασιλευς, Attic, &c.

Sing.	Plur.
N. βασιλευς, Æol. -λης	βασιλεες, Att. -λῆς
G. βασιλεος, Att. -λεως, Dor. -λεως	βασιλεων
D. βασιλεϊ	βασιλεῦσι, Poet. -ληεσσι (ν)
A. βασιλεᾰ rar. -λῆ	βασιλεᾰς, Att. -λῆς
V. βασιλεῦ	βασιλεες, Att. -λῆς

ναῦς, a ship, Fem. Ionic and Attic.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ναῦς, I. νῆς	ναῖς νῆς	ναῖς, I. A. νῆς, I. νηες, c. ναῦς
G. ναος, I. νηος, νιος, A. νιος	ναοῖν νιοῖν	ναῶν, I. νῆων, I. A. νιῶν
D. ναϊ, I. A. νῆ	ναοῖν νιοῖν	ναυσι, I. νησι, Poet. νηεσσι (ν)
A. ναῦν, I. νῆα, νια, rar. νῆυν	ναῖα νῆε	ναῖας, I. νῆας, νιας, c. ναῦς
V. ναῦ, I. νῆ	ναῖ νῆ	ναῖς, I. A. νῆς, I. νηες, c. ναῦς

So, γυνῶς, an old woman, Ion. γυνῆς.

αἰδώς, shame, Fem. Æolic and Ionic.

Sing.

N. αἰδώς	
G. αἰδοος c. -δοῦς, Æol. αἰδῶς	
D. αἰδοῖ	-δοῖ
A. αἰδοα	-δω, Ion. αἰδοῦν, Æol. αἰδῶν
V. αἰδοῖ	

Σῶ, ἡς, the morning; πεισῶ, persuasion; Λητώ, Letoia.

### Contractions of the Third Declension.

**RULES.**—1. *α* with *α* or *ε* becomes *α* ; *α* with *ο* or *ω* becomes *ω* ; as, *κρεαα*, *κρεα* ; *κρεας*, *κρεα* ; *κρεαος*, *κρεως* ; *κρεαων*, *κρεων*.

2. *ε* before a long vowel or a diphthong is absorbed ; as, *τριηρων*, *τριηρων* ; *τριηρειν*, *τριηρων*.

3. *εα* becomes *η* ; but *εα* with a vowel before it becomes *α* ; *εας* of the Acc. Plur. becomes *εις* ; as, *τειχέα*, *τειχη* ; *εὐκλεα*, *εὐκλεᾶ* ; *τριηρεας*, *τριηρεις*.

4. *εε* becomes *ει* ; but *εε* of the Dual becomes *η* ; as, *τριηρεε*, *τριηρεις* ; *τριηρεε*, *τριηρη*.

5. *ει* becomes *ει*, and *οι* becomes *οι* ; as, *βασιλει*, *βασιλει* ; *αἰδοι*, *αἰδοι*.

6. *αο*, *οε*, and *οο* become *ου* ; as, *τειχεος*, *τειχους* ; *αἵματοεν*, *αἵματουν* ; *αἰδοος*, *αἰδοῦς*.

7. *οα* becomes *ω*, and *οας* becomes *ους* ; as, *αἰδοα*, *αἰδω* ; *βοας*, *βοῦς* ; *μειζονα*, *μειζοα*, *μειζω* ; *μειζονας*, *μειζοας*, *μειζους*.

8. When a vowel precedes *ει* or *ω*, *ι* of the diphthong is subscribed after contraction ; as, *κρεαοιν*, *κρεῶν*.

9. The vowel after *ι*, *υ*, or *η*, is absorbed ; as, *ὄφρις*, *ὄφιας*, *ὄφρις* ; *βοτρυες*, *βοτρυας*, *βοτρυς* ; *ὕληεις*, *ὕλης* ; *ὕληεν*, *ὕλην*.

10. The Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plur. contracted are alike ; as, N. and V. *πολεις*, A. *πολεας*, contracted *πολεις*.

### Special Rules for contractions of the Third Declension.

**RULE 1.**—Nouns in *ης*, *ες*, and *ος*, having *εος* in the Genitive, and Feminines in *ως* and *ω* contract all the cases in which two vowels meet.

#### EXAMPLES.

*τριηρης*, a three-oared galley, a *trirème*, Fem.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. <i>τριηρης</i>		<i>τριηρεε</i>	-ρη	<i>τριηρεες</i>	-ρεις
G. <i>τριηρεος</i>	-ρους	<i>τριηρεων</i>	-ροῖν	<i>τριηρεων</i>	-ρῶν
D. <i>τριηρει</i>	-ρει	<i>τριηρειν</i>	-ροῖν	<i>τριηρεαι</i>	(ν)
A. <i>τριηρεα</i>	-ρη	<i>τριηρεε</i>	-ρη	<i>τριηρεας</i>	-ρεις
V. <i>τριηρες</i>		<i>τριηρεε</i>	-ρη	<i>τριηρεες</i>	-ρεις

So, *πεντηρης*, -*εος*, F. a *quinquereme* ; *Δημοσθενης*, -*εος*, M. *Demosthenes* ; *Σωκρατης*, -*εος*, M. *Socrates*.



For the contractions of *is* and *es*, see *μαίεσ*, p. 25; of Feminines in *as* and *as*, see *αἰδώς*, p. 26.

Proper names in *-κλεης* are doubly contracted; thus,

*Ἡρακλεης*, *Hercules*, Masc.

Sing.		Sing.
N. Ἡρακλεης		Ἡρακλῆς
G. Ἡρακλεος	-κλεους	Ἡρακλεος not -κλοῦς
D. Ἡρακλεϊ	-κλεει	Ἡρακλεῖ -κλεῖ
A. Ἡρακλεα		Ἡρακlea rar. -κλή
V. Ἡρακλεες	-κλεις	Ἡρακλες

So, *Θεμιστοκλεης*, M. *Themistocles*; *Περικλεης*, M. *Pericles*; *Νεοκλεης*, M. *Neocles*.

**RULE 2.**—Nouns having *ιος* in the Genitive, and *εος* not from *ης*, *ες*, and *ος*, contract the Dative Singular, and the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

For the contractions of *ις*, *υς* and *ις* having *ις*, see *βασιλις*, p. 23; of *υς*, see *δου*, p. 25; of *ις* and *ις* having *ις*, see *ἴφις*, p. 24.

**RULE 3.**—Nouns in *υς* -*υος* contract only the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

EXAMPLE.

*ἰχθυς*, M. *a fish*.

Pl. Nom. and Voc. *ἰχθυες*, Acc. *ἰχθυσας*, c. *ἰχθῦς*.

For other examples see under *ἴφις*, p. 24.

**RULE 4.**—Nouns in *ας* -*ατος* reject *τ*, and contract all the cases in which two vowels meet.

EXAMPLE.

*κρεας*, *flesh*, Neut.

	Sing.		Plur.
N. κρεας		κρεατα	κρεαα κρεα
G. κρεατος	κρεαος κρεως	κρεατων	κρεαων κρεων
D. κρεατι	κρεαῖ κρεα	κρεασι (ν)	
A. κρεας		κρεατα	κρεαα κρεα
V. κρεας		κρεατα	κρεαα κρεα

Dual.

N. A. V.	κρεατι	κρεας	κρεα
G. D.	κρεατων	κρεαων	κρεων

**RULE 5.**—Comparatives in *ων* reject *ν* in the Accusative Singular, and the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural, and contract the Vowels.

## EXAMPLE.

μειζων, μειζων, μεϊζον, *greater*.

## Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. μειζων	μειζων	μεϊζον
G. μειζονος	μειζονος	μειζονος
D. μειζονι	μειζονι	μειζονι
A. μειζονα (-οα) -ω	μειζονα (-οα) -ω	μεϊζον
V. μεϊζον	μεϊζον	μεϊζον

## Dual.

N. A. V. μειζονε ; G. D. μειζονοιν

## Plural.

M.	F.	N.
N. μειζονες (-οες) -ους	μειζονες (-οες) -ους	μειζονα (-οα) -ω
G. μειζονων	μειζονων	μειζονων
D. μειζοσι (ν)	μειζοσι (ν)	μειζοσι (ν)
A. μειζονας (-οας) -ους	μειζονας (-οας) -ους	μειζονα (-οα) -ω
V. μειζονες (-οες) -ους	μειζονες (-οες) -ους	μειζονα (-οα) -ω

**RULE 6.**—If the Nominative be contracted, the cases proceed regularly.

## EXAMPLES.

λᾶας, contr. λᾶς, *a stone*, Masc.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λᾶας λᾶς	λαας λᾶς	λαας λᾶς
G. λαας λᾶος	λααοιν λαοῖν	λααων λαῶν
D. λααῖ λᾶϊ	λααοιν λαοῖν	λασι or λαεσσι (ν)
A. λᾶαν	λαας λᾶς	λαας λᾶας
V. λᾶας λᾶς	λαας λᾶς	λαας λᾶς

So the Neuters *ἄρ*, *spring*, *κῆρ*, *the heart*, *σῆρ*, *tallow*, from *ἰαρ*, *κίαρ*, *στιαρ*.

**RULE 7.**—The contraction of the Neuter of Adjectives extends also to the Masculine and Feminine, and the cases proceed regularly.

**EXAMPLES.**

*αἱματος, &c. contracted αἱματοῦς, &c. bloody.*

Sing.	N.	αἱματοῦς	αἱματοῦσα	αἱματοῦν
	G.	αἱματοῦντος	αἱματούσης	αἱματοῦντος, &c.

*ὑλεις, &c. contracted ὑλῆς, &c. woody.*

Sing.	N.	ὑλῆς	ὑλῆσα	ὑλῆν
	G.	ὑλῆντος	ὑλῆσης	ὑλῆντος, &c.

**THE ARTICLE.**

The Article is an Adjective of three terminations, and answers in general to the definite Article *the* in English. It has no form for the Vocative; for *ὦ*, by which the defect is in some measure supplied, is an Interjection.

*Declension of the Article.*

*ὁ, ἡ, το, the.*

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ	ἡ	το	τω	τα	τω	οἱ	αἱ	τα
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τοῦ	ταῦ	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D. τοῖ	τῇ	τοῖ	τοῖ	ταῖ	τοῖ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A. τον	την	το	τω	τα	τω	τους	τας	τα

So its compounds, *ὁδε, ἡδε, τοδε; ὅγε, ἥγε, τογε, this, that*, formed by the addition of the enclitic particles, *δε, γε*.

*Dialects of the Article.*

Sing.			Plur.		
N. ὁ	ἡ, D. ἡ	το	οἱ, D. Ep. τοι	αἱ, D. Ep. ται	τα
G. τοῦ, D. τοῦ	τῆς, D. τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν, D. τῶν	τῶν
Ep. τοῖ	{ &c.		{ Ἄ. ταων		
D. τοῖ	τῇ, D. τῇ	τοῖ	τοῖς, I. } ταῖς, P. ταῖς	ταῖς, I. } ταῖς, I. ταῖς	ταῖς, I. } ταῖς, I. ταῖς
A. τον	την, D. ται	το	τους, D. } τας, D. } τας or τας	τας	τα

## DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are either of the First and Second Declension, or of the Second only; of the First and Third, or of the Third only.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declension have their Masculine in *ος*, their Feminine in *η* or *α*, and their Neuter in *ον*.

Those in *ος* *pure* and *ρος* have *α* in the Feminine; all others in *ος*, including those in *ωος* not preceded by *ς*, have *η*.

EXAMPLES in *ος*, *η*, *ον*.

*ἀγαθος, η, ον, good.*

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἀγαθος	-η	-ον	ἀγαθῶ	-α	-ω	ἀγαθοὶ	-αι	-α
G. ἀγαθοῦ	-ῆς	-οῦ	ἀγαθοῖν	-αῖν	-ῶν	ἀγαθῶν	-ῶν	-ῶν
D. ἀγαθῷ	-ῇ	-ῷ	ἀγαθοῖν	-αῖν	-οῖν	ἀγαθοῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς
A. ἀγαθόν	-ην	-ον	ἀγαθῶ	-α	-ω	ἀγαθοὺς	-ας	-α
V. ἀγαθε	-η	-ον	ἀγαθῶ	-α	-ω	ἀγαθοὶ	-αι	-α

So, *φίλος, η, ον, friendly*; *μαλακός, η, ον, soft*; *διπλός, η, ον, double*; *ὀγδοός, η, ον, the eighth*; and Participles in *-ος*: as, *τυπτομενος, being struck*; *τυφθησόμενος, about to be struck*; *τετυμμένος, having been struck*.

*πολύς* and *μέγας* form all their cases regularly from *πολλός* and *μέγας*, except the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. Masculine and Neuter.

*πολύς, πολλή, πολυ, many*; *μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great*.

Sing.			Sing.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. πολύς	πολλή	πολυ	μέγας	μεγάλη	μεγα
G. πολλοῦ	-ῆς	-οῦ	μεγαλοῦ	-ης	-ου
D. πολλῷ	-ῇ	-ῷ	μεγαλῷ	-ῇ	-ῷ
A. πολύν	-ην	πολυ	μεγαν	-ην	μεγα
V. πολυ	-η	πολυ	μεγα	-η	μεγα

EXAMPLES IN *ος, α, ον*.*ἀξιος, α, ον, worthy.*

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἀξιος	-α	-ον	ἀξιω	-α	-ω	ἀξιοι	-αι	-α
G. ἀξίου	-ας	-ου	ἀξιον	-αιν	-οιν	ἀξίων	-ων	-ων
D. ἀξίῳ	-ῳ	-ῳ	ἀξιοιν	-αιν	-οιν	ἀξίοις	-αις	-οις
A. ἀξιον	-αν	-ον	ἀξίω	-α	-ω	ἀξιοὺς	-ας	-α
V. ἀξίη	-α	-ον	ἀξίω	-α	-ω	ἀξιοι	-αι	-α

So, ἅγιος, α, ον, *holy*; ῥαδιος, α, ον, *easy*; ἀθροος, α, ον, *frequent*; πονηρός, α, ον, *wicked*; ἐλευθερός, α, ον, *free*; ἱερός, α, ον, *sacred*.

Adjectives of the Second Declension have their Masculine and Feminine in *ος*, and their Neuter in *ον*.

EXAMPLES in *ος, ος, ον*.*κοσμιος, ος, ον, elegant.*

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. κοσμιος	-ος	-ον	κοσμιω	-ω	-ω	κοσμοι	-οι	-α
G. κοσμιου	-ου	-ου	κοσμιον	-οιν	-οιν	κοσμιων	-ων	-ων
D. κοσμιῳ	-ῳ	-ῳ	κοσμοιν	-οιν	-οιν	κοσμοίς	-οις	-οις
A. κοσμιον	-ον	-ον	κοσμιω	-ω	-ω	κοσμοὺς	-ους	-α
V. κοσμιη	-η	-ον	κοσμιω	-ω	-ω	κοσμοι	-οι	-α

So, οὐρανος, ος, ον, *heavenly*; πύλωναος, ος, ον, *voracious*; ἀθάνατος, ος, ον, *immortal*; ἀδικος, ος, ον, *unjust*.

In the Second Declension of Adjectives may be comprehended those in *ως, ως, ων*, resembling the Attic Second Declension of Nouns,

EXAMPLES IN *ως, ως, ων*.*ἡλως, ως, ων, gracious.*

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἡλως	-ως	-ων	ἡλω	-ω	-ω	ἡλω	-ῳ	-ω
G. ἡλω	-ω	-ω	ἡλων	-ων	-ων	ἡλων	-ων	-ων
D. ἡλω	-ῳ	-ῳ	ἡλων	-ων	-ων	ἡλω	-ῳ	-ῳ
A. ἡλων	-ων	-ων	ἡλω	-ω	-ω	ἡλως	-ως	-ω
V. ἡλω	-ως	-ων	ἡλω	-ω	-ω	ἡλω	-ῳ	-ω

So, εὐγεως, *ως, ων, fruitful*; ἐμπλεως, *ως, ων, full*; ἀξιο-  
χρεως, *ως, ων, worthy*; ἀγηρεως, *ως, ων, not aged*.

**Contractions.**—These correspond exactly with the examples of con-  
tractions given in the First and Second Declensions of Nouns.

Examples in *οος, οη, οον*, contracted *οῦς, ῆ, οῦν*, and *ειος, εια, ειοη*,  
contracted *ροῦς, ρᾶ, ροῦν*.

*διπλοος, οη, οον*, contracted *διπλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν*, *double*; *πορφυροος, εια, ειοη*,  
contracted *πορφυροῦς, ρᾶ, ροῦν*, *purple*.

Sing.			Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. διπλοῦς	-ῆ	-οῦν	πορφυροῦς	-ᾶ	-οῦν	-ῶ	-ᾶ	-ῶ	-οῖ	-αῖ	-οῖ
G. διπλοῦ	-ῆς	-οῦ	πορφυροῦ	-ᾶς	-οῦ	-οῖν	-αῖν	-οῖν	-οῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς
D. διπλῶ	-ῇ	-οῖ	πορφυρῶ	-ᾗ	-οῖ	-οῖν	-αῖν	-οῖν	-οῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς
A. διπλοῦν	-ῆν	-οῦν	πορφυροῦν	-ᾶν	-οῦν	-ῶ	-ᾶ	-ῶ	-οῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς
V. διπλοῦ	-ῆ	-οῦν	πορφυρεῖ	-ᾶ	-οῦν	-ῶ	-ᾶ	-ῶ	-οῖ	-αῖ	-οῖ

So, ἀπλοος, *οη, οον*, contracted *ἀπλοῦς, ῆ, οῦν*, *simple*; ἀργυροος, *εια, ειοη*,  
contracted *ἀργυροῦς, ρᾶ, ροῦν*, *silver*.

Adjectives of the First and Third Declension have their  
Feminine in *α* of the First, and their Masculine and Neu-  
ter of the Third.

EXAMPLES IN *ας, αινα, αν*.

*μελας, μελαινα, μελαν, black*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. μελας	-αινα	-αν	μελανες	-αιναι	-ανα
G. μελανος	-αινης	-ανος	μελανων	-αινων	-ανων
D. μελανι	-αινη	-ανι	μελασι (ν)	-αιναις	-ασι (ν)
A. μελανα	-αιναν	-αν	μελαιναις	-αιναις	-ανα
V. μελαν	-αινα	-αν	μελανες	-αιναι	-ανα

Att. μελας

Dual.

N. A. V.	μελανε	-αινα	-ανε
G. D.	μελανοιν	-αιναιν	-ανοιν

So, *ταλας, αινα, αν, wretched*, the only other example  
of these terminations, and *τερην, τερενα, τερεν, G. τερενος, &c.*  
V. *τερεν*, Att. *τερην, ινα, εν, tender*.

## EXAMPLES IN εις, εσσα, εν.

χαριεις, χαριεσσα, χαριεν, *graceful*.  
Sing. Plur.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. χαριεις	-εσσα	-εν	χαριεντες	-εσσαί	-εντα
G. χαριεντος	-εσσης	-εντος	χαριεντων	-εσσών	-εντων
D. χαριεντι	-εσση	-εντι	χαριεσι (ν)	-εσαις	-εσι (ν)
A. χαριεντα	-εσσαν	-εν	χαριεντας	-εσαις	-εντα
V. χαριεν	-εσσα	-εν	χαριεντες	-εσαις	-εντα
Att. χαριεις					

## Dual.

N. A. V. χαριεντε	-εσσα	-εντε
G. D. χαριεντοιιν	-εσαιιν	-εντοιιν

So, αιματοεις, εσσα, εν, *bloody*; μελαιοεις, εσσα, εν, *sweet*; ιληεις, εσσα, εν, *woody*; and Participles in εις, εσσα, εν; as, τυφθεις, εσσα, εν, *having been struck*; τιθεις, εσσα, εν, *placing*.

Contractions.—From Adjectives in εις arise two forms of abbreviation, εις, οισσα, οιν, being contracted into οις, οισσα, οιν; as, αιματοοις, τωοισσα, τωοιν; and εις, οισσα, οιν, into ης, ηισσα, ηιν; as, υληης, υληισσα, υληηιν. See Rule 7, p. 30.

## EXAMPLES IN υς, ετα, υ.

οξυς, οξετα, οξυ, *sharp*.  
Sing. Plur.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. οξυς	-ετα	-υ	οξεες C. -ετς	-εταί	-εα C. -η
G. οξους	-ετας	-εος	οξεων	-ετων	-εων
D. οξει c. οξει	-ετα	-ει -ει	οξεσι (ν)	-εταις	-εσι (ν)
A. οξυν rar. -εα	-εταν	-υ	οξεας	-ετας	-εα -η
V. οξυ	-ετα	-υ	οξεες	-ετς	-εταί -εα -η
Att. οξυς					

## Dual.

N. A. V. οξεε	-ετα	-εε
G. D. οξεων	-εταιν	-εων

So, γλυκυς, ετα, υ, *sweet*; βαρυς, ετα, υ, *heavy*; ωκυς, ετα, υ, *swift*; βραδυς, ετα, υ, *slow*; βαθυς, ετα, υ, *deep*.

Contractions.—Adjectives in υς, ετα, υ, are contracted according to Rule 2, p. 28. But the Neuter Plural is seldom, if ever, contracted.

EXAMPLES IN *ων, ούσα, ον*.*έκων, έχουσα, έχον, willing.*

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>έκων</i>	-ουσα	-ον	<i>έκοντες</i>	-ουσαι	-οντα
G. <i>έκοντος</i>	-ουσης	-οντος	<i>έκοντων</i>	-ουσών	-οντων
D. <i>έκοντι</i>	-ουση	-οντι	<i>έκουσι (ν)</i>	-ουσας	-ουσι (ν)
A. <i>έκοντα</i>	-ουσαν	-ον	<i>έκοντας</i>	-ουσας	-οντα
V. <i>έκων</i>	-ουσα	-ον	<i>έκοντες</i>	-ουσαι	-οντα

## Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>έκοντε</i>	-ουσα	-οντε
G. D.	<i>έκοντων</i>	-ουσων	-οντων

So, its compound *άεκων*, contracted *άκων, ούσα, ον, willing*; and Participles in *ων* and *ους, ούσα, ον*; *αδ, τυπτων, ούσα, ον, striking*; *τυψων, ούσα, ον, about to strike*; *διδους, ούσα, ον, giving*; *δους, δούσα, δον, having given*.

EXAMPLES IN *ας, ασα, αν*.*πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, every, Pl. all.*

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>παντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>παντα</i>
G. <i>παντος</i>	<i>πασης</i>	<i>παντος</i>	<i>παντων</i>	<i>πασών</i>	<i>παντων</i>
D. <i>παντι</i>	<i>παση</i>	<i>παντι</i>	<i>πᾶσι (ν)</i>	<i>πασας</i>	<i>πᾶσι (ν)</i>
A. <i>παντα</i>	<i>πᾶσαν</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>παντας</i>	<i>πασας</i>	<i>παντα</i>
V. <i>πᾶς</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>	<i>παντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>παντα</i>

## Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>παντε</i>	<i>πασα</i>	<i>παντε</i>
G. D.	<i>παντων</i>	<i>πασων</i>	<i>παντων</i>

So, its compounds *άπας* and *συμπας, ασα, αν, every, all*; and Participles in *ας, ασα, αν*; *αδ, τυψας, ασα, αν, having struck*; *στας, ᾱσα, αν, standing*.

Adjectives of the Third Declension have their Masculine and Feminine alike.



## EXAMPLES IN ης, ης, ες.

ἀληθης, ἀληθης, ἀληθες, *true*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἀληθης	-ης	-ες	ἀληθεις	-εις C. -εις	-εα -ῆς
G. ἀληθεος	-εος	-εος C. -οῦς	ἀληθεων	-εων	-εων -ῶν
D. ἀληθεϊ	-εϊ	-εϊ	ἀληθεσι (ν)	-εσι (ν)	-εσι (ν)
A. ἀληθεα	-εα C. -ῆ	-ες	ἀληθεας	-εας	-εις -ῆ
V. ἀληθες	-ες	-ες	ἀληθεες	-εις -εις	-εα -ῆ
Att. -ης	-ης				

## Dual.

N. A. V. ἀληθεε	-εε	-εε C. -ῆ
G. D. ἀληθεοιν	-εοιν	-εοιν -οῖν

So, εὐγενης, ης, ες, *noble*; ἀκρις, ης, ες, *exact*; εὐπρεπης, ης, ες, *decorous*; ἐκλεης, ης, ες, *glorious*.

*Contractions.*—Of Adjectives in ης, ης, ες, every case is contracted in which two vowels meet, according to Rule 1, p. 27. But εα preceded by a vowel becomes εᾶ; as, Sing. and Plur. εὐκλεια, contracted εὐκλειᾶ.

## EXAMPLES IN ων, ων, ον.

σωφρων, σωφρων, σωφρων, *prudent*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. σωφρων	-ων	-ον	σωφρονες	-ονες	-ονα
G. σωφρονος	-ονος	-ονος	σωφρονων	-ονων	-ονων
D. σωφροني	-ονι	-ονι	σωφροσι (ν)	-οσι (ν)	-οσι (ν)
A. σωφρονα	-ονα	-ον	σωφρονας	-ονας	-ονα
V. σωφρον	-ον	-ον	σωφρονες	-ονες	-ονα
Att. -ων	-ων				

## Dual.

N. A. V. σωφρονε	-ονε	-ονε
G. D. σωφρονοιν	-ονοιν	-ονοιν

So, ἐλεημων, ων, ον, *compassionate*; ἀμῦμων, ων, ον, *blameless*; εὐδαιμων, ων, ον, *fortunate*; ἀνδρην or ἀνδρην, ην, εν, G. ἀνδρηνος or ἀνδρηνος, &c. *manly*; also Comparatives in ων; as, μαιζων, *greater*; βελτιων, *better*; and Adjectives in ως, ως, ος; as, μεγαλητηρ, *magnanimous*; G. μεγαλητορος, &c.

*Contractions.*—Comparatives in ων reject ν and contract the vowels according to Rule 5, and example, p. 29.

EXAMPLES IN *ις, ις, ι*.*ἰδρις, ἰδρις, ἰδρι, skilful.*

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἰδρις	ἰδρις	ἰδρι	ἰδριες	ἰδριες C.-ις	ἰδρια
G. ἰδριος	ἰδριος	ἰδριος	ἰδριων	ἰδριων	ἰδριων
D. ἰδριῖ	ἰδριῖ	ἰδριῖ c. ἰδρι	ἰδρισι (ν)	ἰδρισι (ν)	ἰδρισι (ν)
A. ἰδριν	ἰδριν	ἰδρι	ἰδριας	ἰδριας -ις	ἰδρια
V. ἰδρι	ἰδρι	ἰδρι	ἰδριες	ἰδριες -ις	ἰδρια

## Dual.

N. A. V. ἰδριε	ἰδριε	ἰδριε
G. D. ἰδριοιν	ἰδριοιν	ἰδριοιν

So, εὐχαρις, *ις, ι*, G. -ιτος, Acc. M. and F. -ιτα or -ιν, V. -ι, *pleasant*; φιλοπατρις, *ις, ι*, G. -ιδος, Acc. M. and F. -ιδα or -ιν, V. -ι, *patriotic*; and Adjectives in *υς, υς, υ*; as, συνοφρυς, *υς, υ*, G. -υος, *supercilious*; ἀδακρυς, *unpitied*.

*Contractions.*—Adjectives in *ις, ις, ι*, having *ει* pure in the Genitive are contracted according to Rule 2, p. 28; *υς* -υος contracts *υις* and *υις* of the Plural into *υις*, according to Rule 3, p. 28.

EXAMPLES IN *ους, ους, ουν*.*διπους, διπους, διπουν, two-footed.*

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. διπους	-ους	-ουν	διποδες	-οδες	-οδα
G. διποδος	-οδος	-οδος	διποδων	-οδων	-οδων
D. διποδι	-οδι	-οδι	διποσι (ν)	-οσι (ν)	-οσι (ν)
A. διποδα or -ουν	-οδα or -ουν	-ουν	διποδας	-οδας	-οδα
V. διπους or -ου	-ους or -ου	-ουν	διποδες	-οδες	-οδα

## Dual.

N. A. V. διποδε	-οδε	-οδε
G. D. διποδοιν	-οδοιν	-οδοιν

So, βραδυπους, *πους, πουν, slow-footed*; ὑψιπους, *πους, πουν, sublime*; δεινοπους, *πους, πουν, terrible*.

Adjectives of one termination, with the exception of the indeclinable Numerals from πεντε *five* to ἑκατον *a hundred*, want the Neuter Gender; as, μακαρ, -αρος, *happy*; μακροχειρ, -ειρος, *long-handed*; ἀπαις, -αιδος, *childless*; αἰθοψ, -οπος, *swarthy*; πολυδειρας, -αδος, *many-topped*; ἀναλκις, -ιδος, *feeble*. But those in ας -αδος and ις -ιδος are for the most part Feminine only, and, by the rejection of the Substantive implied, are declined as Nouns; thus, μαινως (scil. γυνη), *a mad woman, a Bacchante*; πατρις (scil. γῆ), *one's native country*.

### Declension of Participles.

Participles in ος, η, ον, are declined like ἀγαθος; in εις, εἶσα, εν, like χαριεις; in ων, ουσα, ον, and ους, οὔσα, ον, like ἐκων; in ας, ασα, αν, like πᾶς.

Participles of the Future Active of *liquid* Verbs have ᾶν, οὔσα, οὔν, in the termination of the Nominative.

#### EXAMPLES IN ᾶν, οὔσα, οὔν.

σπερῶν, σπεροῦσα, σπεροῦν, *about to sow*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. σπερῶν	-οὔσα	-οὔν	σπεροῦντες	-οὔσαι	-οὔντα
G. σπεροῦντος	-ουσης	-οὔντος	σπερουντων	-ουσῶν	-ουντων
D. σπεροῦντι	-ουση	-οὔντι	σπεροῦσι (ν)	-ουσαις	-οὔσι (ν)
A. σπεροῦντα	-οὔσαν	-οὔν	σπεροῦντας	-ουσαις	-οὔντα
V. σπερῶν	-οὔσα	-οὔν	σπεροῦντες	-οὔσαι	-οὔντα

#### Dual.

N. A. V.	σπεροῦντε	-ουσα	-οὔντε
G. D.	σπερουντοιν	-ουσαιν	-ουντοιν

In like manner is declined the contracted Present Participle Active of εω and ωω; as, φιλεων, εουσα, εον, contracted φιλῶν, οὔσα, οὔν, *loving*; δηλοων, ουσα, οον, contracted δηλῶν, οὔσα, οὔν, *manifesting*.

Participles of the Present Active of Verbs in *αω* are contracted into *ῶν*, *ῶσα*, *ῶν*.

## EXAMPLE.

*τιμαων, αουσα, αον*, contracted *τιμῶν*, *ῶσα*, *ῶν*, *honouring*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>τιμῶν</i>	-ῶσα	-ῶν	<i>τιμῶντες</i>	-ῶσαι	-ῶντα
G. <i>τιμῶντος</i>	-ωσης	-ῶντος	<i>τιμῶντων</i>	-ωσῶν	-ωντων
D. <i>τιμῶντι</i>	-ωση	-ῶντι	<i>τιμῶσι</i> (ν)	-ωσαις	-ῶσι (ν)
A. <i>τιμῶντα</i>	-ῶσαν	-ῶν	<i>τιμῶντας</i>	-ῶσαις	-ῶντα
V. <i>τιμῶν</i>	-ῶσα	-ῶν	<i>τιμῶντες</i>	-ῶσαι	-ῶντα

## Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>τιμῶντε</i>	-ῶσα	-ῶντε
G. D.	<i>τιμῶντοιν</i>	-ῶσαιν	-ωντοιν

Participles of the First and Second Perfect end in *ως*, *υῖα*, *ος*.

## EXAMPLE.

*τετυφως, τετυφυῖα, τετυφος*, *having struck*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>τετυφως</i>	-φυῖα	-φος	<i>τετυφότες</i>	-φυῖαι	-φота
G. <i>τετυφотος</i>	-φυιας	-φотος	<i>τετυφотων</i>	-φυιῶν	-φотων
D. <i>τετυφоти</i>	-φυια	-φоти	<i>τετυφотσι</i> (ν)	-φυιας	-φотσι (ν)
A. <i>τετυφота</i>	-φυιαν	-φотς	<i>τετυφотας</i>	-φυιας	-φотτα
V. <i>τετυφως</i>	-φυῖα	-φος	<i>τετυφότες</i>	-φυῖαι	-φотτα

## Dual.

N. A. V.	<i>τετυφоте</i>	-φυια	-φоте
G. D.	<i>τετυφотοιν</i>	-φυιαιν	-φотοιν

*Contractions.*

The following Participles of the Perfect, *ἰστηκως*, *standing*, *μεμικως*, *eager*, *γεγαως*, *υῖα*, *ος*, *born*, with some others, are contracted into *ἰσως*, *μεμως*, *γεγῶς*, *ῶσα*, *ως*, &c.

ἰστῶς, ἰστῶσα, ἰστῶς, *standing*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἰστῶς	-ῶσα	-ως	ἰστῶτες	-ῶσαι	-ῶτα
G. ἰστῶτος	-ωσης	-ώτος	ἰστῶτων	-ωσῶν	-ώτων
D. ἰστῶτι	-ωσῃ	-ῶτι	ἰστῶσι (ν)	-ωσαις	-ῶσι (ν)
A. ἰστῶτα	-ῶσαν	-ως	ἰστῶτας	-ῶσας	-ῶτα
V. ἰστῶς	-ῶσα	-ως	ἰστῶτες	-ῶσαι	-ῶτα

## Dual.

N.	A.	V.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἰστῶτε	-ῶσαι	-ῶτε			
G. D. ἰστῶτων	-ῶσαι	-ῶτων			

Participles from Verbs in *υμι* end in *υς*, *υσα*, *υν*.

## EXAMPLE.

δεικνύς, δεικνύσα, δεικνύν, *showing*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. δεικνύς	-ῦσα	-υν	δεικνυντες	-ῦσαι	-υντα
G. δεικνυντος	-υσης	-υντος	δεικνυντων	-υσῶν	-υντων
D. δεικνυντι	-υσῃ	-υντι	δεικνυνσι (ν)	-υσαις	-υνσι (ν)
A. δεικνυντα	-ῦσαν	-υν	δεικνυντας	-υσας	-υντα
V. δεικνύς	-ῦσα	-υν	δεικνυντες	-ῦσαι	-υντα

## Dual.

N.	A.	V.	M.	F.	N.
N. δεικνυντε	-ῦσαι	-υντε			
G. D. δεικνυντων	-ῦσαι	-υντων			

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

There are three Degrees of Comparison ; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The most common form of Comparison is by adding *τερος*, *α*, *ον*, for the Comparative, and *τατος*, *η*, *ον*, for the Superlative ; as, *μικαρ*, *blessed*, *μακαριτερος*, *μακαριστος*.

RULES.—1. Adjectives in *υς* reject *ιν* in the Comparative and Superlative ; as, *χαρις*, *graceful*, *χαριστιτερος*, *χαριστιστος*.

2. Adjectives in *ος* reject *ς*, and retain *ο* unchanged, if a long syllable precede; as, πιστός, *faithful*, πιστοτέρως, πιστοτάτος.

3. If a short syllable precede *ος*, *ο* becomes *ω*; as, σοφός, *wise*, σοφωτέρως, σοφωτάτος.

4. *ος* preceded by a doubtful vowel admits of either *ο* or *ω*; as, ἴσος, *equal*, ἰσοτέρως, ἰσοτάτος, or ἰσός, ἰσωτέρως, ἰσωτάτος.

5. *ας*, *ης*, and *υς*, add *τερος* and *τατος* to the Nominative Singular Neuter; *ων* to the Nominative Plural Masculine; as,

μέλας, <i>black</i> ,	Neut. μέλαν	-τερος	-τατος
εὐσετής, <i>pious</i> ,	εὐσεβες	-τερος	-τατος
εὐρύς, <i>broad</i> ,	εὐρύ	-τερος	-τατος
ἄφρων, <i>senseless</i> ,	N. Pl. ἀφρονες	-τερος	-τατος

A less frequent form of Comparison is by *ίων*, *ίων*, *ίων*, for the Comparative, and *ιστός*, *η*, *ον*, for the Superlative; as, κάλος, *beautiful*, καλλίων, καλλιστός.

This form is adopted by some Adjectives in *ος*, with the omission of *ς*; as,

αἰσχρός, <i>base</i> ,	αἰσχίων	αἰσχιστός
ἔχθρος, <i>hostile</i> ,	ἐχθίων	ἐχθιστός
κυδρός, <i>glorious</i> ,	κυδίων	κυδιστός
μακρός, <i>long</i> ,	μασσών	μηκιστός
οἰκτός, <i>sad</i> ,	——	οἰκτιστός

Some Adjectives in *υς* are compared both ways; as,

βαθύς, <i>deep</i> ,	βαθίων, βάσσων	βαθιστός
γλυκύς, <i>sweet</i> ,	γλυκίων, γλυσσών	——
ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i> ,	ἡδίων	ἡδιστός
ταχύς, <i>swift</i> ,	ταχίων, θασσών	ταχιστός
βραδύς, <i>slow</i> ,	βραδίων	βραδιστός
βραχύς, <i>short</i> ,	βρασσών	βραχιστός
παχύς, <i>fat</i> ,	παχίων, πασσών	παχιστός
πρεσβύς, <i>old</i> ,	——	πρεσβιστός
ώκυσ, <i>swift</i> ,	——	ώκιστός
ἥλαχυσ, <i>small</i> ,	ἥλασσών	ἥλαχιστός

For the forms in *τιος* and *τατος* see observations on the Comparison of Adjectives in the Appendix.

*Irregular Comparison.*

Some Adjectives are compared irregularly, deriving their Comparative and Superlative from obsolete forms of the Positive.

## EXAMPLES.

1. ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμεινων	ἀγαθωτατος
	ἀρειων	ἀριστος
	βέλτερος	βέλτατος or
	βελτιων	βελτιστος
	κρείσσων	κρατιστος
	λωίων, λωων	λωίστος, λφιστος
	φερετός	φερτατος, φερτιστος,
		φεριστος
	ὀπλοτερος	ὀπλοτατος
2. κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακιων	κακιστος
	χειρων	χειριστος
3. μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	μειζων	μεγιστος
4. μικρός, <i>small</i> ,	μικροτερος, ἥσσων, μειων	μικροτατος
5. πάλυς, <i>many</i> ,	πλειων	πλείστος
6. ῥαδίος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥαϊων, ῥαων	ῥαϊστος, ῥᾶστος
	Ἰον. ῥηιδίος, ῥηιων	ῥηιστος

To the Irregular Comparison may be referred those Adjectives which, among Attic writers, have *αιτιος*, *ιστιος*, and *ιστιος* in the Comparative with the corresponding form of the Superlative; as,

*αιτιος*, *αιτατος*.

*ισος*, *equal*; *παλαιος*, *ancient*; *γεραιος*, *old*; *σχαλαιος*, *lazy*; *περαιος*, *remote*; *ιδιος*, *private*; *μεσος*, *in the midst*; *πλησιος*, *near*; *ἡσυχος*, *quiet*; *φιλος*, *friendly*; *πειων*, *ripe*.

*εστερος*, *εστατος*.

*υγινης*, *sound*; *σπουδαιος*, *industrious*; *ἀμορφος*, *unsightly*; *ἀφθονος*, *unenvied*; *ἀκράτος*, *unmixed*; *ἐξέωμνος*, *resolute*; *ἀσμενος*, *delighted*; *ἀπικνος*, *easy*; *ὠψιος*, *late*.

*ιστιος*, *ιστατος*.

*λαλος*, *talkative*; *λαγνος*, *amorous*; *ὀλιγος*, *little*; *εὐπικνος*, *pleasant*; *ἀλαζων*, *arrogant*; *ἀεπαξ*, *rapacious*; *πτωχος*, *poor*; *ἀφῆλιξ*, *forlorn*; *βλαξ*, *stupid*; *ὀψοφαγος*, *gluttonous*; *ἀρκαῖης*, *intemperate*; *ψευδης*, *false*; *τολμηῆς*, (from *τολμηεις*) *bold*.

## NUMERALS.

Numbers are either *Cardinal* or *Ordinal*. The *Cardinal Numbers* from *πέντε*, five, to *ισαί*, a hundred, are indeclinable. The round numbers after *ισαί* are declined regularly, but only in the *Plural*. The *Ordinal* are declined regularly, but commonly in the *Singular* only.

The first four *Cardinal Numbers* are thus declined :

Sing.			Dual.	
M.	F.	N.		
N. εἷς	μία	ὓν	δύω, Att. δύο	
G. ἑνός	μιάς	ένος	δυνή, Att. δυή, Ion. δυών	
D. ἐνι	μιῇ	ἐνι	δυνή, rar. δυή	
A. ἑνα	μῖαν	έν	δύω	δύο

ἀμφω, both, is thus declined :

Dual. Nom. ἀμφω, Gen. ἀμφοῖν, Dat. ἀμφοῖν, Acc. ἀμφω.

From εἷς are formed, with the negative Adverbs οὐδέ and μηδέ, the Adjectives οὐδεις and μηδεις, no, none, which have the Plurals οὐδεις and μηδεις.

οὐδεις, οὐδεμία, οὐδεν, no, none.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. οὐδεις	-δεμία	-δεν	οὐδενες	-δεμῖαι	-δεναι
G. οὐδενος	-δεμιάς	-δενος	οὐδενων	-δεμῶν	-δενων
D. οὐδενι	-δεμῇ	-δενι	οὐδενι (ν)	-δεμῇ (ν)	-δενι (ν)
A. οὐδεναι	-δεμῖαν	-δεν	οὐδενας	-δεμῖας	-δεναι

τρεις, three.

τεσσαρες, Att. τετταρες, four.

Plur.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. τρεις	τρεῖς	τρία	τεσσαρες	-ες	-α
G. τριῶν	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσαρων	-ων	-ων
D. τρια (ν)	τρεῖς (ν)	τρισι (ν)	τεσσασι (ν)	-σι (ν)	-σι (ν)
A. τρεις	τρεῖς	τρία	τεσσαρας	-ας	-α

The different orders of number, with the corresponding signs, are exhibited in the following Table.



CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.		ABSTRACT.		ADVERBS.	
1	α' εἷς, one	πρῶτος, first		μονάς, -ades, unity		ἑνταῦς, once	
2	β' δύο, two	δευτὴρος, second		δυνας, duality		δις, twice	
3	γ' τρεῖς	τρίτος		τριας		τρις	
4	δ' τεσσαρες	τεταρτος		τετρας		τετρακις	
5	ε' πέντε	πεντὸς		πεντας, pentads, quintessence		πεντακις	
6	ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος		ἕξας		ἕξακις	
7	ζ' ἑπτα	ἑβδομος		ἑβδομας		ἑπτακις	
8	η' ὀκτω	ὀγδὼς		ὀγδοας		ὀκτακις	
9	θ' ἑννα	ἑνατός, Hom. ἑνατός		ἑναας		ἑνακις	
10	ι' δέκα	δεκάτος		δεκαας		δεκακις	
11	ια' ἑνδεκα	ἑνδεκάτος		ἑνδεκαας		ἑνδεκακις	
12	ιβ' δωδεκα	δωδεκάτος		δωδεκαας		δωδεκακις	
13	ιγ' τρισκαδονη ογ δινκατρεῖς	τρισκαδονητος ογ τρίτος και δινκατος				&c.	
14	ιδ' τεσσαρσκαδονη	τεσσαρσκαδονητος					
15	ιε' πεντηκαδονη	πεντηκαδονητος					
16	ις' ἑκκαδονη	ἑκκαδονητος					
17	ιζ' ἑπτακαδονη	ἑπτακαδονητος					
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαδονη	ὀκτωκαδονητος					
19	ιθ' ἑννακαδονη	ἑννακαδονητος					
20	κ' ἑκασι (ι)	ἑκαστός		ἑκαας		ἑκαδοκις	
21	κα' ἑκασι εἰς ογ εἰς και ἑκασι	ἑκαστός πρῶτος ογ εἰς και ἑκαστός		ἑκαας μονας		ἑκαδοκις ἑκαταῖς	
20	λ' τετρακοντα	τετρακόντος		τριάκας		τρεακοντακις	

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.		ABSTRACT.		ADVERBS.	
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντος	τεσσαράκοντας	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις
50	ν'	πεντηκοντα	πεντηκοντος	πεντηκοντας	πεντηκοντακις	πεντηκοντακις	πεντηκοντακις
60	ξ'	εξήκοντα	εξήκοντος	εξήκοντας	εξήκοντακις	εξήκοντακις	εξήκοντακις
70	ο'	εβδομηκοντα	εβδομηκοντος	εβδομηκοντας	εβδομηκοντακις	εβδομηκοντακις	εβδομηκοντακις
80	π'	ὀγδοηκοντα	ὀγδοηκοντος	ὀγδοηκοντας	ὀγδοηκοντακις	ὀγδοηκοντακις	ὀγδοηκοντακις
90	ζ'	ἐννεήκοντα	ἐννεήκοντος	ἐννεήκοντας	ἐννεήκοντακις	ἐννεήκοντακις	ἐννεήκοντακις
100	ε'	ἐκατον	ἐκατοντος	ἐκατοντας	ἐκατοντακις	ἐκατοντακις	ἐκατοντακις
200	σ'	διᾷκοσια	διᾷκοσιος	διᾷκοσιον	διᾷκοσιακις	διᾷκοσιακις	διᾷκοσιακις
300	τ'	τριακοσια	τριακοσιος	τριακοσιον	τριακοσιακις	τριακοσιακις	τριακοσιακις
400	υ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντος	τεσσαράκοντας	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις
500	φ'	πεντακοσια	πεντακοσιος	πεντακοσιον	πεντακοσιακις	πεντακοσιακις	πεντακοσιακις
600	χ'	εξᾷκοσια	εξᾷκοσιος	εξᾷκοσιον	εξᾷκοσιακις	εξᾷκοσιακις	εξᾷκοσιακις
700	ψ'	επτακοσια	επτακοσιος	επτακοσιον	επτακοσιακις	επτακοσιακις	επτακοσιακις
800	ω'	ὀκτακοσια	ὀκτακοσιος	ὀκτακοσιον	ὀκτακοσιακις	ὀκτακοσιακις	ὀκτακοσιακις
900	θ'	ἐννέκοσια	ἐννέκοσιος	ἐννέκοσιον	ἐννέκοσιακις	ἐννέκοσιακις	ἐννέκοσιακις
1000	α'	χιλιν	χιλιντος	χιλιν	χιλιν	χιλιν	χιλιν
2000	β'	δισχίλιον	δισχίλιος	δισχίλιον	δισχίλιον	δισχίλιον	δισχίλιον
5000	ε'	πεντασχίλιον	πεντασχίλιος	πεντασχίλιον	πεντασχίλιον	πεντασχίλιον	πεντασχίλιον
10,000	ι'	μυρια	μυριος	μυρια	μυρια	μυρια	μυρια
20,000	κ'	διμυρια	διμυριος	διμυρια	διμυρια	διμυρια	διμυρια
50,000	ν'	πενταμυρια	πενταμυριος	πενταμυρια	πενταμυρια	πενταμυρια	πενταμυρια
100,000	ξ'	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυριος	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυρια

## PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are distinguished into *Personal*, *Possessive*, *Relative*, *Demonstrative*, and *Indefinite*.

There are three Personal Pronouns, ἐγώ, *I*; σὺ, *thou*; and οὗ, *of him*.

ἐγώ, *I*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἐγώ	νῶϊ νῶ	ἡμεῖς
G. ἐμοῦ μοῦ	νῶϊν νῶν	ἡμῶν
D. ἐμοί μοι	νῶϊν νῶν	ἡμῶν
A. ἡμεῖς	νῶϊ νῶ	ἡμεῖς

σὺ, *thou*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σὺ	σφῶι σφῶ	ὑμεῖς
G. σοῦ	σφῶϊν σφῶν	ὑμῶν
D. σοί	σφῶϊν σφῶν	ὑμῶν
A. σὺ	σφῶι σφῶ	ὑμεῖς
V. σὺ	σφῶι σφῶ	ὑμεῖς

οὗ, *of him*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. —	σφῶι σφῶ	σφῶις, Neut. σφῶα
G. οὗ	σφῶϊν	σφῶν
D. οὗ	σφῶϊν	σφῶσι σφῶ (ν)
A. οὗ	σφῶι σφῶ	σφῶις, Neut. σφῶα

For the dialectal peculiarities of the Pronouns, see Appendix.

The Possessive Pronouns are derived from the Personal Pronouns, and are regular Adjectives of the First and Second Declension. They are ἐμός, *my* or *mine*; σός, *thy* or *thine*; ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, *his*, *her*, *its*; νῶϊτερος, *of us two*, *our*; σφῶϊτερος, *of you two*, *your*; ἡμετέρος, *our*; ὑμετέρος, *your*; σφετέρος, α, ον, *their*. But νῶϊτερος and σφῶϊτερος are found only in the more ancient Poets.

The Relative Pronoun ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, *who*, *which*, is a regular Adjective of the First and Second Declension, except that it has α in the Nominative and Accusative Singular Neuter.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who, which.*

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	οἱ	αἱ	ὅτι
G. οὗ	ἥς	οὗ	ὧν	ἥν	ὧν	ῶν	ᾗν	ᾧν
D. ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	ὧν	ἥν	ὧν	οἷς	αἷς	ὅς
A. ὃν	ἥν	ὅ	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	οὓς	ᾗς	ᾗ

So its compound ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, *who, which*; the Indefinite ἄλλος, ἡ, ο, *other*; and the Demonstratives αὐτός, ἡ, ο; *ὁς, ἥ, ο, he, she, it; that.*

The Demonstrative οὗτος, *this*, is compounded of the Article and αὐτός, and proceeds by a very irregular inflection thus:

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this.*

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	ταυτῶν	τούτων
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταυταῖς	τούτοις
A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτους	ταυτάς	ταῦτα

Dual.

N. A. τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ
G. D. τοῦτοιν	ταυταῖν	τούτοιν

So its compounds *τελικούτος, so large*; *τοιούτος, such*; and *ροσούτος, αὐτή, οὔτο, so great*, which reject τ throughout, and sometimes make the Neuter in ον.

From the Personal Pronouns and αὐτός are formed the *Reflective Pronouns*, ἑμαυτοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ or εαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; and ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἡς, αὐ, *of himself, of herself, of itself*, the last of which only has a plural.

*ἐμαυτοῦ, &c. of myself, σεαυτοῦ, &c. of thyself, ἑαυτοῦ, &c. of himself, &c.*

Sing.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.					
G.	{ ἐμαυτοῦ σεαυτοῦ or εαυτοῦ ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ }			-ῆς	-οῦ		D.	-ῷ	-ῇ	-ῷ	A.	-ον	-ην	-ο.
Pl. G.	ἐαυτῶν			-ῶν	-ῶν		D.	-οῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς	A.	-ους	-ας	-α.

Adjectives of one termination, with the exception of the indeclinable Numerals from πεντε *five* to ἑκατον *a hundred*, want the Neuter Gender ; as, μακαρ, -αρος, *happy* ; μακροχειρ, -ειρος, *long-handed* ; ἀπαις, -αιδος, *childless* ; αἰθοψ, -οπος, *swarthy* ; πολυδεις, -αδος, *many-topped* ; ἀναλκις, -ιδος, *feeble*. But those in ας -αδος and ις -ιδος are for the most part Feminine only, and, by the rejection of the Substantive implied, are declined as Nouns ; thus, μαινας (scil. γυνη), *a mad woman, a Bacchante* ; πατρις (scil. γῆ), *one's native country*.

### Declension of Participles.

Participles in ος, η, ον, are declined like ἀγαθος ; in εις, εῖσα, εν, like χαριεις ; in ων, ουσα, ον, and ους, οὔσα, ον, like ἐκων ; in ας, ασα, αν, like πᾶς.

Participles of the Future Active of *liquid* Verbs have ᾶν, οὔσα, οὔν, in the termination of the Nominative.

#### EXAMPLES IN ᾶν, οὔσα, οὔν.

σπερᾶν, σπεροῦσα, σπεροῦν, *about to sow*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. σπερᾶν	-οὔσα	-οὔν	σπεροῦντες	-οὔσαι	-οὔντα
G. σπεροῦντος	-ουσης	-οῦντος	σπερουντων	-ουσῶν	-ουντων
D. σπεροῦντι	-ουσι	-οῦντι	σπεροῦσι (ν)	-ουσαις	-οῦσι (ν)
A. σπεροῦντα	-οὔσαν	-οὔν	σπεροῦντας	-ουσας	-οὔντα
V. σπερᾶν	-οὔσα	-οὔν	σπεροῦντες	-οὔσαι	-οὔντα

#### Dual.

N. A. V.	σπεροῦντε	-ουσα	-οὔντε
G. D.	σπερουντοι	-ουσαι	-ουντοι

In like manner is declined the contracted Present Participle Active of εω and οω ; as, φιλεων, σουσα, εον, contracted φιλᾶν, οὔσα, οὔν, *loving* ; δηλων, ουσα, οον, contracted δηλᾶν, οὔσα, οὔν, *manifesting*.

Participles of the Present Active of Verbs in *αω* are contracted into *ῶν*, *ῶσα*, *ῶν*.

## EXAMPLE.

*τιμαων, αουσα, αον, contracted τιμῶν, ῶσα, ῶν, honouring.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. τιμῶν	-ῶσα	-ῶν		τιμῶντες	-ῶσαι	-ῶντα
G. τιμῶντος	-ωσης	-ῶντος		τιμῶντων	-ωσῶν	-ωντων
D. τιμῶντι	-ωση	-ῶντι		τιμῶσι (ν)	-ωσαις	-ῶσι (ν)
A. τιμῶντα	-ῶσαν	-ῶν		τιμῶντας	-ῶσας	-ῶντα
V. τιμῶν	-ῶσα	-ῶν		τιμῶντες	-ῶσαι	-ῶντα

## Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμῶντε	-ῶσα	-ῶντε
G. D.	τιμῶντοιν	-ωσαιν	-ωντοιν

Participles of the First and Second Perfect end in *ως*, *υῖα*, *ος*.

## EXAMPLE.

*τετυφως, τετυφυῖα, τετυφος, having struck.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. τετυφως	-φυῖα	-φος		τετυφότες	-φυῖαι	-φοτα
G. τετυφOTOS	-φuiας	-φοτος		τετυφOTων	-φuiῶν	-φOTων
D. τετυφOTι	-φuiα	-φOTι		τετυφOTσι (ν)	-φuiαις	-φOTσι (ν)
A. τετυφOTα	-φuiαν	-φOTς		τετυφOTας	-φuiας	-φOTα
V. τετυφως	-φuiα	-φOTς		τετυφOTες	-φuiῖαι	-φOTα

## Dual.

N. A. V.	τετυφOTε	-φuiα	-φOTε
G. D.	τετυφOTοιν	-φuiαιν	-φOTοιν

## Contractions.

The following Participles of the Perfect, *ἰστηκως*, *standing*, *μεμικως*, *eager*, *γεγαως*, *υῖα*, *ος*, *born*, with some others, are contracted into *ἰσως*, *μεμικως*, *γεγῶς*, *ῶσα*, *ῶς*, *ῶς*.

ἰστῶς, ἰστῶσα, ἰστῶς, <i>standing</i> .					
Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ἰστῶς	-ῶσα	-ως	ἰστῶτες	-ῶσαι	-ῶτα
G. ἰστῶτος	-ωσης	-ῶτος	ἰστῶτων	-ῶσων	-ῶτων
D. ἰστῶτι	-ῶσῃ	-ῶτι	ἰστῶσι (ν)	-ῶσαις	-ῶσι (ν)
A. ἰστῶσαν	-ῶσαν	-ως	ἰστῶτας	-ῶσας	-ῶτα
V. ἰστῶς	-ῶσα	-ως	ἰστῶτες	-ῶσαι	-ῶτα
Dual.					
N. A. V.	ἰστῶτε	-ῶσα	-ῶτε		
G. D.	ἰστῶσιν	-ῶσαιν	-ῶσιν		

Participles from Verbs in *υμι* end in *υς, υσα, υν*.

#### EXAMPLE.

δεικνύς, δεικνύσα, δεικνύν, <i>showing</i> .					
Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. δεικνύς	-ύσα	-υν	δεικνυντες	-ύσαι	-ύντα
G. δεικνυτος	-υσης	-υτος	δεικνυντων	-ύσων	-ύντων
D. δεικνυτι	-υσῃ	-υτι	δεικνυσι (ν)	-ύσαις	-ύσι (ν)
A. δεικνυσαν	-ύσαν	-υν	δεικνυτας	-ύσας	-ύντα
V. δεικνύς	-ύσα	-υν	δεικνυντες	-ύσαι	-ύντα
Dual.					
N. A. V.	δεικνυτε	-ύσα	-υντε		
G. D.	δεικνυνσιν	-ύσαιν	-ύνσιν		

#### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

There are three Degrees of Comparison ; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The most common form of Comparison is by adding *τερος, α, ον*, for the Comparative, and *τατος, η, ον*, for the Superlative ; as, *μακαρ, blessed, μακαριτερος, μακαριτατος*.

**RULES.**—1. Adjectives in *υς* reject *ιν* the Comparative and Superlative ; as, *χαρις, graceful, χαριστερος, χαριστατος*.

2. Adjectives in *ος* reject *ς*, and retain *ο* unchanged, if a long syllable precede; as, πιστος, *faithful*, πιστοτατος, *πιστοτατος*.

3. If a short syllable precede *ος*, *ο* becomes *ω*; as, σοφος, *wise*, σοφωτατος, *σοφωτατος*.

4. *ος* preceded by a doubtful vowel admits of either *ο* or *ω*; as, ισος, *equal*, ισοτερος, *ισοτατος*, or ισως, *ισωτατος*, *ισωτατος*.

5. *ας*, *ης*, and *υς*, add *τερος* and *τατος* to the Nominative Singular Neuter; *ων* to the Nominative Plural Masculine; as,

μελας, <i>black</i> ,	Neut. μελαν	-τερος	-τατος
ευσεης, <i>pious</i> ,	ευσεες	-τερος	-τατος
ευρυς, <i>broad</i> ,	ευρυ	-τερος	-τατος
αφρων, <i>senseless</i> ,	N. Pl. αφρωνες	-τερος	-τατος

A less frequent form of Comparison is by *των*, *των*, *των*, for the Comparative, and *ιστος*, *η*, *ων*, for the Superlative; as, καλος, *beautiful*, καλλιον, καλλιστος.

This form is adopted by some Adjectives in *ρος*, with the omission of *ρ*; as,

αισχος, <i>base</i> ,	αισχιων	αισχιστος
εχθρος, <i>hostile</i> ,	εχθιων	εχθιστος
κυδρος, <i>glorious</i> ,	κυδιων	κυδιστος
μακρος, <i>long</i> ,	μασων	μηκιστος
οικτρος, <i>sad</i> ,	—	οικτιστος

Some Adjectives in *υς* are compared both ways; as,

βαθυς, <i>deep</i> ,	βαθιων, βασων	βαθιστος
γλυκυς, <i>sweet</i> ,	γλυκιων, γλυσων	—
ηδυς, <i>sweet</i> ,	ηδιων	ηδιστος
ταχυς, <i>swift</i> ,	ταχιων, τασων	ταχιστος
βραδυς, <i>slow</i> ,	βραδιων	βραδιστος
βραχυς, <i>short</i> ,	βρασων	βραχιστος
παχυς, <i>fat</i> ,	παχιων, πασων	παχιστος
πρεσβυς, <i>old</i> ,	—	πρεσβιστος
ωκυς, <i>swift</i> ,	—	ωκιστος
πλαχυς, <i>small</i> ,	ελασων	ελαχιστος

For the forms in *τατος* and *τατος* see observations on the Comparison of Adjectives in the Appendix.



*Irregular Comparison.*

Some Adjectives are compared irregularly, deriving their Comparative and Superlative from obsolete forms of the Positive.

## EXAMPLES.

- |                           |                          |                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,  | ἀμεινων                  | ἀγαθωτατος           |
|                           | ἀρειων                   | ἀριστος              |
|                           | βελτερος                 | βελτατος or          |
|                           | βελτιων                  | βελτιστος            |
|                           | κρεισσων                 | κρατιστος            |
|                           | λωίων, λωων              | λωϊστος, λφιστος     |
|                           | φερτερος                 | φερτατος, φερτιστος, |
|                           |                          | φεριστος             |
|                           | ὀπλοτερος                | ὀπλοτατος            |
| 2. κακός, <i>bad</i> ,    | κακιων                   | κακιστος             |
|                           | χειρων                   | χειριστος            |
| 3. μέγας, <i>great</i> ,  | μεγίλων                  | μεγιστος             |
| 4. μικρός, <i>small</i> , | μικροτερος, ἡσσων, μειων | μικροτατος           |
| 5. πάλυς, <i>many</i> ,   | πλειων                   | πλείστος             |
| 6. ῥαδός, <i>easy</i> ,   | ῥαίων, ῥαων              | ῥαϊστος, ῥᾶστος      |
|                           | Ion. ῥηιδίος, ῥηιων      | ῥηιστος              |

To the Irregular Comparison may be referred those Adjectives which, among Attic writers, have *αιστερος*, *ιστερος*, and *ιστερος* in the Comparative with the corresponding form of the Superlative; as,

*αιστερος*, *αιστατος*.

*ισος*, *equal*; *παλαιος*, *ancient*; *γεραιος*, *old*; *σχολαιος*, *lazy*; *περαιος*, *remote*; *ιδιος*, *private*; *μεσος*, *in the midst*; *πλησιος*, *near*; *ἡσυχος*, *quiet*; *φιλος*, *friendly*; *πιπων*, *ripe*.

*εστερος*, *εστατος*.

*ὕγιμος*, *sound*; *σπουδαίος*, *industrious*; *ἀμαρτος*, *unsightly*; *ἀφθους*, *unenvied*; *ἀκράτος*, *unmixed*; *ἐξῆμενος*, *resolute*; *ἀσμενος*, *delighted*; *ἀπυος*, *easy*; *ὕψιος*, *late*.

*ιστερος*, *ιστατος*.

*λαλός*, *talkative*; *λαγνός*, *amorous*; *ὀλγος*, *little*; *εὐπρεπός*, *pleasant*; *ἀλαζων*, *arrogant*; *ἀρεπας*, *paracious*; *πτωχός*, *poor*; *ἀφῆλυξ*, *forlorn*; *βλαξ*, *stupid*; *ὕποφαγος*, *gluttonous*; *ἀκρατής*, *intemperate*; *ψευδής*, *false*; *τολμήης*, (from *τολμήεις*) *bold*.

## NUMERALS.

Numbers are either *Cardinal* or *Ordinal*. The *Cardinal Numbers* from *πέντε*, five, to *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, are indeclinable. The *Ordinal numbers* after *ἑκατόν* are declined regularly, but only in the *Plural*. The *Ordinal* are declined regularly, but commonly in the *Singular* only.

The first four *Cardinal Numbers* are thus declined :

Sing.			Dual.	
M.	F.	N.		
N. εἷς	μία	έν	δύω, Att. δυο	
G. ἑνός	μιάς	ένος	δυοῦ, Att. δυῖν, Ion. δυῶν	
D. ἐνι	μῇ	ἐνι	δυοῦ, rar. δυῖν	
A. ἐνα	μῶν	έν	δύω	δυο

*ἀμφω*, both, is thus declined :

Dual. Nom. ἀμφω, Gen. ἀμφοῖν, Dat. ἀμφοῖν, Acc. ἀμφω.

From *ἓ* are formed, with the negative Adverbs *οὐδέ* and *μηδέ*, the Adjectives *οὐδεις* and *μηδεις*, no, none, which have the Plurals *οὐδεις* and *μηδεις*.

*οὐδεις*, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδεν*, no, none.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. οὐδεις	-δεμία	-δεν	οὐδενες	-δεμῖαι	-δεναι
G. οὐδενος	-δεμιάς	-δενος	οὐδενων	-δεμῶν	-δενων
D. οὐδενι	-δεμῇ	-δενι	οὐδεναι (ν)	-δεμῶν	-δεναι (ν)
A. οὐδεναι	-δεμῶν	-δεν	οὐδενας	-δεμῖας	-δεναι

*τρεῖς*, three.

*τεσσαρες*, Att. *τετταρες*, four.

Plur.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. τρεῖς	τρεῖς	τρία	τεσσαρες	-ες	-α
G. τριῶν	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσαρων	-ων	-ων
D. τρία (ν)	τρίῃ (ν)	τρίῃ (ν)	τεσσαρσι (ν)	-σι (ν)	-σι (ν)
A. τρεῖς	τρεῖς	τρία	τεσσαρες	-ας	-α

The different orders of number, with the corresponding signs, are exhibited in the following Table.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	ABSTRACT.	ADVERBS.
1 α' εἷς, one	πρῶτος, first	μονάς, -ados, unity	ἑπταξ, once
2 β' δύο, two	δευτὴρος, second	δυνας, binity	δύς, twice
3 γ' τρεῖς	τρίτος	τριας	τρίς
4 δ' τεσσαρὲς	τετάρτος	τετρας	τετρακτὶς
5 ε' πέντε	πεντῆτος	πεντάς, πημπτάς, πημπτης	πεντακτὶς
6 ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἕξαις	ἑξακτὶς
7 ζ' ἑπτα	ἑβδομος	ἑβδομας	ἑπτακτὶς
8 η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδωτός	ὀγδωας	ὀκτακτὶς
9 θ' ἑννα	ἑνατος, Hom. εἰνατος	ἑνας	ἑννακτὶς
10 ι' δέκα	δεκάτος	δέκας	δεκακτὶς
11 κα' ἑνδεκα	ἑνδεκάτος	ἑνδεκας	ἑνδεκακτὶς
12 β' δωδεκα	δωδεκάτος	δωδεκας	δωδεκακτὶς
13 γ' τρισκαίδεκα οἱ δεκατρεῖς	τρισκαίδεκάτος οἱ τρεῖς καὶ δεκάτος	δεσ,	δεσ.
14 δ' τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτος		
15 ε' πεντηκαίδεκα	πεντηκαίδεκάτος		
16 ς' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαίδεκάτος		
17 ζ' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαίδεκάτος		
18 η' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαίδεκάτος		
19 θ' ἑννακαίδεκα	ἑννακαίδεκάτος		
20 κ' ἑκοσι (ι)	ἑκοστός	ἑκάς	ἑκοσakis
21 κα' ἑκοσι εἷς οἱ εἷς καὶ ἑκοσι	ἑκοστός πρῶτος οἱ εἷς καὶ ἑκοστός	ἑκάς μωκας	ἑκοσakis ἀπας
22	τριακοστός	τριακάς	τριακοσakis
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.		ABSTRACT.		ADVERBS.	
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντος	τεσσαράκοντας	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντήκοντος	πεντήκοντας	πεντήκοντακις	πεντήκοντακις	πεντήκοντακις
60	ξ'	εξήκοντα	εξήκοντος	εξήκοντας	εξήκοντακις	εξήκοντακις	εξήκοντακις
70	ο'	εβδομήκοντα	εβδομήκοντος	εβδομήκοντας	εβδομήκοντακις	εβδομήκοντακις	εβδομήκοντακις
80	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοήκοντος	ὀγδοήκοντας	ὀγδοήκοντακις	ὀγδοήκοντακις	ὀγδοήκοντακις
90	ζ'	ἐννεήκοντα	ἐννεήκοντος	ἐννεήκοντας	ἐννεήκοντακις	ἐννεήκοντακις	ἐννεήκοντακις
100	ε'	ἐκατὼν	ἐκατὸς	ἐκατόντας	ἐκατόντακις	ἐκατόντακις	ἐκατόντακις
200	ς'	διᾷκοντα	διᾷκοντος	διᾷκοντας	διᾷκοντακις	διᾷκοντακις	διᾷκοντακις
300	τ'	τριακόσια	τριακόσιος	τριακόσιους	τριακόσιακις	τριακόσιακις	τριακόσιακις
400	υ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντος	τεσσαράκοντας	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις	τεσσαράκοντακις
500	φ'	πεντακόσια	πεντακόσιος	πεντακόσιους	πεντακόσιακις	πεντακόσιακις	πεντακόσιακις
600	χ'	ἑξάκοντα	ἑξάκοντος	ἑξάκοντας	ἑξάκοντακις	ἑξάκοντακις	ἑξάκοντακις
700	ψ'	ἑπτάκοντα	ἑπτάκοντος	ἑπτάκοντας	ἑπτάκοντακις	ἑπτάκοντακις	ἑπτάκοντακις
800	ω'	ὀκτακόσια	ὀκτακόσιος	ὀκτακόσιους	ὀκτακόσιακις	ὀκτακόσιακις	ὀκτακόσιακις
900	θ'	ἐννέκοντα	ἐννέκοντος	ἐννέκοντας	ἐννέκοντακις	ἐννέκοντακις	ἐννέκοντακις
1000	κ'	χίλιον	χίλιος	χίλιοντας	χίλιοντακις	χίλιοντακις	χίλιοντακις
2000	β'	διχίλιον	διχίλιος	διχίλιοντας	διχίλιοντακις	διχίλιοντακις	διχίλιοντακις
5000	ε'	πενταχίλιον	πενταχίλιος	πενταχίλιοντας	πενταχίλιοντακις	πενταχίλιοντακις	πενταχίλιοντακις
10,000	ι'	μύριοι	μυρίος	μύριοντας	μύριοντακις	μύριοντακις	μύριοντακις
20,000	κ'	διάμυριοι	διάμυριος	διάμυριοντας	διάμυριοντακις	διάμυριοντακις	διάμυριοντακις
50,000	ρ'	πενταδιάμυριοι	πενταδιάμυριος	πενταδιάμυριοντας	πενταδιάμυριοντακις	πενταδιάμυριοντακις	πενταδιάμυριοντακις
100,000	ε'	δεκαδιάμυριοι	δεκαδιάμυριος	δεκαδιάμυριοντας	δεκαδιάμυριοντακις	δεκαδιάμυριοντακις	δεκαδιάμυριοντακις

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.		ABSTRACT.		ADVERBS.	
1	α'	εἷς, one	πρῶτος, first	μονάς, -ades, unity	μόναξ, once	ὅλως, once	
2	β'	δύο, two	δευτὴρος, second	δύας, duality	δύας, twice	τρίς	
3	γ'	τρεῖς	τρίτος	τριάς	τρίς	τετρακτὶς	
4	δ'	τεσσαρὶς	τεταρτὸς	τετράς	τετράς	πεντακτὶς	
5	ε'	πέντε	πεντατός	πεντάς, πεμπτύς, quintity	πεντάς	ἑξακτὶς	
6	ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάς	ἑξάς	ἑπτακτὶς	
7	ζ'	ἑπτα	ἑβδομος	ἑβδομάς	ἑβδομάς	ὀκτακτὶς	
8	η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδωτός	ὀκτάς	ὀκτάς	ἐννακτὶς	
9	θ'	ἐννα	ἐνάτος, Hom. ένατος	ἐνάς	ἐνάς	δεκάκτὶς	
10	ι'	δέκα	δεκάτος	δεκάς	δεκάς	ἑνδεκάκτὶς	
11	ια'	ἑνδεκά	ἑνδεκάτος	ἑνδεκάς	ἑνδεκάς	δωδεκάκτὶς	
12	ιβ'	δωδεκά	δωδεκάτος	δωδεκάς	δωδεκάς	&c.	
13	ιγ'	τρισκαίδεκα οἱ δεκατρεῖς	τρισκαίδεκατος οἱ τρίτος καὶ δεκάτος				
14	ιδ'	τεσσαρσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρσκαίδεκατος				
15	ιε'	πεντακαίδεκα	πεντακαίδεκατος				
16	ισ'	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαίδεκατος				
17	ις'	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαίδεκατος				
18	ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαίδεκατος				
19	ιθ'	ἐννακαίδεκα	ἐννακαίδεκατος				
20	κ'	ἐκασι (ι)	ἐκαστός	ἐκάς	ἐκάς	ἐκκοσμίας	
21	κα'	ἐκσι εἰς οἱ εἰς καὶ ἐκασι	ἐκκοστός πρῶτος οἱ εἰς καὶ ἐκαστός	ἐκάς, μόνος	ἐκάς, μόνος	ἐκκοσμίας ἀπὸ εἰς	
20	λ'	τρεκκοντα	τρεκκοστός	τριάκας	τριάκας	τρεκκοντίας	

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.		ABSTRACT.		ADVERBS.	
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντος	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντα
50	ν'	πεντηκοντα	πεντηκοντος	πεντηκοντα	πεντηκοντα	πεντηκοντα	πεντηκοντα
60	ξ'	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντος	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντα
70	ο'	εβδομηκοντα	εβδομηκοντος	εβδομηκοντα	εβδομηκοντα	εβδομηκοντα	εβδομηκοντα
80	π'	ογδοηκοντα	ογδοηκοντος	ογδοηκοντα	ογδοηκοντα	ογδοηκοντα	ογδοηκοντα
90	ζ'	ἐννεήκοντα	ἐννεήκοντος	ἐννεήκοντα	ἐννεήκοντα	ἐννεήκοντα	ἐννεήκοντα
100	ε'	ἐκατὸν	ἐκατὸντος	ἐκατὸντα	ἐκατὸντα	ἐκατὸντα	ἐκατὸντα
200	σ'	διακοντα	διακοντος	διακοντα	διακοντα	διακοντα	διακοντα
300	τ'	τρικοντα	τρικοντος	τρικοντα	τρικοντα	τρικοντα	τρικοντα
400	υ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντος	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοντα
500	φ'	πεντακοντα	πεντακοντος	πεντακοντα	πεντακοντα	πεντακοντα	πεντακοντα
600	χ'	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντος	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντα	ξήκοντα
700	ψ'	επτακοντα	επτακοντος	επτακοντα	επτακοντα	επτακοντα	επτακοντα
800	ω'	ὀκτακοντα	ὀκτακοντος	ὀκτακοντα	ὀκτακοντα	ὀκτακοντα	ὀκτακοντα
900	θ'	ἐννέκοντα	ἐννέκοντος	ἐννέκοντα	ἐννέκοντα	ἐννέκοντα	ἐννέκοντα
1000	κ'	χιλιν	χιλιντος	χιλιν	χιλιν	χιλιν	χιλιν
2000	β'	διχιλιν	διχιλιντος	διχιλιν	διχιλιν	διχιλιν	διχιλιν
5000	ε'	πεντακχιλιν	πεντακχιλιντος	πεντακχιλιν	πεντακχιλιν	πεντακχιλιν	πεντακχιλιν
10,000	ι'	μυρια	μυριατος	μυρια	μυρια	μυρια	μυρια
20,000	κ'	διμυρια	διμυριατος	διμυρια	διμυρια	διμυρια	διμυρια
50,000	ν'	πενταμυρια	πενταμυριατος	πενταμυρια	πενταμυρια	πενταμυρια	πενταμυρια
100,000	ξ'	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυριατος	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυρια	δεκαμυρια

## PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are distinguished into *Personal*, *Possessive*, *Relative*, *Demonstrative*, and *Indefinite*.

There are three Personal Pronouns, ἐγώ, *I*; σύ, *thou*; and οὗ, *of him*.

ἐγώ, *I*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἐγώ	νῶϊ νῶ	ἡμεῖς
G. ἐμοῦ μοῦ	νῶϊν νῶν	ἡμῶν
D. ἐμοί μοι	νῶϊν νῶν	ἡμῶν
A. ἑμὲ με	νῶϊ νῶ	ἡμᾶς

σύ, *thou*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σύ	σφῶϊ σφῶ	ὑμεῖς
G. σοῦ	σφῶϊν σφῶν	ὑμῶν
D. σοί	σφῶϊν σφῶν	ὑμῶν
A. σε	σφῶϊ σφῶ	ὑμᾶς
V. σύ	σφῶϊ σφῶ	ὑμεῖς

οὗ, *of him*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. —	σφῶϊ σφῶ	σφῶϊς, Neut. σφῶα
G. οὗ	σφῶϊν	σφῶν
D. οὗ	σφῶϊν	σφῶϊσι σφῶ (ν)
A. ἑ	σφῶϊ σφῶ	σφῶϊς, Neut. σφῶα

For the dialectical peculiarities of the Pronouns, see Appendix.

The Possessive Pronouns are derived from the Personal Pronouns, and are regular Adjectives of the First and Second Declension. They are ἐμός, *my* or *mine*; σός, *thy* or *thine*; ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, *his*, *her*, *its*; νῶϊτες, *of us two*, *our*; σφῶϊτες, *of you two*, *your*; ἡμεῖτες, *our*; ὑμεῖτες, *your*; σφεῖτες, α, ον, *their*. But νῶϊτες and σφῶϊτες are found only in the more ancient Poets.

The Relative Pronoun ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, *who*, *which*, is a regular Adjective of the First and Second Declension, except that it has α in the Nominative and Accusative Singular Neuter.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who, which.*

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	οἱ	αἱ	ὅτι
G. οὗ	ἥς	οὗ	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν	οἷν	αἷν	αἷν
D. ᾧ	ἥ	ᾧ	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A. ὃν	ἥν	ὅ	ὧ	ἥ	ὧ	οὓς	αἓ	ὅ

So its compound ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, *who, which*; the Indefinite ἄλλος, ἡ, ο, *other*; and the Demonstratives αὐτός, ἡ, ο; ἑαυτός, ἡ, ο, *he, she, it; that*.

The Demonstrative αὐτός, *this*, is compounded of the Article and αὐτός, and proceeds by a very irregular inflection thus:

οὗτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, *this*.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. οὗτος	αὐτή	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Dual.

N. A. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
G. D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

So its compounds τηλικούτος, *so large*; τοιούτος, *such*; and τοσούτος, αὐτή, οὔτο, *so great*, which reject τ throughout, and sometimes make the Neuter in ον.

From the Personal Pronouns and αὐτός, are formed the *Reflective* Pronouns, ἑμαυτοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ or εαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; and ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἡς, οὔ, *of himself, of herself, of itself*, the last of which only has a plural.

ἑμαυτοῦ, &c. *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, &c. *of thyself*; ἑαυτοῦ, &c. *of himself*, &c.

Sing.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
G. { ἑμαυτοῦ σεαυτοῦ or εαυτοῦ ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ }				-ἡς	-οῦ		D. -ᾧ	-ἥ	-ᾧ
Pl. G. ἑαυτῶν	-ῶν	-ῶν	-ῶν	D. -οἷς	-αἷς	-οἷς	A. -οὓς	-αἓ	-ὅ



In the Plural ἡμῶν and αὐτῶν may be declined thus :

	M.	F.		M.	F.
N. ἡμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
G. ἡμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D. ἡμῶν	αὐτοῖς	αὐτοῖς	ἡμῶν	αὐτοῖς	αὐτοῖς
A. ἡμᾶς	αὐτοὺς	αὐτάς	ἡμᾶς	αὐτοὺς	αὐτάς

The Reciprocal ἀλλήλων, &c. of one another, is thus declined :

	Dual.			Plur.	
Case	F.	M.	Case	F.	M.
A. ἀλλήλων	-ων	-ων	ἀλλήλων	-ων	-ων
D. ἀλλήλων	-ων	-ων	ἀλλήλοις	-αις	-αις
A. ἀλλήλων	-α	-ω	ἀλλήλους	-ας	-ας

Interrogative Pronoun τις, τις, τι, who? which? what?

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
N.	M. τις	F. τις	N. τις	M. τις	F. τις
G.	τινος	τινος	τινοῦ	τινοῦ	τινῶν
D.	τινι	τινι	τινοῖ	τινοῖ	τισιν
A.	τινα	τινα	τινι	τινι	τινας

So the Indefinite τις, any, and οὐτις and μητις, no, none.

The compound Relative ὅστις is declined with all the variations of the simple Relative ὅς, and the Interrogative τις.

ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅ,τι, who, which, whoever, whatsoever.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὅστις	ἡτις	ὅ,τι	ὧστίς	αἱτίς	ὧστικά
G. οὗτινος	ἧστινος	οὗτινος	ὧντινων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων
D. ὧντινι	ῆντινι	ὧντινι	ὧσιν	ὧσιν	ὧσιν (v)
A. ὧντινα	ῆντινα	ὅ,τι	ὧσίναντες	αὐσίναντες	αὐσινά

Dual.

N. A.	ὧντις	αἵτις	ὧντις
G. D.	ὧντινων	αἵντινων	ὧντινων

Among the Pronouns may be classed the Indefinite δέ, such as one, which has always the Article prefixed, and is nothing else than a contraction of ὁ δέ ἐς, τοῦ δέ ἐς, &c. It is sometimes indeclinable.

Sing. N.	ὁ	ἡ	το	δεῖνα (δεῖς)	Plur. οἱ	αἵ
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	δεῖνος	τῶν	δαινων
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	δεῖνι		
A.	τον	την	το	δεῖνα		

## VERB.

The Greek Verb has three Voices ; the Active, Middle, and Passive.

It has five Moods ; the Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative, and Infinitive.

The Active Voice has nine Tenses ; the Present, Imperfect, Future, First Aorist, Second Aorist, First Perfect, First Pluperfect, Second Perfect, and Second Pluperfect.

The Middle Voice has five Tenses ; the Present, Imperfect, Future, First Aorist, and Second Aorist.

The Passive Voice has nine Tenses ; the Present, Imperfect, First Future, Second Future, Paulo-post Future, First Aorist, Second Aorist, Perfect, and Pluperfect.

There are three Numbers ; the Singular, Dual, and Plural.

There are two Conjugations ; the first ending in  $\omega$ , and the second in  $\mu$ .

## THE AUGMENT.

The Past Tenses and the Paulo-post Future are distinguished from the others by a prefix called the *Augment*.

### *Rules for the Augment.*

RULE 1.—When a Verb begins with a consonant, the Augment  $\epsilon$  is prefixed, but to the Indicative Mood only ; as,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$ , *I strike*,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\omega\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\iota$ , &c.

RULE 2.—The Perfect and the Paulo-post Future prefix the initial consonant with  $\epsilon$ , and retain this Augment through all the Moods ; as,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\phi\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\eta\iota$ , &c.

Obs.—This Augment is termed the *Reduplication*. If the initial consonant be an *aspirate*, the corresponding *soft* mute is used in the Reduplication of the Perfect and Paulo-post Future ; as,  $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\omega$ , *I love*,  $\pi\iota\phi\iota\lambda\eta\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\pi\iota\phi\iota\lambda\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

RULE 3.—When a Verb begins with  $\gamma\upsilon$ ,  $\kappa\tau$ ,  $\pi\tau$ , or  $\phi\theta$ , with  $\sigma$  followed by a consonant, with a double consonant, or with  $g$ , the Perfect and Pluperfect prefix  $\epsilon$  only, and retain it through all the Moods ; as,

γνῶω, <i>I know,</i>	ἐγνώκα,	ἐγνώκειν	Subj. ἐγνώκω, &c.
κτιζῶ, <i>I build,</i>	ἐκτίκα,	ἐκτικεῖν	ἐκτίκω
πτύσσω, <i>I fold,</i>	ἐπτύχα,	ἐπτύχειν	ἐπτύχω
φθείρω, <i>I destroy,</i>	ἐφθακα,	ἐφθαρχειν	ἐφθαρκω
στεφῶ, <i>I crown,</i>	ἑστεφα,	ἑστεφειν	ἑστεφω
ζητέω, <i>I seek,</i>	ἐζητηκα,	ἐζητηκειν	ἐζητηκω
ῥήσσω, <i>I break,</i>	ῥήσχα,	ῥήσχειν	ῥήσχω

But πίπτω (*πτω*), *I fall*, has *πιπτάω* with the Reduplication; *κτάμαι*, *I possess*, with *βλαπτεύω*, *I hurt*, and *ἐπιγράφω*, *I engrave*, is used both with and without it. After *α, ε* is doubled.

**RULE 4.**—When a Verb begins with *α, ε, ο*, or *αυ, αι, ω*, the initial vowel is changed into its corresponding long one, and *ι* of the diphthong is subscribed; as,

ἄνυω, <i>I fulfil,</i>	ἥνυον	αὐδαω, <i>I speak,</i>	ἠύδαον
ἐλπίζω, <i>I hope,</i>	ἤλπιζον	αἶτεω, <i>I demand,</i>	ἤτειον
ὀπαζῶ, <i>I afford,</i>	ὠπαζον	ὠκω, <i>I dwell,</i>	ὠκισον

The following Verbs change *ι* into *υ*;

ἰαν, <i>I suffer,</i>	ἱαν	ἱλισσάω, <i>I roll</i>	ἱερύζω, } <i>I creep</i>
ἱζάω, <i>I place</i>	ἱλῶ ( <i>αιρῶ</i> ), <i>I take</i>	ἱερῶ, }	
ἱδίζω, <i>I accustom</i>	ἱλῶμαι, <i>I follow</i>	ἱστῶμαι, <i>I entertain</i>	
ἱάω, <i>I am wont</i>	ἱπῶ, <i>I am employed</i>	ἱχῶ, <i>I have</i>	
ἱλῶ, }	ἱργαζάμαι, <i>I work</i>	ἱάω, <i>I clothe</i>	
ἱλκίω, }	(ἱρῶ), <i>I say</i>	ἱστῶκα, <i>I stand, plup.</i>	
ἱλκῶ, }	ἱρῶ, <i>I draw</i>	ἱσσηκίω or ἱσσηκίω	

**Obs.**—These Augments in the Perfect and Pluperfect extend to all the Moods. But many Verbs beginning with *α, αυ, or ω*, followed by a vowel remain unchanged; as, *αἶω, I listen*, *ἀνδίζω, I vex*, *ἀνδίσσας, I disuse*, *ἄω, I blow*, *αὐαίνω, I dry*, *οἰκνίζω, I steer*; to which may be added *οἰκουρίζω, I guard the house*, *οἰνίζω, I buy wine*, *οἶνω, I give wine*, *οἰστέω, I rave*. Also *ἑρμηνεύω, I interpret*, is not augmented.

**RULE 5.**—When a Verb begins with *ει*, the second vowel is lengthened; as, *εἰσφάζω, I keep a festival*, *εἰσφάζον*.

So also the Pluperfects *ἱκέων, ἱώλων, ἱώγων*, from *ἱκέω, ἱώλω, ἱώγω*, the Perfects of *ἰκέω, I liken*, *ἰλκῶ, I give hope*, *ἰργῶ* for *μέζω, I do*.

**RULE 6.**—When a Verb begins with any other vowel or diphthong, it does not admit of an Augment; but *ι* and *υ*, if short, are lengthened; as,

ἰκᾶνω, <i>I come,</i>	ἵκωνον	εἰκω, <i>I yield,</i>	εἶκον
ὕβριζω, <i>I insult,</i>	ὕβριζον	εὕρισκω, <i>I find,</i>	εὕρισκον
ἡττάω, <i>I overcome,</i>	ἡτταον	οὐταζω, <i>I wound,</i>	οὐταζον
ᾠδίνω, <i>I suffer pain,</i>	ᾠδινον		

Obs.—In Old Attic at least *u* becomes *η*; as, εἰκᾶζω, *I conjecture*, ἡπᾶζον; *ω* is often written *ηυ* in the augmented Tenses; as, παθηδω, *I sleep*, παθηῶλην; εὐχομαι, *I pray*, ηὐχομην; but the readings in this respect are very uncertain, fluctuating between *ω* and *ηυ*.

### Characteristics of the Tenses.

The Characteristic of a Verb is the letter or sound which precedes *ω* of the Present; as, *γ* in λεγω, *κ* in πλεω, *ι* in τιω, *ευ* in φουεω.

If the latter of two consonants preceding *ω* be *τ* or a *liquid*, the former is esteemed the Characteristic; as, *π* in τυπτω, *κ* in κικτω, *μ* in καμνω.

In *liquid* Verbs the Characteristic of the Present extends also to the Future; as, *λ* in ψαλλω, Fut. ψαλλῶ, *μ* in δεμω, Fut. δεμῶ, *μ* in καμνω, Fut. καμῶ, *ρ* in συρω, Fut. συρῶ.

In all other Verbs the Characteristic of the Future is *σ* either in a simple or combined state; as, τιω, τισω; λέγω, λεῖξω; βλέπω, βλεψω; τυπτω, τυψω.

When the Characteristic of the Future is a simple consonant, that of the Perfect is *κ*; as, σιω, τισκω, τετίκα.

When the Characteristic of the Future is a double consonant, that of the Perfect is an *aspirate*, of the same order as the Characteristic of the Present; as, λεγω, λεξεω, λελεχα; τυπτω, τυψω, τετυφα.

Obs.—Those Verbs are termed *liquid*, which have *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, or *ρ* for their Characteristic; those *pure*, which have a vowel; all others are *mule*; *σ* is never considered a Characteristic of the Present.

### Formation of the Tenses.

There are four principal parts of a Verb from which all the rest are formed; the Present Active, the Future Active, the First Perfect, and the Perfect Passive.

From the Present Active in *ω* are formed the Imperfect Active in *ον*, the Present Middle and Passive in *ομαι*,

and the Imperfect Middle and Passive in *οιμην*; the Second Aorist Active in *ον*, the Second Aorist Middle in *ομην*, the Second Aorist Passive in *ην*, and the Second Future Passive in *ησομαι*; the Second Perfect in *α*, and the Second Pluperfect in *ειν*.

From the Future Active in *ω* or *σω* are formed the First Aorist Active in *α*, the First Aorist Middle in *αμην*, and the Future Middle in *ομαι*; but from *ω*, in *οῦμαι*.

From the First Perfect in *α* is formed the First Pluperfect in *ειν*.

From the Perfect Passive in *μαι* are formed the Pluperfect Passive in *μην*, the Paulo-post Future in *σομαι*, the First Aorist Passive in *θην*, and the First Future Passive in *θησομαι*.

#### FORMATION OF THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

The Present of the Indicative Active is the *theme* or root, whence all the varieties of Mood, Tense, and Person are derived, according to the qualifications expressed in the following Rules and Examples.

##### *Future Active.*

**RULE 1.**—The Future Active is formed from the Present by inserting *σ* before *ω*; as,

<i>παυω, I repress,</i>	<i>παυσω</i>	<i>λεγω, I say,</i>	<i>λεξω</i>
<i>λουω, I wash,</i>	<i>λουσω</i>	<i>βλεπω, I see,</i>	<i>βλεψω</i>

**Obs. 1.**—The labials *π, β, φ*, and the gutturals *κ, γ, χ*, of the Present, combine with *σ* of the Future into the double consonants *ψ* and *ξ*.

2. These four, *τυφω, I kindle, τριφω, I nourish, τριχω, I run, and ιχω, I have*, appear originally to have begun with an aspirate, having for their Futures *θυψω, θριψω, θριξω, ιξω*.—*καίω, I burn*, and *κλαίω, I weep*, have *καυσω, κλαυσω*.

**RULE 2.**—*Liquid Verbs* do not insert *σ*; they only shorten the penult, rejecting the latter of two vowels or consonants, and follow the inflection of contracts of *ειω*; as,

<i>νεμω, I share,</i>	<i>νεμῶ</i>	<i>κρίνω, I judge,</i>	<i>κρίνῶ</i>
<i>σπειρω, I sow,</i>	<i>σπερῶ</i>	<i>βάλλω, I throw,</i>	<i>βάλλῶ</i>

**Obs.**—The original Future was in *ησω* or *ισω*; the Ionians rejected *σ*, and the Attics contracted the vowels; as, *νεμω*, Fut. *νημισω*, Ion. *νημια*, Att. *νημῶ*.

**RULE 3.**—If τ, δ, θ, σ, ζ, precede ω of the Present, they are rejected before σω; as,

τυπῶ, *I strike*, τυψω ἱμασσῶ, *I scourge*, ἱμαῶσω  
σπευδῶ, *I hasten*, σπευσω νομιζῶ, *I think*, νομῶσω  
πειθῶ, *I persuade*, πεισω

Also σπεινῶ, *I offer*, has σπεισω, and πασχῶ (πινῶ), *I suffer*, πινωμαι.

**RULE 4.**—Many Verbs in σω and ζω have the Future in ξω; as,

πρασσῶ, *I do*, πραξῶ καλῶ, *I call*, καξῶ

The following Verbs in ζω have both σω and ξω;

ἀρπαζῶ, *I steal* ἱγγυαλιζῶ, *I proffer* παίζω, *I sport*  
βάζω, *I speak* μερμηρίζω, *I ponder* σερρίζω, *I play on*  
δισταζῶ, *I doubt* νυσταζῶ, *I slumber* the pipe

But σαλπίζω, *I sound a trumpet*, has σαλπισσω and σαλπιγξῶ. So κλαζῶ, *I shout*, κλαγξῶ; παλαζῶ, *I set astray*, παλαγξῶ.

**RULE 5.**—If a short or doubtful vowel precede ω of the Present, it becomes long before σω of the Future; as,

νικᾶω, *I conquer*, νικῆσω φιλεῶ, *I love*, φιλησῶ  
τιῶ, *I honour*, τῖσω δηλώω, *I show*, δηλώσω  
δακρῦω, *I weep*, δακρῦσῶ

**RULE 6.**—αω preceded by ε or ι, and λαω, ραω, after a vowel, retain α before σω; as,

ἐαω, *I suffer*, ἐᾶσω ἰαομαι, *I cure*, ἰᾶσομαι  
μειδιαω, *I smile*, μειδιάσω ὄραω, *I see*, ὄρᾶσω  
θεαομαι, *I view*, θεᾶσομαι γελαω, *I laugh*, γελάσω

1. The following Verbs also retain α before σω;

ἀκροῖμαι, *I hear* θλάω, *I pound* σπῶω, *I draw*  
δαμῶω, *I tame* κλάω, *I break* φθᾶω, *I anticipate*  
διφῶω, *I handle* κρεμῶω, *I suspend* φλάω, *I pound*  
δρεῶω, *I do* πτεῶω, *I expand*

2. The following Verbs in σω retain ε before σω;

αἰδισμαι, *I respect* ἰμιω, *I vomit* ζιω, *I polish*  
αἰνω, *I praise* ἰω, *I clothe* (ὀλιω), *I destroy*  
ἐκισω or ἐκισμαι, *I cure* ζιω, *I boil* στειρω, *I strew*  
ἐλιω, *I grind* καλιω, *I call* τελιω, *I finish*  
ἐρεω, *I suffice* νικιω, *I reproach* τριω, *I tremble*

3. The following, with perhaps some others, have both σω and ξω;

(ἀχθῆμαι), *I am loath* (μαχίσσασθαι), *I fight* ποθῆαι, *I desire*  
 πορεῖω, *I satisfy* (ἔζω) ἔζω, *I smell* στερῆσαι, *I deprive*  
 ποτεῖω, *I am angry*

4. The following six Verbs in *ω* have *ωσ* ;

δω, *I run* πλω, *I sail* ρω, *I flow*  
 νω, *I swim* πνω, *I blow* χω, *I pour*

Obs. πτω in some of these seems to have been adopted to distinguish them from τιθῆμι (*τίω*), *I place*, νω or νθω, *I spin*, πωμπλημι, *I fill*, (βω) *I speak*, which have η.

5. The following Primitives in *ω* retain *ο* before *σω* ;

ἀροω, *I plough* ἰδοω, *I eat* ὀνοω, *I blame*  
 βροω, *I feed* ὀμωω, *I swear*

### First Perfect.

RULE 1.—The First Perfect is formed from the Future Active by prefixing the *Reduplication* and changing *ω* of *σω* into *κα*, *ξω* into *χα*, *ψω* into *φα* ; as,

πωλλω, *I shake*, παλῶ, πεπαλκα  
 τιω, *I honour*, τισῶ, τετῆκα  
 τασσω, *I arrange*, ταξῶ, τετᾶχα  
 τυπτω, *I strike*, τυψῶ, τετύφα

But φευγω, *I flee*, has πφευγα; καλῶ, *I call*, has καλίσω, κεκαληκα c. κεκληκα; δω, *I bind*, δησω, διδωκα; and χω, *I pour*, χύσω, πεχυκα.

RULE 2.—Dissyllables in *λω*, *νω*, and *ρω*, change *ε* of the Future into *α* before *κα* of the Perfect ; as,

στελλω, *I send*, στελῶ, ἐσταλκα  
 τεινω, *I extend*, τενῶ, τετακα  
 σπειρω, *I sow*, σπερῶ, ἐσπαρκα

RULE 3.—Dissyllables in *εινω*, *ινω*, and *ωνω*, reject *ν* before *κα* ; as,

τεινω, *I extend*, τενῶ, τετακα  
 κρινω, *I judge*, κρινῶ, κεκρίκα  
 πλυνω, *I wash*, πλυνῶ, πεπλύκα

But κτενω, *I kill*, has κτεῖκα and κτεγακα.— of the Future becomes *γ* before *κα* of the Perfect ; as, φαινω, *I show*, φανῶ, πεφαγκα.

RULE 4.—*μῶ* of the Future, and *βαλλω*, *μονω*, take *η* before *κα* ; as,

νεμω, *I share*, νεμῶ, νενεμηκα  
 δεμω, *I build*, δεμῶ, δεδεμηκα c. δεδμηκα  
 καμνω, *I labour*, καμῶ, κεκαμηκα κεκαμηκα  
 τεμνω, *I cut*, τεμῶ, τετεμηκα τετεμηκα

βαλλῶ, *I strike*, βαλῶ, βεβαληκα βεβληκα  
 μένω, *I remain*, μενῶ, μεμενηκα  
 τίθημι, *I place*, and ἵημι, *I send*, with their compounds, have *η* before *κα*; as, τίθημι, ἔθηκα, τίθεικα; ἵημι, ἔσω, ἵστα.

### Perfect Passive.

**RULE 1.**—The Perfect Passive is formed from the First Perfect by changing *κα* into *μαι*, *χα* into *γμαι*, *φα* and *γχα* into *μμαι* (with double *μ*); as,

φίλω, <i>I love</i> ,	πεφίληκα,	πεφίλημαι
σπείρω, <i>I sow</i> ,	ἔσπαρχα,	ἔσπαρμαι
τάσσω, <i>I arrange</i> ,	τέταχα,	τέταγμαι
τυπῶ, <i>I strike</i> ,	τετυφα,	τετυμμαι
φαίνω, <i>I show</i> ,	πεφαγκα,	πεφαμμαι

**Obs.**—But *φα* with a consonant before it becomes *μαι* with a single *μ*; as, *τιρέω, I amuse, τιτρεμαι*. In like manner *γχα* becomes simply *γμαι*; as, *σφίγγω, I grasp, ἑσφίγγα, ἑσφίγγμαι*. The other terminations of the Perfect Passive follow the general principle; as, *τίτιρψαι, τιτιρεται, &c. ἑσφίγγαι, ἑσφίγγεται, &c.*

**RULE 2.**—Those Verbs which have a short vowel before *σω* of the Future, and those which reject *τ, δ, θ, σ, ζ*, change *κα* into *μαι*; as,

τελέω, <i>I finish</i> ,	τελέσω,	τετέλεκα,	τετέλεσμαι
ἀνύω, <i>I fulfil</i> ,	ἀνύσω,	ἤνυκα,	ἤνυσμαι
σπεύω, <i>I hasten</i> ,	σπεύσω,	ἔσπευκα,	ἔσπευσμαι
πειθω, <i>I persuade</i> ,	πεισώ,	πέπεικα,	πέπεισμαι
ἱμασσω, <i>I scourge</i> ,	ἱμάσω,	ἱμακα,	ἱμασμαι
νομίζω, <i>I think</i> ,	νομίσω,	νενομικα,	νενομισμαι

1. The following also take *σ* before *μαι*;

κνίω, <i>I scrape</i>	ψαύω, <i>I touch</i>	χρίω, <i>I anoint</i>
παιω, <i>I chastise</i>	κλείω, <i>I shut</i>	ἀκούω, <i>I hear</i>
παλαίω, <i>I wrestle</i>	σειω, <i>I shake</i>	κόλουω, <i>I mutilate</i>
σπταίω, <i>I stumble</i>	κέλευω, <i>I order</i>	κρούω, <i>I beat</i>
ῥαίω, <i>I destroy</i>	πλείω, <i>I sail</i>	πνύω, <i>I spit</i>
κλαίω, <i>I weep</i>	κυλίω, <i>I toll</i>	ῥαίω, <i>I rain</i>
ῥαύω, <i>I bruise</i>	πρίω, <i>I saw</i>	γίγνωσκω, <i>I know</i>

Also Verbs in *μι* from *ω* except *στραγγιμι*; *κλείω* and *κόλουω* are sometimes found without *σ*.

2. The following with a short vowel before *κα* do not take *σ* before *μαι*;

ἀροω, <i>I plough</i>	δίω, <i>I bind</i>	λύω, <i>I loose</i>
ἰλάω, <i>I drive</i>	θύω, <i>I rush</i>	



3. The following shorten the long syllable of the First Perfect before *μαι*;

*διδωμή*, I give, *διδωκα*, *διδωμαι* *τινχα*, I form, *ετινχα*, *ετινγμαι*  
*ισταμι*, I place, *ιστηκα*, *ισταμαι* *κινω*, I hear, *πιπικα*, *πιπυμαι*  
*κινω*, I move, *εκινωκα*, *εκινυμαι* *φινγω*, I flee, *πιφινγα*, *πιφινγμαι*

4. Three change *ε* before *αα* into *α* before *μαι*;

*ζεινυ*, I turn, *εστραμμαι* *στειφω*, I bend, *εστραμμαι*  
*ζειφω*, I pourish, *εζεραμμαι*

### Formation of the Derivative Tenses.

The Imperfect Active is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment and changing *ω* into *ου*; as, *τυπτω*, *ετυπτον*.

The Present Middle and Passive are formed from the Present Active by changing *ω* into *ομαι*; as, *τυπτω*, *τυπτομαι*.

The Imperfect Middle and Passive are formed from the Imperfect Active by changing *ον* into *ομην*; as *ετυπτον*, *ετυπτομην*.

The Second Aorist Active is formed from the Imperfect by shortening the penult; as, *ετυπτον*, *ετυπτον*.

1. The penult is made short by changing *η*, *ω*, *αι*, *υ* of liquid Dissyllable Verbs, and *ε* before or after a liquid into *α*; by rejecting *ι* from *ι* and *υ*; and omitting the last of two consonants; as,

<i>ληθω</i> , I lie hid,	Imp. <i>ιληθεν</i> ,	2d Aor. <i>ιλαθεν</i>	<i>η</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>τρωγω</i> , I eat,	<i>ιτρωγον</i> ,	<i>ιτρωγον</i>	<i>ω</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>φαινω</i> , I show,	<i>ιφαινω</i> ,	<i>ιφαινω</i>	<i>αι</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>σπειρω</i> , I sow,	<i>ισπειρον</i> ,	<i>ισπαρον</i>	<i>υ</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>επιλλω</i> , I send,	<i>ισπιλλω</i> ,	<i>ισπαλω</i>	<i>ε</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>πλακω</i> , I plait,	<i>ιπλακω</i> ,	<i>ιπλακω</i>	<i>ε</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>πειθω</i> , I persuade,	<i>ιπειθω</i> ,	<i>ιπειθω</i>	<i>ε</i> rejected
<i>φινγω</i> , I flee,	<i>ιφινγω</i> ,	<i>ιφινγω</i>	<i>ε</i> rejected
<i>εφωτω</i> , I strike,	<i>ιεφωτον</i> ,	<i>ιεφωτον</i>	<i>ε</i> rejected

The change of *ε* into *α* takes place in Verbs which have already *α* short; as in the example given above, *πλακω*, *ισπλακω*, 2d Aor. *ισπλακω*.—*τιμνω*, I cut, has both *ισαμω* and *ιτιμω*.

2. Liquid Verbs of more than two syllables, and *λεγω*, *φλεγω*, do not change *ε*; as,

<i>αγειω</i> , I collect,	Imp. <i>αγειον</i> ,	2d Aor. <i>αγειον</i>
<i>λεγω</i> , I say,	<i>ιλεγω</i> ,	2d Aor. Pas. <i>ιλεγω</i>
<i>φλεγω</i> , I burn,	<i>ιφλεγω</i> ,	2d Aor. Pas. <i>ιφλεγω</i>

3. *ξω* of the Future from *εω* and *ζω* makes the Second Aorist in *γω*; but *εω* from *ζω* makes *δω*; as,

πρασσω, I do,	Imp. ιπρασσει,	πραξω, 2d Aor. ιπραγει
προζω, I call,	ιπραζον,	προξω, ιπραγον
φραζω, I say,	ιφραζον,	φρασω, ιφραδον

But πλῆσσω, I strike, when it refers to the body, has ιπληγῶν; to the mind, in composition, ιπλωγῶν.

4. βλαπτω, I hurt, καλυπτω, I cover, and κρυπτω, I hide, have ζῶν.

Θαπτω, I bury, ραπτω, I stitch, ριπτω, I throw, to which some Grammarians add ἀπτω, I knit, βαπτω, I dip, σκαπτω, I dig, and δρεπτω, I rend, have φῶν.

σμυχω, I burn, and ψυχω, I cool, have γῶν.

In order to avoid the aspirates, Θαπτω has ιταφῶν, and not ιθαφῶν.

5. Verbs pure cannot be said to have a Second Aorist; for when it does occur, it must be traced to other forms of the Present. Verbs in αω and ω, however, sometimes make a Second Aorist by changing these terminations into ον; as,

μουκαω, I roar, ιμουκον; δουστω, I sound, ιδουστων.

The Second Aorist Middle is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing ον into ομην; as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπομην.

The Second Aorist Passive is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing ον into ην; as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπην.

The Second Future Passive is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Second Aorist Passive by rejecting the Augment and adding σομαι; as, ἐτυπην, ἐτυπῆς, ἐτυπησῶμαι, τυπησομαι.

The Second Perfect is formed from the Second Aorist Active by prefixing the Reduplication and changing ον into α; as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

1. But ε of the Second Aorist, and α from ε or ι, become ε in the Perfect; as,

ἄγειρω, I collect,	ἡγειρον,	ἡγερε	ε of the 2d Aor.
λεγω, I say,	ιλεγην,	λελογα	ε of the 2d Aor.
πλαιο, I plait,	ιπλακον,	πιπλοκα	α from ε
σπειρω, I sow,	ισπαρον,	ισπορα	α from ι

Also ἰλαω, I give hope, has ιολπα; ἰργω for ῖζω, I do, ιεργα; and πασχω (τινῶ), I suffer, πιπασθα.

2. α of the Second Aorist from η or αι becomes η; as,

καθω, I lie hid,	ιλαθον,	λειληθα	α from η
φαίνω, I show,	ιφαινον,	σιφηνα	α from αι

Also θάλλω, I bloom, has τιθηλα; κλάζω, I shout, κικληγα; and θάπτω, I bury, τιθησα.

3. *ι* of the Second Aorist from *ω* becomes *ι*; as,

<i>πειθω</i> , I persuade,	<i>ἰσθω</i> ,	<i>πεισθω</i>	from <i>ω</i>
( <i>εἶδω</i> ), I see,	<i>ἴδω</i> ,	<i>εἶδα</i>	

Also *ἰσσω*, I liken, has *ἰσκη*; and *διδω*, I dread, to avoid the repetition of *δ*, has *διδωκη* for *διδωδα*.

The Second Pluperfect is formed from the Second Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *α* into *ειν*; as, *τετυπα*, *ἔτετυπεν*.

The First Aorist Active is formed from the Future Active by prefixing the Augment and changing *ω* into *α*; as, *τυψα*, *ἔτυφα*.

1. But the First Aorist of *liquid* Verbs lengthens the doubtful vowel of the penult and changes *ι* into *ιι*; as, *πείνω*, *ἔπεινα*; *σπείρω*, *ἔσπειρα*.

But *α* almost invariably becomes *η*; as, *φαίνο*, *ἔφηνε*.

2. *ἀλάσσω*, I quail, has *ἄλασα*; *ἀνίσσω*, I cure, *ἠνέσθη*; *καίω*, I burn, *ἔκαη*; *κρίω*, I lay, *ἔκρινε*; *κίνηω*, I move, *ἔκινε*; and *χέω*, I pour, *ἔχευε*, Att. *ἔχυνε*.

3. *τίθημι*, I place, has *ἔθηκα*; *δίδωμι*, I give, *ἔδωκα*; and *ἵκω*, I send, *ἔηκα*. Also (*εἶπα*), I say, has *εἶπα*, and *ἵνυμι*, I carry, *ἔνυχα*.

The First Aorist Middle is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding *μην*; as, *ἔτυφα*, *ἐτύφομαι*.

The Future Middle is formed from the Future Active by changing *ω* into *ομαι*; as, *τυψα*, *τυψομαι*.

But the Future Middle of *liquid* Verbs changes *ω* into *οῦμαι*; as, *σπείρω*, *σπερούμαι*.

The First Pluperfect is formed from the First Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *α* into *ειν*; as, *τετυπα*, *ἔτετυπεν*.

The Pluperfect Passive is formed from the Perfect Passive by prefixing the Augment and changing *μαι* into *μην*; as, *τετυμμαι*, *ἔτετυμην*.

The Paulo-post Future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect Passive by changing *αι* into *ομαι*; as, *τετυμμαι*, *τετυψαι*, *τετυφομαι*.

The First Aorist Passive is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect Passive by rejecting the *Reduplication* and changing *ται* into *θην*, and the preceding *soft* mute into its *aspirate*; as, *τετυμμαι*, *τετυθαι*, *τετυνται*, *ἐτυθην*.

1. The following take *σ* before *θη*;

ἰσχυρῶμαι, *I strengthen*, ἰσχύεται, ἰσχύσθην  
 μνησμαι, *I remember*, μνησεται, μνησθην  
 χρῶμαι, *I use*, χρῶσεται, χρῶσθην

But *συνζω*, *I preserve*, *συνίσταται*, *ιστάσθην*.

2. The following shorten the penult of the First Aorist;

εὑρίσκω, *I find*, εὑρίσκειται, εὑρίσκειν  
 ἀφαιρῶ, *I take away*, ἀφαιρέσκειται, ἀφαιρέσκειν  
 ἰστανῶ, *I commend*, ἰστανέσκειται, ἰστανέσκειν  
 τιθεῖμι, *I place*, τίθεται, τίθειν  
 ἀφίημι, *I dismiss*, ἀφίεται, ἀφίειν  
 (ῥίω or ῥέω), *I say*, ῥίεσται, ῥίεσθην or ῥίεισθην

3. The following three resume :

στρίπτω, *I turn*, στρίπτωμαι, στρίψθην  
 στρίβω, *I bend*, στρίβωμαι, στρίβθην  
 τρέφω, *I nourish*, τρέφωμαι, τρέφθην

The First Future Passive is formed from the Third Person Singular of the First Aorist Passive by rejecting the Augment and adding *σομαι*; as, ἐτυφθῆν, ἐτυφθήσ, ἐτυφθήσ, τυφθήσομαι.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE CONJUGATION IN *ω*.

*τυπῶ*, *I strike*.

#### Principal Parts.

#### Derivative Tenses.

Pres. Act. <i>τυπῶ</i>	{	Imp. Act. ἐτυπτον, Pres. Mid. and Pas. τυπτομαι, Imp. Mid. and Pas. ἐτυπτομην; 2d Aor. Act. ἐτυπον, 2d Aor. Mid. ἐτυπομην, 2d Aor. Pas. ἐτυπην, 2d Fut. Pas. τυπησομαι; 2d Perf. τετυκα, 2d Plup. ἐτετυπεν :
		Fut. Act. { 1st Aor. Act. ἐτύφα, 1st Aor. Mid. ἐτύφαμην, Fut. Mid. τυφόμεαι :
		1st Perf. { 1st Plup. ἐτετυφειν :
		Perf. Pass. { Plup. Pas. ἐτετυμμεν, Paulo-post Fut. τετυφόμεαι, 1st Aor. Pas. ἐτυφθῆν, 1st Fut. Pas. τυφθήσομαι.

So, *πράσσω*, *I do*, *πράξω*, *πράξαι*, *πράξωμαι*;  
*λύω*, *I loose*, *λύσω*, *λύειν*, *λύσμαι*.

VIEW OF THE VERB IN  $\omega$  BY TENSES AND MOODS.

Active Voice.		Present.		Imperfect.		Future.		1st Aorist.		2d Aorist.		1st Perf.		1st Pluperf.		2d Perf.		2d Pluperf.	
Ind.	Active	Ind.	Present	Ind.	Imperfect	Ind.	Future	Ind.	1st Aorist	Ind.	2d Aorist	Ind.	1st Perf.	Ind.	1st Pluperf.	Ind.	2d Perf.	Ind.	2d Pluperf.
Subj.	Active	Subj.	Present	Subj.	Imperfect	Subj.	Future	Subj.	1st Aorist	Subj.	2d Aorist	Subj.	1st Perf.	Subj.	1st Pluperf.	Subj.	2d Perf.	Subj.	2d Pluperf.
Opt.	Active	Opt.	Present	Opt.	Imperfect	Opt.	Future	Opt.	1st Aorist	Opt.	2d Aorist	Opt.	1st Perf.	Opt.	1st Pluperf.	Opt.	2d Perf.	Opt.	2d Pluperf.
Imp.	Active	Imp.	Present	Imp.	Imperfect	Imp.	Future	Imp.	1st Aorist	Imp.	2d Aorist	Imp.	1st Perf.	Imp.	1st Pluperf.	Imp.	2d Perf.	Imp.	2d Pluperf.
Inf.	Active	Inf.	Present	Inf.	Imperfect	Inf.	Future	Inf.	1st Aorist	Inf.	2d Aorist	Inf.	1st Perf.	Inf.	1st Pluperf.	Inf.	2d Perf.	Inf.	2d Pluperf.
Part.	Active	Part.	Present	Part.	Imperfect	Part.	Future	Part.	1st Aorist	Part.	2d Aorist	Part.	1st Perf.	Part.	1st Pluperf.	Part.	2d Perf.	Part.	2d Pluperf.

Middle Voice.		Present.		Imperfect.		Future.		1st Aorist.		2d Aorist.	
Ind.	Middle	Ind.	Present	Ind.	Imperfect	Ind.	Future	Ind.	1st Aorist	Ind.	2d Aorist
Subj.	Middle	Subj.	Present	Subj.	Imperfect	Subj.	Future	Subj.	1st Aorist	Subj.	2d Aorist
Opt.	Middle	Opt.	Present	Opt.	Imperfect	Opt.	Future	Opt.	1st Aorist	Opt.	2d Aorist
Imp.	Middle	Imp.	Present	Imp.	Imperfect	Imp.	Future	Imp.	1st Aorist	Imp.	2d Aorist
Inf.	Middle	Inf.	Present	Inf.	Imperfect	Inf.	Future	Inf.	1st Aorist	Inf.	2d Aorist
Part.	Middle	Part.	Present	Part.	Imperfect	Part.	Future	Part.	1st Aorist	Part.	2d Aorist

		Present.	Imperfect.	1st Future.	2d Future.	P. Post Fut.	1st Aor.	2d Aor.	Perfect.	Pluperf.
Passive Voice.	Ind.	τυπτομαι ἐντυπῶν	τυφθοισιμην	τυφθοισιμαι	τυπθῶσιν	τυπτοίμην	ἐντυπῶν	τυπῶ	τυπυμμενος εἶην	τυπυμμενος ᾤ
	Subj.	τυπταίμην	τυπταίην	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Opt.	τυπτοίην	τυπθοίμην	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imp.	τυπτω	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Inf.	τυπτασθαι	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part.	Part.	τυπτομενος	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.**Present, I strike.*

	1st Pers.	2d Pers.	3d Pers.
Sing.	τυπῶ	τυπείς	τυπεί
	<i>I strike.</i>	<i>thou strikest</i>	<i>he strikes</i>
Dual.		τυπέτον	τυπέτον
		<i>ye two strike</i>	<i>they two strike</i>
Plur.	τυπόμεν	τυπέτε	τυποῦσι (ἡ)
	<i>we strike</i>	<i>ye strike</i>	<i>they strike</i>
So, πρᾶσσω, <i>I do</i> ; λῶω, <i>I loose.</i>			

*Imperfect, I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε (ἡ)
D.		ἔτυπετον	ἔτυπίστην
P.	ἔτυπομεν	ἔτυπετε	ἔτυπον
So, ἐπράσσω, <i>I was doing</i> ; ἐλῶω, <i>I was loosing.</i>			

*Future, I shall strike.*

S.	τυψῶ	τυψείς	τυψεί
D.		τυψέσθων	τυψέσθην
P.	τυψόμεν	τυψέτε	τυψούσι (ἡ)
So, πρᾶξω, <i>I shall do</i> ; λῶσω, <i>I shall loose.</i>			

*First Aorist, I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε (ἡ)
D.		ἔτυψατον	ἔτυψασθην
P.	ἔτυψαμεν	ἔτυψατε	ἔτυψαν
So, ἐπράξα, <i>I did</i> ; ἐλῶσα, <i>I loosed.</i>			

*Second Aorist, I struck.*

S.	ἐτυπον	ἐτυπες	ἐτυπε (ἡ)
D.		ἐτυπέσθων	ἐτυπέσθην
P.	ἐτυπομεν	ἐτυπέτε	ἐτυπον
So, ἐπράγον, <i>I did</i> ; wanting in λῶω.			

First Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τετυφα	τετυφας	τετυφε (ν)
D.	τετυφᾶτον	τετυφᾶτον	τετυφᾶτον
P.	τετυφάμεν	τετυφατε	τετυφᾶσι (ν)

So, πεπράχα, *I have done*; λελύχα, *I have loosed.*

First Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετυφειν	ἔτετυφεις	ἔτετυφε
D.	ἔτετυφείτον	ἔτετυφείτον	ἔτετυφείτην
P.	ἔτετυφείμεν	ἔτετυφείτε	ἔτετυφείσαν or ἔσαν

So, ἔπεπράχην, *I had done*; ἔλελύκην, *I had loosed.*

Second Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τετυπα	τετυπας	τετυπτε (ν)
D.	τετυπᾶτον	τετυπᾶτον	τετυπατον
P.	τετυπάμεν	τετυπατε	τετυπᾶσι (ν)

So, πεπράγα, *I have done*; wanting in λυω.

Second Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετυπειν	ἔτετυπεις	ἔτετυπει
D.	ἔτετυπείτον	ἔτετυπείτον	ἔτετυπείτην
P.	ἔτετυπείμεν	ἔτετυπείτε	ἔτετυπείσαν or ἔσαν

So, ἔπεπράγειν, *I had done*; wanting in λυω.

*Subjunctive Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *I may strike.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
D.	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P.	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι (ν)

So, πρᾶσσω, *I may do*; λυω, *I may loose.*

## Future wanting.

First Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S.	τυψω	τυψῆς	τυψῇ
D.	τυψῆτον	τυψῆτον	τυψῆτον
P.	τυψώμεν	τυψῆτε	τυψώσι (ν)

So, πρᾶξω, *I may have done*; λυσω, *I may have loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
D.	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P. τυπώμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπώδι

So, *πράγῳ*, *I may have done* ; wanting in *λῶδι*.

First Perf. and Plup. *I may have struck.*

S. τετυπῶ	τετυπῆς	τετυπῇ
D.	τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον
P. τετυπώμεν	τετυπῆτε	τετυπώδι (ν)

So, *πεπράγῳ*, *I may have done* ; *λελύκῳ*, *I may have loosed*.

Second Perf. and Plup. *I may have struck.*

S. τετυπῶ	τετυπῆς	τετυπῇ
D.	τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον
P. τετυπώμεν	τετυπῆτε	τετυπώδι (ν)

So, *πεπράγῳ*, *I may have done* ; wanting in *λῶδι*.

## Optative Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. *I might strike.\**

S. τυπτοίμῃ	τυπτοίς	τυπτοί
D.	τυπτοίτον	τυπτοίτην
P. τυπτοίμεν	τυπτοίτε	τυπτοίεν

So, *πρασσοίμῃ*, *I might do* ; *λῶοίμῃ*, *I might loose*.

Future, *I might be about to strike.*

S. τυψοίμῃ	τυψοίς	τυψοί
D.	τυψοίτον	τυψοίτην
P. τυψοίμεν	τυψοίτε	τυψοίεν

So, *πράξοίμῃ*, *I might be about to do* ; *λῦσοίμῃ*, *I might be about to loose*.

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\* It is difficult to express exactly the force of the Tenses of the Optative Mood in English, as their import and use depend chiefly on the Particles with which they are joined.



(ἀχθῶμαι), *I am loath*  
 πορῶ, *I satisfy*  
 ποτῶ, *I am angry*

(μαχίεσθαι), *I fight* ποθῶ, *I desire*  
 (ὀρίω) ὀρίω, *I smell* στειρῶ, *I deprive*

4. The following six Verbs in ω have ιωσιν ;

δω, *I run* πλω, *I sail* ρω, *I flow*  
 νω, *I swim* πνω, *I blow* χρω, *I pour*

Ops. τίτω in some of these seems to have been adopted to distinguish them from τίθημι (τίω), *I place*, νω or νηω, *I spin*, πμπλημι, *I fill*, (βιω), *I speak*, which have η.

5. The following Primitives in ω retain ε before σω ;

ἀροω, *I plough* ἰδοω, *I eat* ὀνοω, *I blame*  
 βοω, *I feed* ὀμοω, *I swear*

*First Perfect.*

RULE 1.—The First Perfect is formed from the Future Active by prefixing the *Reduplication* and changing ω or σω into κα, ξω into χα, ψω into φα ; as,

παλλω, *I shake*, παλῶ, πεπαλκα  
 τιω, *I honour*, τίσω, τετίχα  
 τασσω, *I arrange*, ταξω, τετάχα  
 τυπτω, *I strike*, τυψω, τετύφα

But φευγω, *I flee*, has πιφωγα ; καλῶ, *I call*, has πεκαλω, πεκαληκα, c. πεκληκα ; δῶ, *I bind*, δῆσω, δίδκα ; and χῶ, *I pour*, χυσω, μεχῶνα.

RULE 2.—Dissyllables in λω, νω, and ρω, change ε of the Future into α before κα of the Perfect ; as,

στελλω, *I send*, στελῶ, ἐσταλκα  
 τεινω, *I extend*, τενῶ, τετακα  
 σπειρω, *I sow*, σπερῶ, ἐσπαρκα

RULE 3.—Dissyllables in εινω, ινω, and υνω, reject ν before κα ; as,

τεινω, *I extend*, τενῶ, τετακα  
 κρίνω, *I judge*, κρινῶ, κεκρίκα  
 πλυνῶ, *I wash*, πλυνῶ, πεπλύκα

But κτῖνω, *I kill*, has ἐκτάκα and ἐκταγκα.—ν of the Future becomes γ before κα of the Perfect ; as, φαίω, *I show*, φαῖνῶ, πεφωγκα.

RULE 4.—μῶ of the Future, and βαλλω, μανῶ, take η before κα ; as,

νεμῶ, *I share*, νεμῶ, νεμεμηκα  
 δεμῶ, *I build*, δεμῶ, δεδεμηκα c. δεδμηκα  
 καμῶ, *I labour*, καμῶ, κακαμηκα καμμηκα  
 τεμῶ, *I cut*, τεμῶ, τετμηκα τετμηκα

βαλλῶ, *I strike*, βαλλῶ, βεβαληκα βεβληκα  
 μένω, *I remain*, μένω, μεμενηκα  
 τίθημι, *I place*, and ἵκμι, *I send*, with their compounds, have *u* before *κα*; as, τίθημι, ἔστη, τίθηκα; ἵκμι, ἤσω, ἵκα.

### Perfect Passive.

**RULE 1.**—The Perfect Passive is formed from the First Perfect by changing *κα* into *μαι*, *χα* into *γμαι*, *φα* and *γκα* into *μμαι* (with double *μ*); as,

φίλω, <i>I love</i> ,	πεφίληκα,	πεφίλημαι
σπείρω, <i>I sow</i> ,	ἔσπαρκα,	ἔσπαρμαι
τάσσω, <i>I arrange</i> ,	τέταχα,	τέταγμαι
τυπτώ, <i>I strike</i> ,	τετυφα,	τετυμμαι
φαίνω, <i>I show</i> ,	πεφαγκα,	πεφαμμαι

**Obs.**—But *φα* with a consonant before it becomes *μαι* with a single *μ*; as, *τιτρώ*, *I amuse*, *τιτρώ*, *τιτρώμαι*. In like manner *γχα* becomes simply *γμαι*; as, *σφίγγω*, *I grasp*, *ἔσφιγγα*, *ἔσφιγγμαι*. The other terminations of the Perfect Passive follow the general principle; as, *τιτρίφαι*, *τιτρίπται*, &c. *ἔσφιγξαι*, *ἔσφιγκται*, &c.

**RULE 2.**—Those Verbs which have a short vowel before *σω* of the Future, and those which reject *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, *ς*, *ζ*, change *κα* into *σμαι*; as,

τέλσω, <i>I finish</i> ,	τέλεσω,	τέτελεκα,	τέτελεσμαι
ἀνύω, <i>I fulfil</i> ,	ἀνύσω,	ἤνυκα,	ἤνυσμαι
σπεύδω, <i>I hasten</i> ,	σπεύσω,	ἔσπευκα,	ἔσπευσμαι
πειθω, <i>I persuade</i> ,	πεισω,	πέπεικα,	πέπεισμαι
ἱμασσω, <i>I scourge</i> ,	ἱμάσω,	ἱμακα,	ἱμασμαι
νομίζω, <i>I think</i> ,	νομίσω,	νενομικα,	νενομισμαι

1. The following also take *σ* before *μαι*;

κνίω, <i>I scrape</i>	ψάω, <i>I touch</i>	χρίω, <i>I anoint</i>
πᾶω, <i>I chastise</i>	πλίνω, <i>I shut</i>	ἀκούω, <i>I hear</i>
παλᾶω, <i>I wrestle</i>	σειω, <i>I shake</i>	κόλουω, <i>I mutilate</i>
πταίω, <i>I stumble</i>	κρίνω, <i>I order</i>	κρούω, <i>I beat</i>
ῥαίω, <i>I destroy</i>	πλίνω, <i>I sail</i>	πτύω, <i>I spit</i>
κλαίω, <i>I weep</i>	κυλίνω, <i>I roll</i>	ὕω, <i>I rain</i>
δράω, <i>I bruise</i>	πρίω, <i>I saw</i>	γίγνομαι, <i>I know</i>

Also Verbs in *μι* from *ω* except *στρωννύμι*; *κρίνω* and *κόλουω* are sometimes found without *σ*.

2. The following with a short vowel before *κα* do not take *σ* before *μαι*;

ἀροω, <i>I plough</i>	δίνω, <i>I bind</i>	λύνω, <i>I loose</i>
ἰλάω, <i>I drive</i>	θύνω, <i>I rush</i>	

3. The following shorten the long syllable of the First Perfect before *μαι*;

*διδωμι*, I give, *διδωκα*, *διδομαι* *τινω*, I form, *τιτωκα*, *τιτωμαι*  
*ιστημι*, I place, *ιστηκα*, *ισταμαι* *πινω*, I hear, *πιτωκα*, *πιτωμαι*  
*ειμι*, I move, *εισικα*, *εισμαι* *φινω*, I flee, *πιφινωκα*, *πιφινωμαι*

4. Three change *ι* before *α* into *ε* before *μαι*;

*τετρημι*, I turn, *τετραμμαι* *στειρω*, I bend, *ιστερωμαι*  
*σειρω*, I nourish, *εισερωμαι*

### Formation of the Derivative Tenses.

The Imperfect Active is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment and changing *ω* into *ου*; as, *τυπτω*, *τυπτον*.

The Present Middle and Passive are formed from the Present Active by changing *ω* into *ομαι*; as, *τυπτω*, *τυπτομαι*.

The Imperfect Middle and Passive are formed from the Imperfect Active by changing *ον* into *ομην*; as *τυπτον*, *ετυπτομην*.

The Second Aorist Active is formed from the Imperfect by shortening the penult; as, *ετυπτον*, *ετυπτο*.

1. The penult is made short by changing *η*, *ω*, *αι*, *ιι* of liquid Dissyllable Verbs, and *ι* before or after a liquid into *α*; by rejecting *ι* from *ι* and *ω*, and omitting the last of two consonants; as,

<i>λθω</i> , I lie hid,	Imp. <i>ιλθεν</i> ,	2d Aor. <i>ιλαθεν</i>	<i>η</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>ερωγω</i> , I eat,	<i>ιτρωγον</i> ,	<i>ιτρωγον</i>	<i>ω</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>φαινω</i> , I show,	<i>ιφαινειν</i> ,	<i>ιφαινοι</i>	<i>αι</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>σπειρω</i> , I sow,	<i>ισπειρειν</i> ,	<i>ισπαρειν</i>	<i>ιι</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>σπειλλω</i> , I send,	<i>ισπειλλων</i> ,	<i>ισπαλων</i>	<i>ι</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>πλακω</i> , I plait,	<i>ιπλακειν</i> ,	<i>ιπλακων</i>	<i>ι</i> into <i>α</i>
<i>πειθω</i> , I persuade,	<i>ιπειθειν</i> ,	<i>ιπειθειν</i>	<i>ι</i> rejected
<i>φινωγω</i> , I flee,	<i>ιφινωγειν</i> ,	<i>ιφινωγειν</i>	<i>ι</i> rejected
<i>ευπτω</i> , I strike,	<i>ιευπτων</i> ,	<i>ιευπτων</i>	<i>ε</i> rejected

The change of *ι* into *α* takes place in Verbs which have already *ι* short; as in the example given above, *πλακω*, *ιπλακειν*, 2d Aor. *ιπλακων*.—*τιμνω*, I cut, has both *ιταμνω* and *ιτιμνω*.

2. Liquid Verbs of more than two syllables, and *λιγω*, *φλιγω*, do not change *ι*; as,

<i>αγειρω</i> , I collect,	Imp. <i>αγειρεσθαι</i> ,	2d Aor. <i>αγειρεσθαι</i>
<i>λιγω</i> , I say,	<i>ιλιγοι</i> ,	2d Aor. Pas. <i>ιλιγοι</i>
<i>φλιγω</i> , I burn,	<i>ιφλιγοι</i> ,	2d Aor. Pas. <i>ιφλιγοι</i>

3. *ξω* of the Future from *σσω* and *ζω* makes the Second Aorist in *γω*; but *σω* from *ζω* makes *δω*; as,

πρασσω, I do,	Imp. ιπρασσειν,	πραζω, 2d Aor. ιπραγων.
κρωζω, I call,	ικραζον,	κραζω, ικρωγον
φραζω, I say,	ιφραζον,	φρασω, ιφραδοι

But *πλησσω*, I strike, when it refers to the body, has *ιπληγον*; to the mind, in composition, *ιπλαγον*.

4. *βλαπτω*, I hurt, *καλυπτω*, I cover, and *κρυπτω*, I hide, have *ον*.

*θαπτω*, I bury, *ραπτω*, I stitch, *ριπτω*, I throw, to which some Grammarians add *απτω*, I knit, *βαπτω*, I dip, *σκαπτω*, I dig, and *δρυπτω*, I rend, have *ον*.

*σμυχω*, I burn, and *ψυχω*, I cool, have *ον*.

In order to avoid the aspirates, *θαπτω* has *ιταφον*, and not *ιθαφον*.

5. Verbs *pure* cannot be said to have a Second Aorist; for when it does occur, it must be traced to other forms of the Present. Verbs in *αιω* and *ιω*, however, sometimes make a Second Aorist by changing these terminations into *ειν*; as,

*μυκαω*, I roar, *ιμυκειν*; *δουστω*, I sound, *ιδουσιν*.

The Second Aorist Middle is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing *ον* into *ομην*; as, *ετυπον*, *ετυπομην*.

The Second Aorist Passive is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing *ον* into *ην*; as, *ετυπον*, *ετυπην*.

The Second Future Passive is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Second Aorist Passive by rejecting the Augment and adding *σομαι*; as, *ετυπην*, *ετυπησ, ετιπη, τυπησομαι*.

The Second Perfect is formed from the Second Aorist Active by prefixing the *Reduplication* and changing *ον* into *α*; as, *ετυπον*, *τετυπα*.

1. But *ι* of the Second Aorist, and *α* from *ι* or *υ*, become *ε* in the Perfect; as,

αγειρω, I collect,	ηγειρον,	ηγερα	ι of the 2d Aor.
λογω, I say,	ιλογην,	λιλογα	ι of the 2d Aor.
πλισω, I plait,	ιπλακον,	πιπλοα	α from ι
σπειρω, I sow,	ισπαρον,	ισπερα	α from υ

Also *ιλω*, I give hope, has *ιολπα*; *ιρω* for *ριζω*, I do, *ιεργα*; and *πασχω* (*τινω*), I suffer, *πιπασθα*.

2. *α* of the Second Aorist from *η* or *αι* becomes *η*; as,

καθω, I lie hid,	ιλαθον,	λειθηα	α from η
φαινω, I show,	ιφανον,	πιφνηα	α from αι

Also *θαλλω*, I bloom, has *τιθηλα*; *κλαζω*, I shout, *κισληγα*; and *θαπτω*, I bury, *τιθηπα*.

3. *ι* of the Second Aorist from *υ* becomes *ι*; as,

*πειθω*, *I persuade*, *πειθεις*, *πεισιν* from *υ*  
(*ειδω*), *I see*, *ιδεις*, *ιδου*

Also *ειλω*, *I liken*, has *λοινα*; and *δειδω*, *I dread*, to avoid the repetition of *δ*, has *δειδινα* for *δειδου*.

The Second Pluperfect is formed from the Second Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *α* into *ειν*; as, *τετυπα*, *ετετυπεν*.

The First Aorist Active is formed from the Future Active by prefixing the Augment and changing *ω* into *α*; as, *τυψω*, *ετυφα*.

1. But the First Aorist of *liquid* Verbs lengthens the doubtful vowel of the penult and changes *ι* into *ιι*; as, *πεινῶ*, *λεγεινῶ*; *σπειρῶ*, *λεπεινῶ*.

But *α* almost invariably becomes *η*; as, *φαινω*, *ιφνω*.

2. *ἀλαμνῶ*, *I afraid*, has *ἀλαμνῶ*; *ἀλυσω*, *I cure*, *ἡλυσῶ*; *καμνῶ*, *I burn*, *ἡκαμνῶ*; *κεινῶ*, *I lay*, *ἡκεινῶ*; *κεινῶ*, *I move*, *ἡκεινῶ*; and *χινῶ*, *I pour*, *ἡχινῶ*, Att. *ἡχινῶ*.

3. *ἐστημι*, *I place*, has *ἰστημι*; *δίδωμι*, *I give*, *ἰδωμι*; and *ἵκω*, *I send*, *ἡκω*. Also (*ἵκω*), *I say*, has *ἰπα*, and *ἵνυκω*, *I carry*, *ἡνυκω*.

The First Aorist Middle is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding *μεν*; as, *ετυφα*, *ετυφάμεν*.

The Future Middle is formed from the Future Active by changing *ω* into *ομαι*; as, *τυψω*, *τυφόμεαι*.

But the Future Middle of *liquid* Verbs changes *ω* into *οῦμαι*; as, *σπειρῶ*, *σπεροῦμαι*.

The First Pluperfect is formed from the First Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *α* into *ειν*; as, *τετυπα*, *ετετυπεν*.

The Pluperfect Passive is formed from the Perfect Passive by prefixing the Augment and changing *μαι* into *μεν*; as, *τετυμμαι*, *ετετυμμεν*.

The Paulo-post Future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect Passive by changing *αι* into *ομαι*; as, *τετυμμαι*, *τετυφαι*, *τετυφομαι*.

The First Aorist Passive is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect Passive by rejecting the *Reduplication* and changing *ται* into *θην*, and the preceding soft mute into its aspirate; as, *τετυμμαι*, *τετυφαι*, *τετυθην*, *ετυφθην*.

1. The following take *σ* before *θη* ;

βῆναι, *I strengthen*, βῆσθαι, βῆσθην  
 μνησμαι, *I remember*, μνησθαι, μνησθην  
 χρῶμαι, *I use*, χρῶσθαι, χρῶσθην

But σῶω, *I preserve*, σῶσθαι, σῶσθην.

2. The following shorten the penult of the First Aorist ;

εὑρισκω, *I find*, εὑρεται, εὑρέσθην  
 ἀφαιρῶ, *I take away*, ἀφαιρεται, ἀφαιρεσθην  
 ἱσταναι, *I commend*, ἱστηται, ἱστησθην  
 τιθεμι, *I place*, τιθεται, τιθέσθην  
 ἀφίημι, *I dismiss*, ἀφίεται, ἀφίεσθην  
 (ῥίω or ῥίω), *I say*, ῥιζεται, ῥίρεσθην or ῥίρεσθην

3. The following three resume ;

στρίπτω, *I turn*, στρίπτωμαι, στρίψθην  
 στρίβω, *I bend*, στρίβωμαι, στρίβεσθην  
 τρέφω, *I nourish*, τρέφωμαι, τρέφεσθην

The First Future Passive is formed from the Third Person Singular of the First Aorist Passive by rejecting the Augment and adding *σμαι* ; as, ἐτυφθην, ἐτυφθήσ, ἐτυφθήσ, τυφθήσμαι.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE CONJUGATION IN ω.

τυπῶ, *I strike*.

#### Principal Parts.

#### Derivative Tenses.

Pres. Act. τυπῶ	{	Imp. Act. ἐτυπτον, Pres. Mid. and Pas. τυπτομαι, Imp. Mid. and Pas. ἐτυπτομην ; 2d Aor. Act. ἐτυπον, 2d Aor. Mid. ἐτυπομην, 2d Aor. Pas. ἐτυπην, 2d Fut. Pas. τυπησμαι ; 2d Perf. τετυκα, 2d Plup. ἐτετυπεν :
		Fut. Act. { 1st Aor. Act. ἐτυψα, 1st Aor. Mid. ἐτυψαμην, Fut. Mid. τυψόμαι :
		1st Perf. { 1st Plup. ἐτετυφειν :
		Perf. Pass. { Plup. Pas. ἐτετυμμην, Paulo-post Fut. τετυφομαι, 1st Aor. Pas. ἐτυφθην, 1st Fut. Pas. τυφθήσμαι.

So, πράσσω, *I do*, πράξω, πεπράχα, πεπραγμαι ;  
 λύω, *I loose*, λύσω, λελύχα, λελύμαι.



## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.**Present, I strike.*

	1st Pers.	2d Pers.	3d Pers.
Sing.	τυπῶ <i>I strike</i>	τυπῇς <i>thou strikest</i>	τυπεί <i>he strikes</i>
Dual.		τυπέτον <i>ye two strike</i>	τυπέτον <i>they two strike</i>
Plur.	τυπόμεν <i>we strike</i>	τυπέτε <i>ye strike</i>	τυπούσι (ν) <i>they strike</i>

So, πράσσω, *I do* ; λῶω, *I loose*.

*Imperfect, I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε (ν)
D.		ἔτυπετον	ἔτυπεσθην
P.	ἔτυπομεν	ἔτυπετε	ἔτυπον

So, ἐπράσσω, *I was doing* ; ἐλῶω, *I was loosing*.

*Future, I shall strike.*

S.	τυψῶ	τυψῇς	τυψεί
D.		τυψέσθων	τυψέσθην
P.	τυψόμεν	τυψέτε	τυψούσι (ν)

So, πράξω, *I shall do* ; λῶσω, *I shall loose*.

*First Aorist, I struck.*

S.	ἐτύφα	ἐτύφας	ἐτύφε (ν)
D.		ἐτύφασθων	ἐτύφασθην
P.	ἐτύφαμεν	ἐτύφατε	ἐτύφαν

So, ἐπράξα, *I did* ; ἐλῶσα, *I loosed*.

*Second Aorist, I struck.*

S.	ἐτυπον	ἐτυπες	ἐτυπε (ν)
D.		ἐτυπετον	ἐτυπεσθην
P.	ἐτυπομεν	ἐτυπετε	ἐτυπον

So, ἐπράγον, *I did* ; wanting in λῶω.



### First Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τετυχα	τετυχας	τετυχε (ν)
D.	τετυχατον	τετυχαιτον	τετυχαιτην (ν)
P.	τετυχαμεν	τετυχατε	τετυχασι (ν)

So, πεπράχα, *I have done* ; λελύχα, *I have loosed.*

### First Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετυχειν	ἔτετυχεις	ἔτετυχει
D.	ἔτετυχειτον	ἔτετυχαιτον	ἔτετυχαιτην (ν)
P.	ἔτετυκειμεν	ἔτετυκειτε	ἔτετυκεισαν οὐ εσαν

So, ἔπεπράχην, *I had done* ; ἔλελύκαμ, *I had loosed.*

### Second Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τετυχα	τετυχας	τετυχε (ν)
D.	τετυχατον	τετυχαιτον	τετυχαιτην (ν)
P.	τετυχαμεν	τετυχατε	τετυχασι (ν)

So, πεπράγα, *I have done* ; wanting in λυα.

### Second Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετυπειν	ἔτετυπεις	ἔτετυπει
D.	ἔτετυπειτον	ἔτετυπαιτον	ἔτετυπαιτην (ν)
P.	ἔτετυπειμεν	ἔτετυπειτε	ἔτετυπεισαν οὐ εσαν

So, ἔπεπράγην, *I had done* ; wanting in λυω.

### Subjunctive Mood.

#### Pres. and Imperf. *I may strike.*

S.	τυπτω	τυπτης	τυπτη
D.	τυπτητον	τυπτητον	τυπτητον
P.	τυπτωμεν	τυπτητε	τυπτωσι (ν)

So, πρᾶσσω, *I may do* ; λυω, *I may loose.*

#### Future wanting.

#### First Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S.	τυψω	τυψης	τυψη
D.	τυψητον	τυψητον	τυψητον
P.	τυψωμεν	τυψητε	τυψωσι (ν)

So, πρᾶξω, *I may have done* ; λυσω, *I may have loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
D. τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P. τυπώμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπώσι

So, *πραῶν, I may have done ; wanting in λυῶ.*

First Perf. and Plup. *I may have struck.*

S. τετυπῶ	τετυπῆς	τετυπῇ
D. τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον
P. τετυπώμεν	τετυπῆτε	τετυπώσι (ν)

So, *πεπραῶν, I may have done ; λελύκω, I may have loosed.*

Second Perf. and Plup. *I may have struck.*

S. τετυπῶ	τετυπῆς	τετυπῇ
D. τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον
P. τετυπώμεν	τετυπῆτε	τετυπώσι (ν)

So, *πεπραῶν, I may have done ; wanting in λυῶ.*

## Optative Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. *I might strike.\**

S. τυπτοίμῃ	τυπτοίς	τυπτοί
D. τυπτοίτην	τυπτοίτην	τυπτοίτην
P. τυπτοίμεν	τυπτοίτε	τυπτοίεν

So, *πρασσοίμῃ, I might do ; λυοίμῃ, I might loose.*

Future, *I might be about to strike.*

S. τυψοίμῃ	τυψοίς	τυψοί
D. τυψοίτην	τυψοίτην	τυψοίτην
P. τυψοίμεν	τυψοίτε	τυψοίεν

So, *πραξοίμῃ, I might be about to do ; λυσοίμῃ, I might be about to loose.*

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\* It is difficult to express exactly the force of the Tenses of the Optative Mood in English, as their import and use depend chiefly on the Particles with which they are joined.

First Aorist, *I might have struck.*

S.	τυψαιμι	τυψαις	τυψαι
D.		τυψαιτον	τυψαιτην
P.	τυψαιμεν	τυψαιτε	τυψαιεν

So, *πραξαιμι, I might &c. done ; λυσαιμι, I might &c. loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I might have struck.*

S.	τυποιμι	τυποις	τυποι
D.		τυποιτον	τυποιτην
P.	τυποιμεν	τυποιτε	τυποιεν

So, *πραχοιμι, I might have done ; wanting in λυω.*

First Perf. and Plup. *I might have struck.*

S.	τετυφοιμι	τετυφοις	τετυφοι
D.		τετυφοιτον	τετυφοιτην
P.	τετυφοιμεν	τετυφοιτε	τετυφοιεν

So, *πεπραχοιμι, I might have done ; λελυκαιμι, I might have loosed.*

Second Perf. and Plup. *I might have struck.*

S.	τετυποιμι	τετυποις	τετυποι
D.		τετυποιτον	τετυποιτην
P.	τετυποιμεν	τετυποιτε	τετυποιεν

So, *πεπραγοιμι, I might have done ; wanting in λυω.*

*Imperative Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *strike.*

S.	τυπτε	τυπτετω
D.	τυπτετον	τυπτετων
P.	τυπτετε	τυπτετωσαν or τυπτοντων

So, *πρασσε, do ; λυε, loose.*

## Future wanting.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τυψον	τυψατω
D.	τυψατον	τυψατων
P.	τυψατε	τυψατωσαν

So, *πραξον, do ; λυσον, loose.*

Second Aorist, *strike*.

S.	τυπτε	τυπτεω
D.	τυπτετον	τυπτετων
P.	τυπτετε	τυπτετωσαν

So, *κραγε, do*; wanting in *λυω*.

First Perf. and Plup. *have struck*.

S.	τετυφε	τετυφεω
D.	τετυφετον	τετυφετων
P.	τετυφετε	τετυφετωσαν

So, *πεπραγχε, have done*; *λελυχε, have loosed*.

Second Perf. and Plup. *have struck*.

S.	τετυπτε	τετυπτεω
D.	τετυπτετον	τετυπτετων
P.	τετυπτετε	τετυπτετωσαν

So, *πεπραγει, have done*; wanting in *λυω*.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *τυπτειν, to strike*.

So, *πρασσειν, to do*; *λυειν, to loose*.

Future, *τυψειν, to be about to strike*.

So, *πραξειν, to be about to do*; *λυειν, to be about to loose*.

First Aorist, *τυψαι, to have struck*.

So, *πραξαι, to have done*; *λυσαι, to have loosed*.

Second Aorist, *τυπειν, to have struck*.

So, *πραγειν, to have done*; wanting in *λυω*.

First Perf. and Plup. *τετυπεναι, to have struck*.

So, *πεπραχεναι, to have done*; *λελυκηναι, to have loosed*.

Second Perf. and Plup. *τετυπεναι, to have struck*.

So, *πεπραχεναι, to have done*; wanting in *λυω*.

*Participles.**Pres. and Imperf. striking.*

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. τυπτων	τυπτούσα	τυπτον
Gen. τυπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τυπτοντος, &c.

So, *πράσων, doing*; *λυσων, loosing.*

*Future, about to strike.*

N. τυψων	τυψούσα	τυψον
G. τυψοντος	τυψούσης	τυψοντος, &c.

So, *πράξων, about to do*; *λυσων, about to loose.*

*First Aorist, having struck.*

N. τυψας	τυψᾶσα	τυψαν
G. τυψαντος	τυψασης	τυψαντος, &c.

So, *πράξας, having done*; *λυσας, having loosed.*

*Second Aorist, having struck.*

N. τυπτων	τυπούσα	τυπον
G. τυποντος	τυπούσης	τυποντος, &c.

So, *πράγων, having done*; *wanting in λυω.*

*First Perf. and Plup. having struck.*

N. τετυφως	τετυφῖα	τετυφος
G. τετυφωτος	τετυφιας	τετυφοτος, &c.

So, *πεπράχως, having done*; *λελύχως, having loosed.*

*Second Perf. and Plup. having struck.*

N. τετυπως	τετυπιῖα	τετυπος
G. τετυποτος	τετυπιας	τετυποτος, &c.

So, *πεπράγως, having done*; *wanting in λυω.*

**MIDDLE VOICE.***Indicative Mood.**Present, I strike myself or for myself.*

S. τυπτομαι	τυπτη	τυπτεται
D. τυπτομεθον	τυπτεσθον	τυπτεσθον
P. τυπτομεθα	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθαι

So, *πράσσομαι, I do for myself*; *λυομαι, I loose myself.*

Imperfect, *I was striking myself or for myself.*

S. ἐτυπτομην	ἐτυπτο	ἐτυπτετο
D. ἐτυπτομεθον	ἐτυπτεσθον	ἐτυπτεσθην
P. ἐτυπτομεθα	ἐτυπτεσθε	ἐτυπνυντο

So, ἐπρασσομην, *I was doing for myself*; ἐλυομην, *I was loosing myself.*

Future, *I shall strike myself.*

S. τυψομαι	τυψη	τυψεται
D. τυψομεθον	τυψεσθον	τυψεσθην
P. τυψομεθα	τυψεσθε	τυψωνται

So, πρᾶξομαι, *I shall do for myself*; λυομαι, *I shall loose myself.*

First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτυψαμην	ἐτυψα	ἐτυψατο
D. ἐτυψαμεθον	ἐτυψασθον	ἐτυψασθην
P. ἐτυψαμεθα	ἐτυψασθε	ἐτυψαντο

So, ἐπράξαμην, *I did for myself*; ἐλυσάμην, *I loosed myself.*

Second Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτυπομην	ἐτυπου	ἐτυπετο
D. ἐτυπομεθον	ἐτυπεσθον	ἐτυπεσθην
P. ἐτυπομεθα	ἐτυπεσθε	ἐτυποντο

So, ἐπραγομην, *I did for myself*; wanting in λω.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I may strike myself.*

S. τυπτωμαι	τυπτη	τυπτηται
D. τυπτωμεθον	τυπτησθον	τυπτησθην
P. τυπτωμεθα	τυπτησθε	τυπτωνται

So, πρᾶσσωμαι, *I may do for myself*; λυωμαι, *I may loose myself.*

Future wanting.

First Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S. τυψωμαι	τυψη	τυψηται
D. τυψωμεθον	τυψησθον	τυψησθην
P. τυψωμεθα	τυψησθε	τυψωνται

So, πρᾶξωμαι, *I may have done for myself*; λυωμαι, *I may have loosed myself.*

**Second Aorist, *I may have struck myself.***

S. τυπώμαι	τυπή	τυπήται
D. τυπώμεθον	τυπήσθον	τυπήσθον
P. τυπώμεθα	τυπήσθε	τυπήνται

So, *πραγμαι, I may have done for myself*; wanting in  
λυω.

**Optative Mood.**

**Pres. and Imperf. *I might strike myself.***

S. τυπτοίμην	τυπτοιο	τυπτοιοτο
D. τυπτοίμεθον	τυπτοισθον	τυπτοισθην
P. τυπτοίμεθα	τυπτοισθε	τυπτοιντο

So, *πρασσαίμην, I might do for myself*; *λυσίμην, I might loose myself.*

**Future, *I might be about to strike myself.***

S. τυφoίμην	τυφoιο	τυφoιοτο
D. τυφoίμεθον	τυφoισθον	τυφoισθην
P. τυφoίμεθα	τυφoισθε	τυφoιντο

So, *πραξoίμην, I might &c. do for myself*; *λυσoίμην, I might &c. loose myself.*

**First Aorist, *I might have struck myself.***

S. τυφαιμην	τυφαιο	τυφαιτο
D. τυφαιμεθον	τυφαισθον	τυφαισθην
P. τυφαιμεθα	τυφαισθε	τυφαιντο

So, *πραξαιμην, I might have done for myself*; *λυσαιμην, I might have loosed myself.*

**Second Aorist, *I might have struck myself.***

S. τυπoίμην	τυπoιο	τυπoιοτο
D. τυπoίμεθον	τυπoισθον	τυπoισθην
P. τυπoίμεθα	τυπoισθε	τυπoιντο

So, *πραγοίμην, I might have done for myself*; wanting in  
λυω.

*Imperative Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *strike thyself.*

S.	τυπτοῦ	τυπτεσθῶ
D.	τυπτεσθῶν	τυπτεσθῶν
P.	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθῶσαν

So, *πρασσοῦ, do for thyself; λυοῦ, loose thyself.*

Future wanting.

First Aorist, *strike thyself.*

S.	τυψαι	τυψασθῶ
D.	τυψασθῶν	τυψασθῶν
P.	τυψασθε	τυψασθῶσαν

So, *πραξαι, do for thyself; λυσαι, loose thyself.*Second Aorist, *strike thyself.*

S.	τυποῦ	τυπεσθῶ
D.	τυπεσθῶν	τυπεσθῶν
P.	τυπεσθε	τυπεσθῶσαν

So, *πραγοῦ, do for thyself; wanting in λυω.**Infinitive Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *τυπτεσθαι, to strike one's self.*So, *πρασσεσθαι, to do for one's self; λυεσθαι, to loose one's self.*Future, *τυψεσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*So, *πραξεσθαι, to be about to do for one's self; λυσεσθαι, to be about to loose one's self.*First Aorist, *τυψασθαι, to have struck one's self.*So, *πραξασθαι, to have done for one's self; λυσασθαι, to have loosed one's self.*Second Aorist, *τυπεσθαι, to have struck one's self.*So, *πραγεσθαι, to have done for one's self; wanting in λυω.*



## Participles.

Pres. and Imperf. *striking one's self.*

N. τυπτομένος, η, ον

G. τυπτομένου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, πράσσομενος, *doing for one's self*; λυομενος, *loosing one's self.*Future, *about to strike one's self.*

N. τυψομενος, η, ον

G. τυψομενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, πράξομενος, *about to do for one's self*; λυσομενος, *about to loose one's self.*First Aorist, *having struck one's self.*

N. τυψαμενος, η, ον

G. τυψαμενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, πράξαμενος, *having done for one's self*; λυσαμενος, *having loosed one's self.*Second Aorist, *having struck one's self.*

N. τυπομενος, η, ον

G. τυπομενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, πραγομενος, *having done for one's self*; wanting in λυω.

The Irregular Verb *εἰμι*, *I am*, is introduced here, as some of its Persons and Tenses are generally required in the inflection of the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive.

*εἰμι*, *I am.**Indicative Mood.**Present, I am.*S. *εἰμι*, *I am*εἶς or εἷ, *thou art*ἐστί (ν), *he is*

D.

ἐστον, *ye two are*ἐστων, *they two are*P. *ἴμεν*, *we are*ἴσθε, *ye are*ἴσθι (ν), *they are**Imperfect, I was.*S. *ἦν*

ἦς (ἦσθα)

ἦ or ἦν

D.

ἦτον (ἦστων)

ἦτην (ἦστην)

P. *ἦμεν*

ἦτε (ἦσθε).

ἦσαν

Imperfect (Middle), *I was, or were I.* (little used)

S. ἤμην	ἦσθε	ἦτο
D. ἡμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθην
P. ἡμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦντο

Future (Middle), *I shall be.*

S. ἔσομαι	ἔσῃ	ἔσται C. ἴσται
D. ἔσομεθον	ἔσεσθον	ἔσεσθον
P. ἔσομεθα	ἔσεσθε	ἔσονται

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I may be.*

S. ᾧ	ᾗς	ᾗ
D. ᾧμεν	ᾗτον	ᾗτον
P. ᾧμεν	ᾗτε	ᾧσι (ν)

Future (Middle) wanting.

*Optative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I might be.*

S. εἴην	εἴης	εἴη
D. εἴημεν	εἴητον	εἴητην
P. εἴημεν	εἴητε	εἴησαν or εἴεν

Future (Middle), *I might be about to be.*

S. ἔσοιμην	ἔσοιο	ἔσοιτο
D. ἔσοιμεθον	ἔσοισθον	ἔσοισθην
P. ἔσοιμεθα	ἔσοισθε	ἔσοιντο

*Imperative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *be.*

S.	ἔσο (ἴσθι)	ἔστω
D.	ἔστων	ἔστων
P.	ἔστω	ἔστωσαν

Future (Middle) wanting.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *εἶναι, to be.*

Future (Middle), *ἔσεσθαι, to be about to be.*

*Participles.*

Pres. and Imperf. *being*, N. ὢν, ὄντα, ὄν, G. ὄντος, &c.

Future (Middle), *about to be*, N. ἔσομενος, η, ον, &c.

First Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τετυφα	τετυφας	τετυφε (ν)
D.		τετυφᾶτον	τετυφατον (ι)
P.	τετυφαμεν	τετυφατε	τετυφᾶσι (ν)

So, πεπράχα, *I have done* ; λελύχα, *I have loosed.*

First Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετυφειν	ἔτετυφεις	ἔτετυφει
D.		ἔτετυφείτον	ἔτετυφειτην (ι)
P.	ἔτετυφειμεν	ἔτετυφετε	ἔτετυφείσαν οἱ εσαν

So, ἐπεπράχην, *I had done* ; ἐλελύκειν, *I had loosed.*

Second Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τετυπα	τετυπας	τετυπε (ν)
D.		τετυπᾶτον	τετυπατον
P.	τετυπαμεν	τετυπατε	τετυπᾶσι (ν)

So, πεπράγα, *I have done* ; wanting in λω.

Second Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετυπειν	ἔτετυπεις	ἔτετυπει
D.		ἔτετυπείτον	ἔτετυπειτην
P.	ἔτετυπειμεν	ἔτετυπετε	ἔτετυπείσαν οἱ εσαν

So, ἐπεπράγειν, *I had done* ; wanting in λω.

## Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. *I may strike.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
D.		τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P.	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι (ν)

So, πρᾶσσω, *I may do* ; λωω, *I may loose.*

## Future wanting.

First Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S.	τυψω	τυψῆς	τυψῇ
D.		τυψῆτον	τυψῆτον
P.	τυψώμεν	τυψῆτε	τυψῶσι (ν)

So, πρᾶξω, *I may have done* ; λυσω, *I may have loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
D. τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P. τυπώμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπώσι

So, *πῆγάγω*, *I may have done* ; wanting in *λυω*.

First Perf. and Plup. *I may have struck.*

S. τετυπῶ	τετυπῆς	τετυπῇ
D. τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον
P. τετυπώμεν	τετυπῆτε	τετυπώσι (ν)

So, *τεπεπράχχω*, *I may have done* ; *λελύχω*, *I may have sed.*

Second Perf. and Plup. *I may have struck.*

S. τετυπῶ	τετυπῆς	τετυπῇ
D. τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον	τετυπῆτον
P. τετυπώμεν	τετυπῆτε	τετυπώσι (ν)

So, *πεπεπράγω*, *I may have done* ; wanting in *λυω*.

*Optative Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *I might strike.\**

S. τυπτοίμυ	τυπτοίς	τυπτοί
D. τυπτοίτον	τυπτοίτον	τυπτοίτην
P. τυπτοίμεν	τυπτοίτε	τυπτοίεν

So, *πρασσοίμυ*, *I might do* ; *λυοίμυ*, *I might loose.*

Future, *I might be about to strike.*

S. τυψοίμυ	τυψοίς	τυψοί
D. τυψοίτον	τυψοίτον	τυψοίτην
P. τυψοίμεν	τυψοίτε	τυψοίεν

So, *πραξοίμυ*, *I might be about to do* ; *λυσοίμυ*, *I might be out to loose.*

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\* It is difficult to express exactly the force of the Tenses of the Optative Mood in English, as their import and use depend chiefly on the Particles with which they are joined.

First Aorist, *I might have struck.*

S.	τυψαιμι	τυψαις	τυψαι
D.		τυψαιτον	τυψαιτην
P.	τυψαιμεν	τυψαιτε	τυψαιεν

So, *πραξαιμι, I might &c. done*; *λυσαιμι, I might &c. loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I might have struck.*

S.	τυποιμι	τυποις	τυποι
D.		τυποιτον	τυποιτην
P.	τυποιμεν	τυποιτε	τυποιεν

So, *πραχοιμι, I might have done*; wanting in λυω.

First Perf. and Plup. *I might have struck.*

S.	τετυφοιμι	τετυφοις	τετυφοι
D.		τετυφοιτον	τετυφοιτην
P.	τετυφοιμεν	τετυφοιτε	τετυφοιεν

So, *πειπραχοιμι, I might have done*; *λελυκαιμι, I might have loosed.*

Second Perf. and Plup. *I might have struck.*

S.	τετυποιμι	τετυποις	τετυποι
D.		τετυποιτον	τετυποιτην
P.	τετυποιμεν	τετυποιτε	τετυποιεν

So, *πειτυπραχοιμι, I might have done*; wanting in λυω.

*Imperative Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *strike.*

S.	τυπτε	τυπτετω
D.	τυπτετον	τυπτετων
P.	τυπτετε	τυπτετωσαν or τυποντων

So, *πρασσι, do*; *λυε, loose.*

## Future wanting.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τυψον	τυψατω
D.	τυψατον	τυψατων
P.	τυψατε	τυψατωσαν

So, *πραξον, do*; *λυσον, loose.*

Second Aorist, *'strike.*

S.	τυπε	τυπετω
D.	τυπετον	τυπετων
P.	τυπετε	τυπετωσαν

So, *πραγε, do*; wanting in λυω.

First Perf. and Plup. *have struck.*

S.	τετυπε	τετυπετω
D.	τετυπετον	τετυπετων
P.	τετυπετε	τετυπετωσαν

So, *πεπραγχε, have done*; *λελυκε, have loosed.*

Second Perf. and Plup. *have struck.*

S.	τετυπες	τετυπεςτω
D.	τετυπετον	τετυπετων
P.	τετυπετε	τετυπετωσαν

So, *πεπραγχε, have done*; wanting in λυω.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *τυπειν, to strike.*

So, *πρασσειν, to do*; *λυειν, to loose.*

Future, *τυψαι, to be about to strike.*

So, *πραξαι, to be about to do*; *λυσαι, to be about to loose.*

First Aorist, *τυψαι, to have struck.*

So, *πραξαι, to have done*; *λυσαι, to have loosed.*

Second Aorist, *τυπειν, to have struck.*

So, *πραγειν, to have done*; wanting in λυω.

First Perf. and Plup. *τετυπεναι, to have struck.*

So, *πεπραγναι, to have done*; *λελυκναι, to have loosed.*

Second Perf. and Plup. *τετυπεναι, to have struck.*

So, *πεπραγναι, to have done*; wanting in λυω.

*Participles.**Pres. and Imperf. striking.*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	τυπών	τυπούσα	τυπών
Gen.	τυπόντος	τυπούσης	τυπόντος, &c.

So, *πρασών, doing*; *λυνών, loosing.*

*Future, about to strike.*

N.	τυψών	τυψούσα	τυψών
G.	τυψόντος	τυψούσης	τυψόντος, &c.

So, *πραξών, about to do*; *λυσών, about to loose.*

*First Aorist, having struck.*

N.	τυψας	τυψᾶσα	τυψαν
G.	τυψάντος	τυψασης	τυψάντος, &c.

So, *πραξας, having done*; *λυσας, having loosed.*

*Second Aorist, having struck.*

N.	τυπών	τυπούσα	τυπών
G.	τυπόντος	τυπούσης	τυπόντος, &c.

So, *πραγών, having done*; *λυνών, wanting in λυω.*

*First Perf. and Plup. having struck.*

N.	τετυψας	τετυψᾶσα	τετυψας
G.	τετυψάντος	τετυψασης	τετυψάντος, &c.

So, *πεπραῶως, having done*; *λελύκως, having loosed.*

*Second Perf. and Plup. having struck.*

N.	τετυπως	τετυπιῶσα	τετυπως
G.	τετυπότης	τετυπιῶσας	τετυπότης, &c.

So, *πεπραῶως, having done*; *λυνών, wanting in λυω.*

**MIDDLE VOICE.***Indicative Mood.**Present, I strike myself or for myself.*

S.	τυπτομαι	τυπτη	τυπτεσθαι
D.	τυπτομεθον	τυπτεσθον	τυπτεσθον
P.	τυπτομεθα	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθαι

So, *πρασσομαι, I do for myself*; *λυνμαι, I loose myself.*

Imperfect, *I was striking myself or for myself.*

S. ἐτυπτομην	ἐτυπτοῦ	ἐτυπτετο
D. ἐτυπτομεθον	ἐτυπτεσθον	ἐτυπτεσθην
P. ἐτυπτομεθα	ἐτυπτεσθε	ἐτυπνυντο

So, ἐπρασσομην, *I was doing for myself*; ἐλυομην, *I was loosing myself.*

Future, *I shall strike myself.*

S. τυψομαι	τυψη	τυψεται
D. τυψομεθον	τυψεσθον	τυψεσθην
P. τυψομεθα	τυψεσθε	τυψωνται

So, πράξομαι, *I shall do for myself*; λύομαι, *I shall loose myself.*

First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτυψαμην	ἐτυψα	ἐτυψατο
D. ἐτυψαμεθον	ἐτυψασθον	ἐτυψασθην
P. ἐτυψαμεθα	ἐτυψασθε	ἐτυψαντο

So, ἐπράξαμην, *I did for myself*; ἐλυσαμην, *I loosed myself.*

Second Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτυπομην	ἐτυπου	ἐτυπετο
D. ἐτυπομεθον	ἐτυπεσθον	ἐτυπεσθην
P. ἐτυπομεθα	ἐτυπεσθε	ἐτυποντο

So, ἐπραγομην, *I did for myself*; wanting in λω.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I may strike myself.*

S. τυπτωμαι	τυπτη	τυπτηται
D. τυπτωμεθον	τυπτησθον	τυπτησθον
P. τυπτωμεθα	τυπτησθε	τυπτωνται

So, πράσσωμαι, *I may do for myself*; λυωμαι, *I may loose myself.*

*Future wanting.*

First Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S. τυψωμαι	τυψη	τυψηται
D. τυψωμεθον	τυψησθον	τυψησθον
P. τυψωμεθα	τυψησθε	τυψωνται

So, πράξωμαι, *I may have done for myself*; λύωμαι, *I may have loosed myself.*



Second Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S. τυπώμαι	τυπῆ	τυπῆται
D. τυπώμεθον	τυπῆσθον	τυπῆσθον
P. τυπώμεθα	τυπῆσθε	τυπῶνται

So, *πραγαμαι, I may have done for myself*; wanting in  
λυω.

*Optative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I might strike myself.*

S. τυπτομαι	τυπτο	τυπτοιο
D. τυπτομεθον	τυπτοισθον	τυπτοισθην
P. τυπτομεθα	τυπτοισθε	τυπτοιντο

So, *πρασσαμαι, I might do for myself*; λυοιμην, *I might loose myself.*

Future, *I might be about to strike myself.*

S. τυψοιμην	τυψοιο	τυψοιτο
D. τυψοιμεθον	τυψοισθον	τυψοισθην
P. τυψοιμεθα	τυψοισθε	τυψοιντο

So, *πραξοιμην, I might &c. do for myself*; λυσοιμην, *I might &c. loose myself.*

First Aorist, *I might have struck myself.*

S. τυψαιμην	τυψαιο	τυψαιτο
D. τυψαιμεθον	τυψαισθον	τυψαισθην
P. τυψαιμεθα	τυψαισθε	τυψαιντο

So, *πραξαιμην, I might have done for myself*; λυσαιμην, *I might have loosed myself.*

Second Aorist, *I might have struck myself.*

S. τυπωμην	τυπωιο	τυπωιτο
D. τυπωμεθον	τυπωισθον	τυπωισθην
P. τυπωμεθα	τυπωισθε	τυπωιντο

So, *πραγοιμην, I might have done for myself*; wanting in  
λυω.

**Imperative Mood.**

**Pres. and Imperf. strike thyself.**

S.	τυπτοῦ	τυπτεσθῶ
D.	τυπτεσθόν	τυπτεσθῶν
P.	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθῶσαν

So, *πρασσοῦ, do for thyself*; *λυοῦ, loose thyself*.

Future wanting.

**First Aorist, strike thyself.**

S.	τυψαι	τυψασθῶ
D.	τυψασθόν	τυψασθῶν
P.	τυψασθε	τυψασθῶσαν

So, *πραξαι, do for thyself*; *λυσαι, loose thyself*.

**Second Aorist, strike thyself.**

S.	τυπτοῦ	τυπτεσθῶ
D.	τυπτεσθόν	τυπτεσθῶν
P.	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθῶσαν

So, *πραγοῦ, do for thyself*; wanting in *λυω*.

**Infinitive Mood.**

**Pres. and Imperf. τυπτεσθαι, to strike one's self.**

So, *πρασσεσθαι, to do for one's self*; *λυσεσθαι, to loose one's self*.

**Future, τυψεσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.**

So, *πραξιεσθαι, to be about to do for one's self*; *λυσειεσθαι, to be about to loose one's self*.

**First Aorist, τυψασθαι, to have struck one's self.**

So, *πραξασθαι, to have done for one's self*; *λυσασθαι, to have loosed one's self*.

**Second Aorist, τυπτεσθαι, to have struck one's self.**

So, *πραγεσθαι, to have done for one's self*; wanting in *λυω*.

## Participles.

Pres. and Imperf. *striking one's self.*

N. τυπτομένος, η, ον

G. τυπτομένου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, *πρασσομένος, doing for one's self; λυόμενος, loosing one's self.*Future, *about to strike one's self.*

N. τυψόμενος, η, ον

G. τυψομένου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, *πραξόμενος, about to do for one's self; λυσομένος, about to loose one's self.*First Aorist, *having struck one's self.*

N. τυψάμενος, η, ον

G. τυψάμενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, *πραξάμενος, having done for one's self; λυσάμενος, having loosed one's self.*Second Aorist, *having struck one's self.*

N. τυπομένος, η, ον

G. τυπομένου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, *πραγομένος, having done for one's self; wanting in law.*

The Irregular Verb *εἰμι, I am*, is introduced here, as some of its Persons and Tenses are generally required in the inflection of the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive.

*εἰμι, I am.**Indicative Mood.**Present, I am.*S. *εἰμι, I am*ἔς or εἰ, *thou art*ἐστί (ν), *he is*

D.

ἐστον, *ye two are*ἐστων, *they two are*P. *ἐσμεν, we are*ἐσθε, *ye are*εἰσὶ (ν), *they are**Imperfect, I was.*S. *ἦν*

ἦς (ἦσθα)

ἦ or ἦν

D.

ἦτον (ἦστων)

ἦτην (ἦστην)

P. *ἦμεν*

ἦτε (ἦστε).

ἦσαν

Imperfect (Middle), *I was, or were I.* (little used)

S. ἤμην	ἦσο	ἦτο
D. ἤμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθην
P. ἤμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦντο

Future (Middle), *I shall be.*

S. ἔσομαι	ἔσῃ	ἔσται C. ἴσται
D. ἔσομεθον	ἔσεσθον	ἔσεσθον
P. ἔσομεθα	ἔσεσθε	ἔσονται

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I may be.*

S. ᾧ	ᾗς	ᾗ
D. ᾧ	ᾗτον	ᾗτον
P. ᾧμεν	ᾗτε	ᾧσι (ν)

Future (Middle) wanting.

*Optative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I might be.*

S. εἴην	εἴης	εἴη
D. εἴητον	εἴητον	εἴητην
P. εἴημεν	εἴητε	εἴησαν or εἴεν

Future (Middle), *I might be about to be.*

S. ἔσοιμην	ἔσοιο	ἔσοιτο
D. ἔσοιμεθον	ἔσοισθον	ἔσοισθην
P. ἔσοιμεθα	ἔσοισθε	ἔσοιντο

*Imperative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *be.*

S.	ἔσο (ἴσθι)	ἔστω
D.	ἔστων	ἔστων
P.	ἔστε	ἔστωσαν

Future (Middle) wanting.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. εἶναι, *to be.*

Future (Middle), εἶσεσθαι, *to be about to be.*

*Participles.*

Pres. and Imperf. *being*, N. ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν, G. ὄντος, &c.

Future (Middle), *about to be*, N. ἔσμενος, η, ον, &c.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*Present, *I am struck.*

S. τυπτομαι	τυπτη	τυπτεται
D. τυπτομεθον	τυπτεσθον	τυπτεσθον
P. τυπτομεθα	τυπτεσθε	τυπτονται

So, *πρασσομαι, I am done ; λυομαι, I am loosed.*Imperfect, *I was struck.*

S. ετυπτομην	ετυπτου	ετυπτετο
D. ετυπτομεθον	ετυπτεσθον	ετυπτεσθην
P. ετυπτομεθα	ετυπτεσθε	ετυπτοντο

So, *επρασσομην, I was done ; ελυομην, I was loosed.*First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυφθησομαι	τυφθηση	τυφθησεται
D. τυφθησομεθον	τυφθησεσθον	τυφθησεσθον
P. τυφθησομεθα	τυφθησεσθε	τυφθησονται

So, *πραχθησομαι, I shall be done ; λυθησομαι, I shall be loosed.*Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυπησομαι	τυπηση	τυπησεται
D. τυπησομεθον	τυπησεσθον	τυπησεσθον
P. τυπησομεθα	τυπησεσθε	τυπησονται

So, *πραγησομαι, I shall be done ; wanting in λυω.*Paulo-post Future, *I am on the point of being struck.*

S. τετυψομαι	τετυψη	τετυψεται
D. τετυψομεθον	τετυψεσθον	τετυψεσθον
P. τετυψομεθα	τετυψεσθε	τετυψονται

So, *πεπραξομαι, I am &c. being done, λελυσομαι, I am &c. being loosed.*First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S. ετυφθην	ετυφθης	ετυφθη
D. ετυφθητον	ετυφθητον	ετυφθητην
P. ετυφθημεν	ετυφθητε	ετυφθησιν

So, *επραχθην, I was done ; ελυθην, I was loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S. ἔτυκην	ἔτυκς	ἔτυκη
D. ἔτυκμενον	ἔτυκῆτον	ἔτυκῆτην
P. ἔτυκμεν	ἔτυκτε	ἔτυκσαν

So, ἐπράγην, *I was done* ; wanting in λυα.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S. τετυμμαι	τετυφαί	τετυπται
D. τετυμμεθον	τετυφθον	τετυφθον
P. τετυμμεθα	τετυφε	τετυμμενοι εἰσι (ν)

So, πεπραγμαι, *I have been done* ; λελύμαι, *I have been loosed* ; 3d pers. pl. λελυνται.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S. ἔτετυμμην	ἔτετυφο	ἔτετυπτο
D. ἔτετυμμεθον	ἔτετυφθον	ἔτετυφθην
P. ἔτετυμμεθα	ἔτετυφε	τετυμμενοι ἦσαν

So, ἐπεπραγμην, *I had been done* ; ἐλελύμην, *I had been loosed* ; 3d pers. pl. ἐλελυντο.

Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. *I may be struck.*

S. τυπταμαι	τυπτη	τυπτηται
D. τυπταμεθον	τυπτησθον	τυπτησθον
P. τυπταμεθα	τυπτησθε	τυπτωνται

So, πρασσωμαι, *I may be done* ; λυωμαι, *I may be loosed.*

Futures wanting.

First Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S. τυθῶ	τυθῆς	τυθῆ
D. τυθῆτον	τυθῆτον	τυθῆτον
P. τυθῶμεν	τυθῆτε	τυθῶσι (ν)

So, πραχῶ, *I may &c. done* ; λυθῶ, *I may &c. loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S. τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῆ
D. τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P. τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι (ν)

So, πραγῶ, *I may &c. done* ; wanting in λυα.

Perf. and Plup. *I may have been struck.*

S. τετυμμενος ὦ	τετυμμενος ἦς	τετυμμενος ἦι
D. τετυμμενω ἦτον	τετυμμενω ἦτον	τετυμμενω ἦτον
P. τετυμμενοι ὦμεν	τετυμμενοι ἦτε	τετυμμενοι ὦσι (ν)

So, πεπραγμενος ὦ, *I may &c. done*; λελυμενος ὦ, *I may &c. loosed.*

*Optative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I might be struck.*

S. τυπτοιμην	τυπτοιο	τυπτοιοτο
D. τυπτοιμεθον	τυπτοισθον	τυπτοισθην
P. τυπτοιμεθα	τυπτοισθε	τυπτοιιντο

So, πρασσοιμην, *I might be done*; λυοιμην, *I might be loosed.*

First Future, *I might be about to be struck.*

S. τυφθσοιμην	τυφθσωο	τυφθσοιτο
D. τυφθσοιμεθον	τυφθσοισθον	τυφθσοισθην
P. τυφθσοιμεθα	τυφθσοισθε	τυφθσοιντο

So, πραχθσοιμην, *I might be &c. done*; λυθσοιμην, *I might be &c. loosed.*

Second Future, *I might be about to be struck.*

S. τυπησοιμην	τυπησοιο	τυπησοιτο
D. τυπησοιμεθον	τυπησοισθον	τυπησοισθην
P. τυπησοιμεθα	τυπησοισθε	τυπησοιντο

So, πραγησοιμην, *I might be &c. done*; wanting in λυω.

Paulo-post Future, *I might be on the point of being struck.*

S. τετυψοιμην	τετυψοιο	τετυψοιτο
D. τετυψοιμεθον	τετυψοισθον	τετυψοισθην
P. τετυψοιμεθα	τετυψοισθε	τετυψοιντο

So, πεπραξοιμην, *I might be &c. done*; λελυσοιμην, *I might be &c. loosed.*

First Aorist, *I might have been struck.*

S. τυφθειη	τυφθειης	τυφθειη
D. τυφθειητον	τυφθειητον	τυφθειητην
P. τυφθειημεν	τυφθειητε	τυφθειησαν
or -θειμεν	-θειτε	-θειεν

So, πραχθειη, *I might &c. done*; λυθειη, *I might &c. loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I might have been struck.*

S.	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
D.		τύπειητον	τύπειητην
P.	τυπείημεν	τυπείητε	τυπείησαν
	or -εἶμεν	-εἴτε	-εἶεν

So, *πραγείην, I might have been done ; wanting in λωω.*

Perf. and Plup. *I might have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμενος εἶην	τετυμμενος εἶης	τετυμμενος εἶη
D.		τετυμμενω εἶητον	τετυμμενω εἶητην
P.	τετυμμενοι εἶημεν	τετυμμενοι εἶητε	τετυμμενοι εἶησαν
			or εἶεν

So, *πεπραγμενος εἶην, I might &c. done ; λελυμενος εἶην, I might &c. loosed.*

*Imperative Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *be struck.*

S.	τυπτοῦ	τυπτεσθῶ
D.	τυπτεσθον	τυπτεσθῶν
P.	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθῶσαν

So, *πρασσοῦ, be done ; λουοῦ, be loosed.*

## Futures wanting.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τυφθήτι	τυφθήτω
D.	τυφθήτον	τυφθήτων
P.	τυφθήτε	τυφθήτωσαν

So, *πραχθήτι, be done ; λυθήτι, be loosed.*

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τυπηθι	τυπητω
D.	τυπητον	τυπητων
P.	τυπητε	τυπητωσαν

So, *πραγηθι, be done ; wanting in λωω.*

Perf. and Plup. *have been struck.*

S.	τετυφθω	τετυφθω
D.	τετυφθον	τετυφθων
P.	τετυφθε	τετυφθωσαν

So, *παραφθο, have been done ; λελυσο, have been loosed.*



*Participles.**Pres. and Imperf. striking.*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	τυπτων	τυπτούσα	τυπτον
Gen.	τυπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τυπτοντος, &c.

So, *πρασσων, doing*; *λυων, loosing.*

*Future, about to strike.*

N.	τυψων	τυψουσα	τυψον
G.	τυψοντος	τυψουσης	τυψοντος, &c.

So, *πραξων, about to do*; *λυσων, about to loose.*

*First Aorist, having struck.*

N.	τυψας	τυψασα	τυψαν
G.	τυψαντος	τυψασης	τυψαντος, &c.

So, *πραξας, having done*; *λυσας, having loosed.*

*Second Aorist, having struck.*

N.	τυπων	τυπούσα	τυπον
G.	τυποντος	τυπούσης	τυποντος, &c.

So, *πραγων, having done*; *wanting in λυω.*

*First Perf. and Plup. having struck.*

N.	τετυψως	τετυψυια	τετυφος
G.	τετυψωτος	τετυψυιας	τετυφοτος, &c.

So, *πεπραχως, having done*; *λελυκως, having loosed.*

*Second Perf. and Plup. having struck.*

N.	τετυπως	τετυπιυια	τετυπος
G.	τετυποτος	τετυπιυιας	τετυποτος, &c.

So, *πεπραγως, having done*; *wanting in λυω.*

## MIDDLE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.**Present, I strike myself or for myself.*

S.	τυπτομαι	τυπτη	τυπτεται
D.	τυπτομεθον	τυπτεσθον	τυπτεσθον
P.	τυπτομεθα	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθαι

So, *πρασσομαι, I do for myself*; *λυομαι, I loose myself.*

Imperfect, *I was striking myself or for myself.*

S. ἐτυπτομην	ἐτυπτοῦ	ἐτυπτετο
D. ἐτυπτομεθον	ἐτυπτεσθον	ἐτυπτεσθην
P. ἐτυπτομεθα	ἐτυπτεσθε	ἐτυπτοντο

So, ἐπρασσομην, *I was doing for myself*; ἔλυστομην, *I was loosing myself*.

Future, *I shall strike myself.*

S. τυψομαι	τυψῇ	τυψεται
D. τυψομεθον	τυψεσθον	τυψεσθην
P. τυψομεθα	τυψεσθε	τυψωνται

So, πράξομαι, *I shall do for myself*; λύσεται, *I shall loose myself*.

First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτυψαμην	ἐτυψω	ἐτυψατο
D. ἐτυψαμεθον	ἐτυψασθον	ἐτυψασθην
P. ἐτυψαμεθα	ἐτυψασθε	ἐτυψαντο

So, ἐπραξαμην, *I did for myself*; ἔλυσαμην, *I loosed myself*.

Second Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S. ἐτυπομην	ἐτυπου	ἐτυπετο
D. ἐτυπομεθον	ἐτυπεσθον	ἐτυπεσθην
P. ἐτυπομεθα	ἐτυπεσθε	ἐτυποντο

So, ἐπραγομην, *I did for myself*; wanting in λω.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I may strike myself.*

S. τυπτωμαι	τυπτῇ	τυπτηται
D. τυπτωμεθον	τυπτησθον	τυπτησθην
P. τυπτωμεθα	τυπτησθε	τυπτωνται

So, πράσσωμαι, *I may do for myself*; λυωμαι, *I may loose myself*.

Future wanting.

First Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S. τυψαμαι	τυψῇ	τυψηται
D. τυψαμεθον	τυψησθον	τυψησθην
P. τυψαμεθα	τυψησθε	τυψωνται

So, πράξωμαι, *I may have done for myself*; λύσωμαι, *I may have loosed myself*.

Second Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S. τυπωμαι	τυπη	τυπηται
D. τυπωμεθον	τυπησθον	τυπησθην
P. τυπωμεθα	τυπησθε	τυπωνται

So, *πραγμαται, I may have done for myself*; wanting in  
λυω.

*Optative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I might strike myself.*

S. τυπτοιμαι	τυπτοιο	τυπτοιτο
D. τυπτοιμεθον	τυπτοισθον	τυπτοισθην
P. τυπτοιμεθα	τυπτοισθε	τυπτοιντο

So, *πρασαιμι, I might do for myself*; λυοιμην, *I might loose myself.*

Future, *I might be about to strike myself.*

S. τυψοιμην	τυψοιο	τυψοιτο
D. τυψοιμεθον	τυψοισθον	τυψοισθην
P. τυψοιμεθα	τυψοισθε	τυψοιντο

So, *πραξοιμην, I might &c. do for myself*; λυσοιμην, *I might &c. loose myself.*

First Aorist, *I might have struck myself.*

S. τυψαιμην	τυψαιο	τυψαιτο
D. τυψαιμεθον	τυψαισθον	τυψαισθην
P. τυψαιμεθα	τυψαισθε	τυψαιντο

So, *πραξαιμην, I might have done for myself*; λυσαιμην, *I might have loosed myself.*

Second Aorist, *I might have struck myself.*

S. τυπτοιμην	τυπτοιιο	τυπτοιτο
D. τυπτοιμεθον	τυπτοισθον	τυπτοισθην
P. τυπτοιμεθα	τυπτοισθε	τυπτοιντο

So, *πραγοιμην, I might have done for myself*; wanting in  
λυω.

*Imperative Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *strike thyself.*

S.	τυπτοῦ	τυπτεσθῶ
D.	τυπτεσθόν	τυπτεσθῶν
P.	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθῶσαν

So, *πρασσοῦ, do for thyself; λυου, loose thyself.*

Future wanting.

First Aorist, *strike thyself.*

S.	τυψαι	τυψασθῶ
D.	τυψασθόν	τυψασθῶν
P.	τυψασθε	τυψασθῶσαν

So, *πραξαι, do for thyself; λυσαι, loose thyself.*Second Aorist, *strike thyself.*

S.	τυποῦ	τυπεσθῶ
D.	τυπεσθόν	τυπεσθῶν
P.	τυπεσθε	τυπεσθῶσαν

So, *πραγοῦ, do for thyself; wanting in λυω.**Infinitive Mood.*Pres. and Imperf. *τυπτεσθαι, to strike one's self.*So, *πρασσεσθαι, to do for one's self; λυεσθαι, to loose one's self.*Future, *τυψεσθαι, to be about to strike one's self.*So, *πραξεσθαι, to be about to do for one's self; λυσεσθαι, to be about to loose one's self.*First Aorist, *τυψασθαι, to have struck one's self.*So, *πραξασθαι, to have done for one's self; λυσασθαι, to have loosed one's self.*Second Aorist, *τυπεσθαι, to have struck one's self.*So, *πραγεσθαι, to have done for one's self; wanting in λυω.*

## Participles.

Pres. and Imperf. *striking one's self.*

N. τυπτομενος, η, ον

G. τυπτομενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, πρασσομενος, *doing for one's self*; λυομενος, *loosing one's self.*Future, *about to strike one's self.*

N. τυψομενος, η, ον

G. τυψομενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So, πραξομενος, *about to do for one's self*; λυσομενος, *about to loose one's self.*First Aorist, *having struck one's self.*

N. τυψαμενος, η, ον

G. τυψαμενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So,πραξαμενος, *having done for one's self*; λυσαμενος, *having loosed one's self.*Second Aorist, *having struck one's self.*

N. τυπομενος, η, ον

G. τυπομενου, ης, ου, &amp;c.

So,πραγομενος, *having done for one's self*; wanting in λυω.

The Irregular Verb ειμι, *I am*, is introduced here, as some of its Persons and Tenses are generally required in the inflection of the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive.

ειμι, *I am.*

Indicative Mood.

Present, *I am.*S. ειμι, *I am*εις or ει, *thou art*εστι (ν), *he is*

D.

εστων, *ye two are*εστων, *they two are*P. εαμεν, *we are*εσθε, *ye are*εισι (ν), *they are*Imperfect, *I was.*

S. ην

ης (ησθα)

η or ην

D.

ητων (ηστων)

ητην (ηστην)

P. ημεν

ητε (ηστε)

ησαν

Imperfect (Middle), *I was, or were I.* (little used)

S. ἤμην	ἦσο	ἦτο
D. ἤμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθην
P. ἤμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦντο

Future (Middle), *I shall be.*

S. ἔσομαι	ἔσῃ	ἔσται C. ἔσται
D. ἔσομεθον	ἔσεσθον	ἔσεσθον
P. ἔσομεθα	ἔσεσθε	ἔσονται

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I may be.*

S. ᾧ	ᾗς	ᾗ
D. ᾧμεν	ᾗτον	ᾗσιν
P. ᾧμεν	ᾗτε	ᾧσι (ν)

Future (Middle) wanting.

*Optative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I might be.*

S. εἶην	εἶης	εἶη
D. εἶημεν	εἶητον	εἶησιν
P. εἶημεν	εἶητε	εἶησαν or εἶεν

Future (Middle), *I might be about to be.*

S. ἔσοιμην	ἔσοιο	ἔσοιτο
D. ἔσοιμεθον	ἔσοισθον	ἔσοισθην
P. ἔσοιμεθα	ἔσοισθε	ἔσοιντο

*Imperative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *be.*

S.	ἔσο (ἴσθι)	ἔστω
D.	ἔστων	ἔστων
P.	ἔσθε	ἔστωσαν

Future (Middle) wanting.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *εἶναι, to be.*

Future (Middle), *ἔσεσθαι, to be about to be.*

*Participles.*

Pres. and Imperf. *being*, N. ὢν, ὄντα, ὄν, G. ὄντος, &c.

Future (Middle), *about to be*, N. ἔσομενος, η, ον, &c.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*Present, *I am struck.*

S. τυπτομαι	τυπτη	τυπτεται
D. τυπτομεθον	τυπτεσθον	τυπτεσθον
P. τυπτομεθα	τυπτεσθε	τυπτονται

So, *πρασσομαι, I am done ; λυομαι, I am loosed.*Imperfect, *I was struck.*

S. ετυπτομην	ετυπτου	ετυπτετο
D. ετυπτομεθον	ετυπτεσθον	ετυπτεσθην
P. ετυπτομεθα	ετυπτεσθε	ετυπτοντο

So, *επρασσομην, I was done ; ελυομην, I was loosed.*First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυφθησομαι	τυφθησῃ	τυφθησεται
D. τυφθησομεθον	τυφθησεσθον	τυφθησεσθον
P. τυφθησομεθα	τυφθησεσθε	τυφθησονται

So, *πραχθησομαι, I shall be done ; λυθησομαι, I shall be loosed.*Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S. τυπησομαι	τυπησῃ	τυπησεται
D. τυπησομεθον	τυπησεσθον	τυπησεσθον
P. τυπησομεθα	τυπησεσθε	τυπησονται

So, *πραγησομαι, I shall be done ; wanting in λυω.*Paulo-post Future, *I am on the point of being struck.*

S. τετυψομαι	τετυψῃ	τετυψεται
D. τετυψομεθον	τετυψεσθον	τετυψεσθον
P. τετυψομεθα	τετυψεσθε	τετυψονται

So, *πεπραξομαι, I am &c. being done, λελυσομαι, I am &c. being loosed.*First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S. ετυφθην	ετυφθης	ετυφθη
D. ετυφθητον	ετυφθητον	ετυφθητην
P. ετυφθημεν	ετυφθητε	ετυφθησαι

So, *επραχθην, I was done ; ελυθην, I was loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπην	ἐτύπησ	ἐτύπη
D.		ἐτυπήτην	ἐτυπήτην
P.	ἐτυπημεν	ἐτυπητε	ἐτυπησαν

So, ἐπράχην, *I was done* ; wanting in λυω.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμαι	τετυψαι	τετυπται
D.	τετυμμεθον	τετυφθον	τετυφθον
P.	τετυμμεθα	τετυφθε	τετυμμενοι εἰσι (ν)

So, πεπραγμαι, *I have been done* ; λελύμαι, *I have been loosed* ; 3d pers. pl. λελυται.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτετυμμην	ἐτετυψο	ἐτετυπτο
D.	ἐτετυμμεθον	ἐτετυφθον	ἐτετυφθον
P.	ἐτετυμμεθα	ἐτετυφθε	τετυμμενοι ἦσαν

So, ἐπεπραγμην, *I had been done* ; ἐλελύμην, *I had been loosed* ; 3d pers. pl. ἐλελυντο.

## Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπτωμαι	τυπτη	τυπτηται
D.	τυπτωμεθον	τυπτησθον	τυπτησθον
P.	τυπτωμεθα	τυπτησθε	τυπτωνται

So, πρασσωμαι, *I may be done* ; λυωμαι, *I may be loosed.*

## Futures wanting.

First Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυφῶ	τυφῆς	τυφῇ
D.		τυφῆτον	τυφῆτον
P.	τυφῶμεν	τυφῆτε	τυφῶσι (ν)

So, πραχῶ, *I may &c. done* ; λυῶ, *I may &c. loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῇ
D.		τυπῆτον	τυπῆτον
P.	τυπῶμεν	τυπῆτε	τυπῶσι (ν)

So, πραγῶ, *I may &c. done* ; wanting in λυω.



Perf. and Plup. *I may have been struck.*

S. τετυμμενος ὦ	τετυμμενος ἦς	τετυμμενος ἦι
D. τετυμμενω ἦτον	τετυμμενω ἦτον	τετυμμενω ἦτον
P. τετυμμενοι ὦμεν	τετυμμενοι ἦτε	τετυμμενοι ὦσι (ν)

So, πεπραγμενος ὦ, *I may &c. done*; λελυμενος ὦ, *I may &c. loosed.*

*Optative Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *I might be struck.*

S. τυπτοιμην	τυπτοιο	τυπτοιοτο
D. τυπτοιμεθον	τυπτοισθον	τυπτοισθην
P. τυπτοιμεθα	τυπτοισθε	τυπτοιιντο

So, πρασσοιμην, *I might be done*; λυοιμην, *I might be loosed.*

First Future, *I might be about to be struck.*

S. τυφθσοιμην	τυφθσωο	τυφθσοιτο
D. τυφθσοιμεθον	τυφθσοισθον	τυφθσοισθην
P. τυφθσοιμεθα	τυφθσοισθε	τυφθσοιντο

So, πραχθσοιμην, *I might be &c. done*; λυθσοιμην, *I might be &c. loosed.*

Second Future, *I might be about to be struck.*

S. τυπησοιμην	τυπησοιο	τυπησοιτο
D. τυπησοιμεθον	τυπησοισθον	τυπησοισθην
P. τυπησοιμεθα	τυπησοισθε	τυπησοιντο

So, πραγησοιμην, *I might be &c. done*; wanting in λυω.

Paulo-post Future, *I might be on the point of being struck.*

S. τετυψοιμην	τετυψοιο	τετυψοιτο
D. τετυψοιμεθον	τετυψοισθον	τετυψοισθην
P. τετυψοιμεθα	τετυψοισθε	τετυψοιντο

So, πεπραξοιμην, *I might be &c. done*; λελυσοιμην, *I might be &c. loosed.*

First Aorist, *I might have been struck.*

S. τυφθειη	τυφθειης	τυφθειη
D. τυφθειητον	τυφθειητον	τυφθειητην
P. τυφθειημεν	τυφθειητε	τυφθειησαν
or -θειμεν	-θειτε	-θειεν

So, πραχθειη, *I might &c. done*; λυθειη, *I might &c. loosed.*

Second Aorist, *I might have been struck.*

S.	τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
D.		τυπείητον	τυπείητην
P.	τυπείημεν	τυπείητε	τυπείησαν
	οἱ -εἶμεν	-εἶτε	-εἶεν

So, *πραγείην, I might have been done ; wanting in λωω.*

Perf. and Plup. *I might have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμενος εἶην	τετυμμενος εἶης	τετυμμενος εἶη
D.		τετυμμενω εἶητον	τετυμμενω εἶητην
P.	τετυμμενοι εἶημεν	τετυμμενοι εἶητε	τετυμμενοι εἶησαν
			οἱ εἶεν

So, *πεπραγμενος εἶην, I might &c. done ; λελυμενος εἶην, I might &c. loosed.*

## Imperative Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. *be struck.*

S.	τυπτοῦ	τυπτεσθῶ
D.	τυπτεσθον	τυπτεσθῶν
P.	τυπτεσθε	τυπτεσθῶσαν

So, *πρασσου, be done ; λουου, be loosed.*

## Futures wanting.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τυφῶθι	τυφῶθῶ
D.	τυφῶητον	τυφῶητων
P.	τυφῶητε	τυφῶητωσαν

So, *πραχῶθι, be done ; λυῶθι, be loosed.*

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τυπηθι	τυπηθῶ
D.	τυπηητον	τυπηητων
P.	τυπηητε	τυπηητωσαν

So, *πραγῆθι, be done ; wanting in λωω.*

Perf. and Plup. *have been struck.*

S.	τετυφῶ	τετυφῶ
D.	τετυφῶν	τετυφῶν
P.	τετυφῶε	τετυφῶσαν

So, *παραφῶ, have been done ; λελύσω, have been loosed.*

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. *τυπτεσθαι, to be struck.*

So, *πρασσεσθαι, to be done ; λυεσθαι, to be loosed.*

First Future, *τυφθησεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

So, *πραχθησεσθαι, to be &c. done ; λυθησεσθαι, to be &c. loosed.*

Second Future, *τυπησεσθαι, to be about to be struck.*

So, *πραγησεσθαι, to be about to be done ;* wanting in *λυω.*

Paulo-post Future, *τετυψεσθαι, to be on the point of being struck.*

So, *πεπραξεσθαι, to be &c. done ; λελυσεσθαι, to be &c. loosed.*

First Aorist, *τυβῆναι, to have been struck.*

So, *πραχῆναι, to have been done ; λυβῆναι, to have been loosed.*

Second Aorist, *τυπῆναι, to have been struck.*

So, *πραγῆναι, to have been done ;* wanting in *λυω.*

Perf. and Plup. *τετυφθει, to have been struck.*

So, *πεπραχθει, to have been done ; λελυθει, to have been loosed.*

*Participles.*

Pres. and Imperf. *being struck.*

N. *τυπτομενος, η, ον*

G. *τυπτομενου, ης, ου, &c.*

So, *πρασσομενος, being done ; λυομενος, being loosed.*

First Future, *about to be struck.*

N. *τυφθησομενος, η, ον*

G. *τυφθησομενου, ης, ου, &c.*

So, *πραχθησομενος, about to be done ; λυθησομενος, about to be loosed.*

Second Future, *about to be struck.*

N. τυπησόμενος, η, ον  
G. τυπησόμενου, ης, ου, &c.

So, *πραγασόμενος, about to be done; wanting in λυω.*

Paulo-post Future, *on the point of being struck.*

N. τετυψόμενος, η, ον  
G. τετυψόμενου, ης, ου, &c.

So, *πεπραξόμενος, on the point of being done; λελυσόμενος, on the point of being loosed.*

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N. τυφθεις τυφθεῖσα τυφθεν  
G. τυφθέντος τυφθείσης τυφθέντος, &c.

So, *πραχθεις, having been done; λυθεις, having been loosed.*

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N. τυπεις τυπεῖσα τυπεν  
G. τυπέντος τυπέσης τυπέντος, &c.

So, *πραγεις, having been done; wanting in λυω.*

Perf. and Plup. *having been struck.*

N. τετυμμένος, η, ον  
G. τετυμμένου, ης, ου, &c.

So, *ωπραγμένος, having been done; λελῦμένος, having been loosed.*

## EXAMPLES OF LIQUID VERBS.

*Liquid Verbs* differ from other Verbs only in the inflection of the Futures Active and Middle, and in the formation of the Tenses derived from the Future.

σπειρω, *I sow.*

*Principal Parts.*

σπειρω, σπερῶ, ἐσπαρκα, ἐσπαρμαι.

Fut. Act. σπερῶ { 1st Aor. Act. ἐσπαρε, 1st Aor. Mid. ἐσ-  
πειραμην, Fut. Mid. σπεροῦμαι.

So, φαίνω, *I show*, φαῖνῶ, παρῶ, παρῶμαι;  
ἀγγέλλω, *I announce*, ἀγγεῖλῶ, ἡγγέλλω, ἡγγέλλομαι.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pres. σπειρώ, <i>I sow</i> ,	σπειρεις	σπειρει, &c.
So, φαίνω, <i>I show</i> ;		ἀγγελλω, <i>I announce</i> .
Imperf. ἐσπείρον	ἐσπείρης	ἐσπείρε (ν), &c.
So, ἔφαινον		ἠγγελλον

*Future, I shall sow.*

S. σπερῶ	σπερῆς	σπερει
D. σπερέμεν	σπερέμετον	σπερέμετον
P. σπερούμεν	σπερέτε	σπερούσι (ν)
So, φανῶ		ἀγγελῶ
1st Aor. ἐσπείρα	ἐσπείρας	ἐσπείρε (ν), &c.
So, ἔφηνα		ἠγγεिला
2d Aor. ἐσπαρον	ἐσπαρες	ἐσπαρε (ν), &c.
So, ἔφانون		ἠγγελον
1st Perf. ἐσπαρκα	ἐσπαρκας	ἐσπαρκε (ν), &c.
So, πεφαγκα		ἠγγελκα
1st Plup. ἐσπαρκειν	ἐσπαρκεις	ἐσπαρκει, &c.
So, ἐπεφαγκειν		ἠγγελκειν
2d Perf. ἐσπορα	ἐσπορας	ἐσπορε (ν), &c.
So, πεφηνα	wanting in	ἀγγελλω
2d Plup. ἐσπορειν	ἐσπορεις	ἐσπορει, &c.
So, ἐπεφηνειν	wanting in	ἀγγελλω

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pr. and Imp. σπειρώ	σπειρης	σπειρη, &c.
So, φαίνω		ἀγγελλω
Future wanting.		
1st Aor. σπειρω	σπειρης	σπειρη, &c.
So, φηνω		ἀγγελλω
2d. Aor. σπαρω	σπαρης	σπαρη, &c.
So, φανω		ἀγγελλω
1st Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρκα	ἐσπαρκες	ἐσπαρκει, &c.
So, πεφαγκω		ἠγγελλω
2d Perf. and Plup. ἐσπορω	ἐσπορης	ἐσπορη, &c.
So, πεφηνω	wanting in	ἀγγελλω

*Optative Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπειροίμι	σπειρός	σπειροι, &c.
So, φαίνοίμι			ἀγγελλοίμι
Future	σπειροῖμι	σπειροῖς	σπειροῖ, &c.
So, φανοῖμι			ἀγγελοῖμι
1st Aor.	σπειράωμι	σπειράεις	σπειραι, &c.
So, φηναίμι			ἀγγειλαίμι
2d Aor.	σπαροίμι	σπαρός	σπαροι, &c.
So, φανοίμι			ἀγγελλοίμι
1st Perf. and Plup.	ἵσπαρκοίμι	ἵσπαρκός	ἵσπαρκοι, &c.
So, πεφαργκοίμι			ἡγγελλοίμι
2d Perf. and Plup.	ἵσποροιμί	ἵσπορός	ἵσποροι, &c.
So, πεφηνοίμι			wanting in ἀγγελλω

*Imperative Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπείρε	σπείρετω, &c.
So, φανε		ἀγγελλε
Future wanting.		
1st Aor.	σπείρον	σπειρατω, &c.
So, φηνον		ἀγγελλε
2d Aor.	σπαρε	σπαρετω, &c.
So, φανε		ἀγγελλε
1st. Perf. and Plup.	ἵσπαρκε	ἵσπαρκετω, &c.
So, πεφαργκε		ἡγγελλε
2d Perf. and Plup.	ἵσπορε	ἵσπορετω, &c.
So, πεφηνε		wanting in ἀγγελλω

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπείρειν	
So, φαίνειν		ἀγγελλειν
Fut. σπειεῖν		
So, φανεῖν		ἀγγελεῖν
1st Aor. σπείραι		
So, φῆναι		ἀγγελλαι
2d Aor. σπαρεῖν		
So, φανεῖν		ἀγγελεῖν

1st Perf. and Plup. ἰσπαρκεναι  
So, πεφαρκεναι ἡγγελκεναι

2d Perf. and Plup. ἰσπηναι  
So, πεφηναι wanting in ἡγγελλω

### Participles.

Pr. and Imp. σπειρων, ουσα, ον, G. οντος, &c.  
So, φαινων ἡγγελλων

Fut. N. σπερῶν σπειροῦσα σπεροῦν  
G. σπεροῦντος σπερουσης σπεροῦντος, &c.

So, φανῶν ἡγγελῶν

1st Aor. σπειρας, αδα, αν, G. αντος, &c.

So, φηρας ἡγγειλας

2d Aor. σπειρων, εῦσα, αη, G. οντος, &c.

So, φανων ἡγγελων

1st Perf. and Plup. ἰσπαρκας, υτα, ος, G. οτος, &c.

So, πεφαρκας ἡγγελκας

2d Perf. and Plup. ἰσπορως, υτα, ος, G. οτος, &c.

So, πεφηνως wanting in ἡγγελλω

## MIDDLE VOICE.

*σπειρομαι, I sow for myself.*

### Indicative Mood.

Pres. σπειρομαι σπειρη σπειρεται, &c.  
So, φαινομαι, I appear; ἡγγιλλομαι, I announce for myself.

Imp. ἰσπειρομην ἰσπειρου ἰσπειρετε, &c.  
So, ἑφαινομην ἡγγελλομην

### Future.

S. σπεροῦμαι σπερῇ σπειρεται  
D. σπερουμεθον σπερεῖσθον σπερεῖσθον  
P. σπερουμεθα σπερεῖσθε σπεροῦνται  
So, φανοῦμαι ἡγγελοῦμαι

1st Aor. ἰσπειραμην ἰσπειρω ἰσπειρατο, &c.  
So, ἑφηναμην ἡγγειλαμην

2d Aor. ἰσπαρομην ἰσπαρου ἰσπαριτο, &c.  
So, ἑφαρομην ἡγγειλομην

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπειρωμαι	σπειρη	σπειρηται, &c.
So, φαινωμαι			ἀγγελλωμαι
Future wanting.			
1st Aor.	σπειρωμαι	σπειρη	σπειρηται, &c.
So, φηνωμαι			ἀγγελλωμαι
2d Aor.	σπαρωμαι	σπαρη	σπαρηται, &c.
So, φανωμαι			ἀγγελλωμαι

*Optative Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπειροιμην	σπειροιο	σπειροτο, &c.
So, φανοιμην			ἀγγελλοιμην
Fut.	σπεροιμην	σπεροῶ	σπεροῖτο, &c.
So, φανοιμην			ἀγγελλοιμην
1st Aor.	σπειράιμην	σπειραιο	σπειρατο, &c.
So, φηναιμην			ἀγγελλαιμην
2d Aor.	σπαρόιμην	σπαροιο	σπαροτο, &c.
So, φανοιμην			ἀγγελλοιμην

*Imperative Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπειρου	σπειρεσθω, &c.
So, φαινου		ἀγγελλου
Future wanting.		
1st Aor.	σπειραι	σπειρασθαι, &c.
So, φηναι		ἀγγελλαι
2d Aor.	σπαροῦ	σπαρεσθαι, &c.
So, φανού		ἀγγελλού

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπειρεσθαι	
So, φανισθαι		ἀγγελλισθαι
Fut.	σπειρῆσθαι	
So, φανῆσθαι		ἀγγελλῆσθαι
1st Aor.	σπειρασθαι	
So, φηνασθαι		ἀγγελλασθαι
2d Aor.	σπαρεσθαι	
So, φανισθαι		ἀγγελλασθαι



*Participles.*

Pr. and Imp. σπειρομενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φαινομενος		ἀγγελλομενος
Fut. σπειρουμενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φανουμενος		ἀγγελουμενος
1st Aor. σπειραμενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φηναμενος		ἀγγειλαμενος
2d Aor. σπαρομενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φανομενος		ἀγγελομενος

## PASSIVE VOICE.

σπειρομαι, *I am sown.**Indicative Mood.*

Pres. σπειρομαι	σπειρη	σπειριται, &c.
So, φανομαι, <i>I am shown;</i>	ἀγγελλομαι, <i>I am announced.</i>	
Imp. ἰσπειρομην	ἰσπειρου	ἰσπειρετο, &c.
So, ἰφαινομην	ἡγγελλομην	
1st Fut. σπαρθήσομαι	σπαρθησῃ	σπαρθήσεται, &c.
So, φανθήσομαι	ἀγγελησώμαι	
2d Fut. σπαρησώμαι	σπαρησῃ	σπαρησεται, &c.
So, φανησώμαι	ἀγγελησώμαι	

## Paulo-post Future wanting.

1st Aor. ἰσπαρθῇ	ἰσπαρθῆς	ἰσπαρθῇ, &c.
So, ἰφανῇ	ἡγγελη	
2d Aor. ἰσπαρη	ἰσπαρης	ἰσπαρη, &c.
So, ἰφανῃ	ἡγγελην, &c.	
Perf. ἰσπαρμαι	ἰσπαρσαι	ἰσπαρται, &c.
So, πεφαρμαι	ἡγγελμαι	
Plup. ἰσπαρμην	ἰσπαρσο	ἰσπαρτο, &c.
So, ἰπεφαρμην	ἡγγελμην	

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pr. and Imp. σπειρωμαι	σπειρη	σπειρηται, &c.
So, φανομαι	ἀγγελλωμαι	
Futures wanting.		

1st Aor. σπαρῶ	σπαρῆς	σπαρῆ, &c.
So, φανῶ,		ἀγγελῶ
2d Aor. σπαρῷ	σπαρῆς	σπαρῆ, &c.
So, φανῷ		ἀγγελῷ
Perf. and Plup. ἵσπαρμενος ὦ		ἵσπαρμενος ῆς, &c.
So, πεφαρμμενος ὦ		ἡγγελμενος ὦ

### Optative Mood.

Pr. and Imp. σπιροίμην	σπιροῖο	σπιροῖτο, &c.
So, φαίνοίμην		ἀγγελλοίμην
1st Fut. σπαρθήσοιμην	σπαρθήσοιο	σπαρθήσοιτο, &c.
So, φανθήσοιμην		ἀγγεληθσοίμην
2d Fut. σπαρησοίμην	σπαρησοιο	σπαρησοῖτο, &c.
So, φανησοίμην		ἀγγελησοίμην
1st Aor. σπαρθεῖην	σπαρθεῖς	σπαρθεῖη, &c.
So, φανθεῖην		ἀγγελθεῖην
2d Aor. σπαρεῖην	σπαρεῖς	σπαρεῖη, &c.
So, φανεῖην		ἀγγελεῖην
Perf. and Plup. ἵσπαρμενος εἶην		ἵσπαρμενος εῖης, &c.
So, πεφαρμμενος εἶην		ἡγγελμενος εἶην

### Imperative Mood.

Pr. and Imp.	σπιροῦ	σπιρεσθαι, &c.
So, φαίνου		ἀγγελλοῦ
Futures wanting.		
1st Aor.	σπαρθεῖ	σπαρθετω, &c.
So, φανθεῖ		ἀγγεληθεῖ
2d Aor.	σπαρηθεῖ	σπαρητω, &c.
So, φανηθεῖ		ἀγγεληθεῖ
Perf. and Plup.	ἵσπαρσο	ἵσπαρθαι, &c.
So, πεφανσο		ἡγγελσο

### Infinitive Mood.

Pr. and Imp. σπιρεσθαι	
So, φαίνεσθαι	ἀγγελλεσθαι
1st Fut. σπαρθήσεσθαι	
So, φανθήσεσθαι	ἀγγεληθήσεσθαι

2d Fut. σπαρῆσεσθαι	
So, φανησεσθαι	ἀγγελῆσεσθαι
1st Aor. σπαρῆναι	
So, φανῆναι	ἀγγελῆναι
2d Aor. σπαρῆναι	
So, φανῆναι	ἀγγελῆναι
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρῆσαι	
So, πεφανῆσαι	ἠγγέλῃσαι

### Participles.

Pr. and Imp. σπειρομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φαινομενος	ἀγγελλομενος
1st Fut. σπαρῆσομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φανῆσομενος	ἀγγελησομενος
2d Fut. σπαρῆσεσθαι, η, ον, &c.	
So, φανησεσθαι	ἀγγελησεσθαι
1st Aor. σπαρῆς, εἶσα, εν, G. εντος, &c.	
So, φανθεις	ἀγγελθεις
2d Aor. σπαρῆς, εἶσα, εν, G. εντος, &c.	
So, φανεις	ἀγγελεις
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρμενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, πεφαρμενος	ἠγγέλμενος

### CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, οω, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses throughout all the Moods and Voices. The other Tenses admit of no contraction.

Verbs in αω ; as, τιμαω, *I honour*.

RULES.—1. α with ο or ω becomes ω ; as, τιμαομεν, τιμῶμεν ; τιμαω, τιμῶ.

2. α with ε or η becomes α ; as, τιμαετε, τιμᾶτε ; τιμαητε, τιμᾶτε ; τιμαης, τιμᾶς.

3. The latter vowel of a diphthong is rejected before contraction and ι is subscribed ; as, τιμαουσι, τιμῶσι ; τιμαυς, τιμῶς ; τιμαεις, τιμᾶς.

But ζαω, *I live*, πειναω, *I hunger*, διψαω, *I thirst*, and χρασμαι, *I use*, with a few others of infrequent occurrence, contract with α instead of α ; as, ζαιτε, ζῆτε ; ζαητε, ζῆτε ; ζαης, ζῆς ; ζαιμι, ζῆμι, &c.

τιμαω, *I honour*, τιμησω, τιταρηκα, τιτιμημαι.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### Indicative Mood.

Present, τιμαω, contracted τιμᾷ.

S.	τιμᾷ	τιμᾶς	τιμᾷ
D.	τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶτον
P.	τιμᾶμεν	τιμᾶτε	τιμᾶσι (v)

So, νικαω, νικῶ, *I conquer*; ἐρωταω, ἐρωτῶ, *I ask*.

Imperfect, ἐτιμαον, ἐτιμων.

S.	ἐτιμων	ἐτιμας	ἐτιμα
D.	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμᾶτον
P.	ἐτιμᾶμεν	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐτιμᾶσι

So, ἐπαινου, ἐπαινω ἡρωταω, ἡρωτῶ

#### Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. τιμαω, τιμῃ.

S.	τιμῃ	τιμῆς	τιμῇ
D.	τιμῆτον	τιμῆτον	τιμῆτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμῶτε	τιμῶσι (v)

So, νικαω, νικῶ ἐρωταω, ἐρωτῶ

Optative Mood, τιμαοιμι, τιμῶμι.

S.	τιμῶμι	τιμῶς	τιμῶ
D.	τιμῶτον	τιμῶτον	τιμῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμῶτε	τιμῶσι

So, νικαοιμι, νικῶμι ἐρωταοιμι, ἐρωτῶμι

#### Attic Optative.

S.	τιμῶην	τιμῶης	τιμῶη
D.	τιμῶητον	τιμῶητον	τιμῶητον
P.	τιμῶημεν	τιμῶητε	(τιμῶησαν)

So, νικῶην ἐρωτῶην

Imperative Mood, τιμαε, τιμα.

S.	τιμα	τιματω
D.	τιματον	τιματων
P.	τιματε	τιματωσαν

So, νικαε, νικα ἐρωταε, ἐρωτα

Infinitive Mood, τιμαεν, τιμῆν.

So, νικαεν, νικῆν ἐρωταεν, ἐρωτῆν

2d Fut. σπαρῆσεσθαι	
So, φανησεσθαι	ἀγγελησεσθαι
1st Aor. σπαρῆναι	
So, φανῆναι	ἀγγελῆναι
2d Aor. σπαρῆναι	
So, φανῆναι	ἀγγελῆναι
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρῆναι	
So, πεφάνθαι	ἠγγέλθαι

### Participles.

Pr. and Imp. σπειρομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φαινομενος	ἀγγελλομενος
1st Fut. σπαρῆσομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φανῆσομενος	ἀγγελῆσομενος
2d Fut. σπαρῆσομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φανησομενος	ἀγγελησομενος
1st Aor. σπαρῆεις, εἶσα, εν, G. εντος, &c.	
So, φανῆεις	ἀγγελῆεις
2d Aor. σπαρῆεις, εἶσα, εν, G. εντος, &c.	
So, φανεις	ἀγγελεις
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρμενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, πεφαιμμενος	ἠγγέλμενος

### CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, ωω, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses throughout all the Moods and Voices. The other Tenses admit of no contraction.

Verbs in αω ; as, τιμαω, *I honour*.

**RULES.**—1. α with ο or ω becomes ω ; as, τιμαομεν, τιμῶμεν ; τιμαω, τιμῶ.

2. α with ε or η becomes α ; as, τιμαετι, τιμᾶτε ; τιμαητι, τιμᾶτε ; τιμαης, τιμᾶς.

3. The latter vowel of a diphthong is rejected before contraction and ι is subscribed ; as, τιμαουσι, τιμῶσι ; τιμαως, τιμῶς ; τιμαεις, τιμᾶς.

But ζῶω, *I live*, πεινῶω. *I hunger*, διψῶω, *I thirst*, and χρεομαί, *I use*, with a few others of infrequent occurrence, contract with α instead of α ; as, ζῶετι, ζῶετι ; ζῶετι, ζῶετι ; ζῶε, ζῶε ; ζῶε, ζῶε, &c.

τιμαω, *I honour*, τιμησω, τιτηνηαι, τίτιμημαι.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### Indicative Mood.

Present, τιμαω, contracted τιμῶ.

S.	τιμῶ	τιμῆς	τιμῇ
D.	τιμῶτον		τιμῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμᾶτε	τιμῶσι (v)

So, νικαω, νικῶ, *I conquer*; ἐρωταω, ἐρωτῶ, *I ask*.

Imperfect, ἐτιμαον, ἐτιμων.

S.	ἐτιμων	ἐτιμας	ἐτιμας
D.	ἐτιμῶτον		ἐτιμῶτον
P.	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐτιμῶσι

So, ἐπαιδαω, ἐπαιδων ἡρωταω, ἡρωτων

#### Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. τιμαω, τιμῶ.

S.	τιμῶ	τιμῆς	τιμῇ
D.	τιμῶτον		τιμῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμᾶτε	τιμῶσι (v)

So, νικαω, νικῶ ἐρωταω, ἐρωτῶ

Optative Mood, τιμαοιμι, τιμῶμι.

S.	τιμῶμι	τιμῶς	τιμῶ
D.	τιμῶτον		τιμῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμῶτε	τιμῶσι

So, νικαοιμι, νικῶμι ἐρωταοιμι, ἐρωτῶμι

#### Attic Optative.

S.	τιμῶην	τιμῶης	τιμῶη
D.	τιμῶητον		τιμῶητον
P.	τιμῶημεν	τιμῶητε	(τιμῶησαν)

So, νικῶην ἐρωτῶην

Imperative Mood, τιμαε, τιμα.

S.	τιμα	τιματω
D.	τιματον	τιματων
P.	τιματε	τιματωσαν

So, νικαε, νικα ἐρωταε, ἐρωτα

Infinitive Mood, τιμαον, τιμῆν.

So, νικαον, νικῆν ἐρωταον, ἐρωτῆν

*Participle, τιμαων, τιμων.*

N. τιμων	τιμωνσα	τιμων
G. τιμωντος	τιμωνσης	τιμωντος, &c.
So, νικαων, νικων		ερωταων, ερωτων

## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*

## Present, τιμαμαι, τιμωμαι.

S. τιμωμαι	τιμῶ	τιμᾶται
D. τιμωμεθον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
P. τιμωμεθα	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶνται
So, νικαμαι, νικωμαι		ερωταμαι, ερωτωμαι

## Imperfect, ετιμαοιμην, ετιμωιμην.

S. ετιμωιμην	ετιμῶ	ετιμᾶτο
D. ετιμωιμεθον	ετιμᾶσθον	ετιμᾶσθην
P. ετιμωιμεθα	ετιμᾶσθε	ετιμῶντο
So, ενικαοιμην, ενικωιμην		ηρωταοιμην, ηρωτωιμην

*Subjunctive Mood.*

## Pres. and Imperf. τιμαωμαι, τιμωμαι.

S. τιμαωμαι	τιμῶ	τιμᾶται
D. τιμαωμεθον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
P. τιμαωμεθα	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶνται
So, νικαωμαι, νικωμαι		ερωταωμαι, ερωτωμαι

*Optative Mood, τιμαοιμην, τιμωιμην.*

S. τιμωιμην	τιμῶ	τιμᾶτο
D. τιμωιμεθον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθην
P. τιμωιμεθα	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶντο
So, νικαοιμην, νικωιμην		ερωταοιμην, ερωτωιμην

*Imperative Mood, τιμαου, τιμῶ.*

S.	τιμῶ	τιμασθω
D.	τιμᾶσθον	τιμασθων
P.	τιμᾶσθε	τιμασθωσαν
So, νικαου, νικῶ		ερωταου, ερωτῶ

*Infinitive Mood, τιμαεσθαι, τιμᾶσθαι.*

So, νικαεσθαι, νικᾶσθαι	ερωταεσθαι, ερωτᾶσθαι
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*Participle, τιμασμενος, τιμαμενος, η, ον, &c.*

So, νικασμενος, νικωμενος      ἐρωτασμενος, ἐρωτωμενος

Verbs in εω ; as, φιλεω, *I love.*

**RULES.**—1. ε becomes ει, and εο becomes ου ; as, φιλει, φιλει ; φιλομεν, φιλούμεν.

2. ε before a long vowel or a diphthong is absorbed ; as, φιλεω, φιλῶ ; φιλεη, φιλή ; φιλεις, φιλεῖς ; φιλοεις, φιλοῖς ; φιλεου, φιλοῦ.

Dissyllables in εω contract no concurrences except ει, ου.

φιλεω, *I love*, φιλησω, πεφιληκα, πεφιλημαι.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### *Indicative Mood.*

Present, φιλεω, contracted φιλῶ.

S. φιλῶ	φιλεῖς	φιλεῖ
D. φιλεῖτον	φιλεῖτον	φιλεῖτον
P. φιλοῦμεν	φιλεῖτε	φιλοῦσι (ν)
So, κινεω, κινῶ, <i>I move</i> ;	οἰκεω, οἰκῶ, <i>I dwell.</i>	

Imperfect, ἐφίλει, ἐφίλου.

S. ἐφίλου	ἐφίλεις	ἐφίλει
D. ἐφίλετον	ἐφίλετον	ἐφίλειτον
P. ἐφιλοῦμεν	ἐφιλετε	ἐφίλου
So, ἐκινεον, ἐκινουν		ὤκεον, ὤκουν

#### *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. φιλεω, φιλῶ.

S. φιλῶ	φιλής	φιλή
D. φιλήτον	φιλήτον	φιλήτον
P. φιλοῦμεν	φιλήτε	φιλοῦσι (ν)
So, κινεω, κινῶ		οἰκεω, οἰκῶ

*Optative Mood, φιλοίμην, φιλοῖμην.*

S. φιλοῖμην	φιλοῖς	φιλοῖ
D. φιλοῖτον	φιλοῖτον	φιλοῖτον
P. φιλοῖμεν	φιλοῖτε	φιλοῖν
So, κινεοίμην, κινεῖμην		οἰκοίμην, οἰκοῖμην



*Attic Optative.*

S. φιλοῖην	φιλοίης	φιλοίῃ
D. φιλοίῃσιν	φιλοίῃσιν	φιλοίῃσιν
P. φιλοίῃμεν	φιλοίῃτε	(φιλοίῃσαν)
So, κίνοισιν		οἰκοίην

*Imperative Mood, φίλε, φίλει.*

S. φίλει	φίλει	φίλειτω
D. φίλειτον	φίλειτον	φίλειτων
P. φίλειτε	φίλειτε	φίλειτωσαν
So, κίνεε, κίνει		οἴκεε, οἴκει

*Infinitive Mood, φίλσειν, φίλεῖν.*

So, κινεεῖν, κινεῖν	οἴκεεῖν, οἴκειν
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*Participle, φίλων, φίλῶν.*

N. φίλῶν	φιλοῦσα	φιλοῦν
G. φιλοῦντος	φιλοῦσης	φιλοῦντος, &c.
So, κινέων, κινῶν		οἰκέων, οἰκῶν

**MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.***Indicative Mood.**Present, φίλομαι, φιλοῦμαι.*

S. φιλοῦμαι	φίλῃ	φίλειται
D. φιλουμένον	φίλεισθον	φίλεισθον
P. φιλουμένα	φίλεισθε	φιλοῦνται
So, κίνομαι, κινῶμαι		οἴκομαι, οἰκῶμαι

*Imperfect, ἐφιλομήην, ἐφιλοῦμην.*

S. ἐφιλομήην	ἐφίλω	ἐφίλειτο
D. ἐφιλουμένον	ἐφίλεισθον	ἐφίλεισθον
P. ἐφιλουμένα	ἐφίλεισθε	ἐφιλοῦντο
So, ἐκίνομήην, ἐκινουμήην		ὤκειμήην, ὤκειμήην

*Subjunctive Mood.**Pres. and Imperf. φίλωμαι, φίλῶμαι.*

S. φίλῶμαι	φίλῃ	φίλῃται
D. φίλωμεθον	φίλῃσθον	φίλῃσθον
P. φίλωμεθα	φίλῃσθε	φίλῶνται
So, κινῶμαι, κινῶμαι		οἰκῶμαι, οἰκῶμαι

*Optative Mood, φιλοιμην, φιλοιμην.*

S. φιλοιμην	φιλοῖο	φιλοῖτο
D. φιλοιμεθον	φιλοῖσθον	φιλοῖσθην
D. φιλοιμεθα	φιλοῖσθε	φιλοῖντο

So, κινωιμην, κινωιμην οἰκωιμην, οἰκωιμην

*Imperative Mood, φίλσον, φιλοῦ.*

S.	φιλοῦ	φιλεισθω
D.	φιλεισθον	φιλεισθων
P.	φιλεισθε	φιλεισθωσαν

So, κινου, κινου οἰκου, οἰκεῦ

*Infinitive Mood, φιλεῖσθαι, φιλεῖσθαι.*

So, κινεῖσθαι, κινεῖσθαι οἰκεῖσθαι, οἰκεῖσθαι

*Participle, φιλομενος, φιλαμενος, η, ον, &c.*

So, κινεομενος, κινουμενος οἰκεομενος, οἰκουμενος

*Verbs in ωω ; as, δηλωω, I manifest.*

RULES.—1. *οε, οα, and ου* become *ου* ; as, *δηλοεσσι, δηλοῦσι* ; *δηλοομεν, δηλοῦμεν* ; *δηλοουσι, δηλοῦσι*.

2. *ο* with a long vowel becomes *ω* ; as, *δηλωω, δηλῶ* ; *δηλοητον, δηλῶτον*.

3. *ο* with *ει* or *αι* or with *η* having *ι* subscribed becomes *οι* ; as, *δηλοει, δηλοῖ* ; *δηλοαι, δηλοῖ* ; *δηλοη, δηλοῖ*.

4. *οειν* of the Infinitive becomes *ουν* ; as, *δηλοειν, δηλοῦν*.

*δηλωω, I manifest, δηλωσω, δεδηλωκα, δεδηλωμαι.*

**ACTIVE VOICE.***Indicative Mood.*

Present, *δηλωω, contracted δηλῶ.*

S. δηλῶ	δηλοῖς	δηλοῖ
D. δηλοῦτον	δηλοῦτον	δηλοῦτον
P. δηλοῦμεν	δηλοῦτε	δηλοῦσι (ν)

So, πληρωω, πληρῶ, *I fill* ; ἀξιοω, ἀξιῶ, *I esteem worthy*.

**Imperfect, ἐθελον, ἐθελουν.**

S. ἐθελουν	ἐθελους	ἐθελου
D.	ἐθελούτων	ἐθελουτων
P. ἐθελούμεν	ἐθελούτε	ἐθελουν
So, ἐπληροον, ἐπληρουν		ἥξιον, ἥξιουν

**Subjunctive Mood.****Pres. and Imperf. δηλω, δηλῶ.**

S. δηλῶ	δηλοῖς	δηλοῖ
D.	δηλώτων	δηλωτων
P. δηλώμεν	δηλώτε	δηλώσι (ν)
So, πληρωω, πληρῶ		ἄξιω, ἄξιῶ

**Optative Mood, δηλοοιμι, δηλοῖμι.**

S. δηλοῖμι	δηλοῖς	δηλοῖ
D.	δηλοῖτον	δηλοιται
P. δηλοῖμεν	δηλοῖτε	δηλοῖεν
So, πληροοιμι, πληροῖμι		ἄξιοιμι, ἄξιῶμι

**Attic Optative.**

S. δηλοιη	δηλοις	δηλοιη
D.	δηλοιητον	δηλοιηται
P. δηλοιημεν	δηλοιητε	δηλοιησαν
So, πληροιην		ἄξιοιην

**Imperative Mood, δηλωε, δηλῶ.**

S.	δηλου	δηλουτω
D.	δηλούτων	δηλουτων
P.	δηλούτε	δηλουτωσαν
So, πληρωε, πληρου		ἄξιοε, ἄξιου

**Infinitive Mood, δηλοειν, δηλοῦν.**

So, πληροειν, πληροῦν		ἄξιοειν, ἄξιῶν.
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**Participle, δηλων, δηλῶν.**

N. δηλῶν	δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦν
G. δηλοῦντος	δηλουσης	δηλοῦντος, &c.
So, πληρωων, πληρῶν		ἄξιων, ἄξιῶν

## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICÉ.

*Indicative Mood.***Present, δηλοομαι, δηλοῦμαι.**

S. δηλοῦμαι	δηλοῖ	δηλοῦται
D. δηλουμεθον	δηλοῦσθον	δηλοῦσθην
P. δηλουμεθα	δηλοῦσθε	δηλοῦνται
So, πληροομαι, πληροῦμαι		ἀξιοομαι, ἀξιούμαι

**Imperfect, ἐδηλοομην, ἐδηλουμην.**

S. ἐδηλουμην	ἐδηλοῦ	ἐδηλοῦτο
D. ἐδηλουμεθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλουσθην
P. ἐδηλουμεθα	ἐδηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦντο
So, ἐπληροομην, ἐπληρουμην		ἠξιοομην, ἠξιουμην

*Subjunctive Mood.***Pres. and Imperf. δηλωομαι, δηλῶμαι.**

S. δηλῶμαι	δηλῶ	δηλῶται
D. δηλωμεθον	δηλῶσθον	δηλῶσθην
P. δηλωμεθα	δηλῶσθε	δηλῶνται
So, πληρωομαι, πληρῶμαι		ἀξιωομαι, ἀξιῶμαι

**Optative Mood, δηλοοιμην, δηλοιμην.**

S. δηλοιμην	δηλοῖν	δηλοῖτο
D. δηλοιμεθον	δηλοῖσθον	δηλοισθην
P. δηλοιμεθα	δηλοῖσθε	δηλοῖντο
So, πληροοιμην, πληρουιμην		ἀξιοοιμην, ἀξιοιμην

**Imperative Mood, δηλοου, δηλοῦ.**

S.	δηλοῦ	δηλουσθω
D.	δηλοῦσθον	δηλουσθων
P.	δηλοῦσθε	δηλουσθωσαν
So, πληροου, πληροῦ		ἀξιοου, ἀξιού

**Infinitive Mood, δηλοεσθαι, δηλοῦσθαι.**

So, πληροεσθαι, πληροῦσθαι	ἀξιοεσθαι, ἀξιόσθαι
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**Participle, δηλοομενος, δηλουμενος, η, ον, &c.**

So, πληροομενος, πληρουμενος	ἀξιοομενος, ἀξιτουμενος
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*Participles.*

<b>Pr. and Imp.</b> σπειρομενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φαινομενος		ἀγγελλομενος
<b>Fut.</b> σπερουμενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φανουμενος		ἀγγελουμενος
<b>1st Aor.</b> σπειραμενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φηναμενος		ἀγγειλαμενος
<b>2d Aor.</b> σπαρομενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, φανομενος		ἀγγελομενος

**PASSIVE VOICE.**σπειρομαι, *I am sown.**Indicative Mood.*

<b>Pres.</b> σπειρομαι			σπειρη	σπειρεται, &c.
So, φανομαι, <i>I am sown;</i>			ἀγγελλομαι, <i>I am announced.</i>	
<b>Imp.</b> ἰσπειρομην			ἰσπειρου	ἰσπειρεται, &c.
So, ἱφαινομην			ἡγγελλομην	
<b>1st Fut.</b> σπαρθήσομαι			σπαρθήση	σπαρθήσεται, &c.
So, φανθήσομαι			ἀγγεληθήσομαι	
<b>2d Fut.</b> σπαρησώμαι			σπαρησῇ	σπαρησεται, &c.
So, φανησώμαι			ἡγγελησώμαι	
<b>Paulo-post Future wanting.</b>				
<b>1st Aor.</b> ἰσπαρθῇ			ἰσπαρθῆς	ἰσπαρθῇ, &c.
So, ἱφανθῇ			ἡγγελθῇ	
<b>2d Aor.</b> ἰσπαρῇ			ἰσπαρῆς	ἰσπαρῇ, &c.
So, ἱφανῇ			ἡγγελῇ, &c.	
<b>Perf.</b> ἰσπαρμαι			ἰσπαρσαι	ἰσπαρται, &c.
So, πιφαρμιμαι			ἡγγελμαι	
<b>Plup.</b> ἰσπαρμην			ἰσπαρσο	ἰσπαρτο, &c.
So, ἱπιφαρμην			ἡγγελμην	

*Subjunctive Mood.*

<b>Pr. and Imp.</b> σπειρομαι			σπειρη	σπειρηται, &c.
So, φανωμαι			ἀγγελλομαι	
<b>Futures wanting.</b>				

1st Aor. σπαρῶ	σπαρῆς	σπαρή, &c.
So, φανῶ,		ἀγγελῶ
2d Aor. σπαρῶ	σπαρῆς	σπαρή, &c.
So, φανῶ		ἀγγελῶ
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρμένος ὦ		ἐσπαρμένος ἦς, &c.
So, πεφαιμμένος ὦ		ἡγγελμένος ὦ

### *Optative Mood.*

Pr. and Imp. σπειρομην	σπειρω	σπειρωτο, &c.
So, φαινομην		ἀγγελλομην
1st Fut. σπαρῆσοιμην	σπαρῆσοιο	σπαρῆσοιτο, &c.
So, φανῆσοιμην		ἀγγελῆσοιμην
2d Fut. σπαρησοιμην	σπαρησοιο	σπαρησοιτο, &c.
So, φανησοιμην		ἀγγελησοιμην
1st Aor. σπαρῶιην	σπαρῶιης	σπαρῶιη, &c.
So, φανῶιην		ἀγγελῶιην
2d Aor. σπαρῶιη	σπαρῶιης	σπαρῶιη, &c.
So, φανῶιην		ἀγγελῶιην
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρμένος εἶην		ἐσπαρμένος εἴης, &c.
So, πεφαιμμένος εἶην		ἡγγελμένος εἶην

### *Imperative Mood.*

Pr. and Imp.	σπειρου	σπειρεσθω, &c.
So, φαινου		ἀγγελλου
Futures wanting.		
1st Aor.	σπαρῆθι	σπαρῆτω, &c.
So, φανῆθι		ἀγγελῆθι
2d Aor.	σπαρηθι	σπαρητω, &c.
So, φανηθι		ἀγγεληθι
Perf. and Plup.	ἐσπαρσο	ἐσπαρθω, &c.
So, πεφανσο		ἡγγελσο

### *Infinitive Mood.*

Pr. and Imp. σπειρεσθαι	
So, φαινεσθαι	ἀγγελλεσθαι
1st Fut. σπαρῆσισθαι	
So, φανῆσισθαι	ἀγγελῆσισθαι

2d Fut. σπαρῆσεσθαι	
So, φανησεσθαι	ἀγγελησεσθαι
1st Aor. σπαρῆναι	
So, φανῆναι	ἀγγελῆναι
2d Aor. σπαρῆναι	
So, φανῆναι	ἀγγελῆναι
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρῆσαι	
So, πεφανεσθαι	ἠγγέλθαι

### Participles.

Pr. and Imp. σπειρομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φαινομενος	ἀγγελλομενος
1st Fut. σπαρῆσομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φανῆσομενος	ἀγγελῆσομενος
2d Fut. σπαρῆσομενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, φανησομενος	ἀγγελησομενος
1st Aor. σπαρῆεις, εἶσα, εν, G. εντος, &c.	
So, φανθεις	ἀγγελθεις
2d Aor. σπαρεις, εἶσα, εν, G. εντος, &c.	
So, φανεις	ἀγγελεις
Perf. and Plup. ἐσπαρμενος, η, ον, &c.	
So, πεφαιμμενος	ἠγγελμενος

### CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, οω, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses throughout all the Moods and Voices. The other Tenses admit of no contraction.

Verbs in αω ; as, τιμαω, *I honour.*

**RULES.**—1. α with ο or ω becomes ω ; as, τιμαομεν, τιμῶμεν ; τιμαω, τιμῶ.

2. α with ε or η becomes α ; as, τιμαετε, τιμᾶτε ; τιμαητε, τιμᾷτε ; τιμαης, τιμᾷς.

3. The latter vowel of a diphthong is rejected before contraction and ι is subscribed ; as, τιμαουσι, τιμῶσι ; τιμαως, τιμῶς ; τιμαεις, τιμᾷς.

But ζαω, *I live*, πειναω, *I hunger*, διψαω, *I thirst*, and χροσμαι, *I am*, with a few others of infrequent occurrence, contract with α instead of α ; as, ζαισι, ζῆσι ; ζαησι, ζῆσι ; ζαις, ζῆς ; ζαι, ζῆ, &c.

τιμαω, *I honour*, τιμησω, *τιτιμηκαί*, *τιτιμημαι*.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### Indicative Mood.

Present, τιμαω, contracted τιμῶ.

S.	τιμῶ	τιμῆς	τιμῇ
D.		τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμᾶτε	τιμῶσι (ῥ)

So, νικαω, νικῶ, *I conquer*; ἐρωταω, ἐρωτῶ, *I ask*.

Imperfect, ἐτιμαον, ἐτιμων.

S.	ἐτιμων	ἐτιμας	ἐτιμᾷ
D.		ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμᾶτην
P.	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐτιμῶν

So, ἐπικαον, ἐπικων ἡρωταον, ἡρωτων

#### Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. and Imperf. τιμαω, τιμῃ.

S.	τιμῷ	τιμῆς	τιμῇ
D.		τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶτην
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμᾶτε	τιμῶσι (ῥ)

So, νικαω, νικῶ ἐρωταω, ἐρωτῶ

Optative Mood, τιμαοιμι, τιμῶμι.

S.	τιμῶμι	τιμῶς	τιμῶ
D.		τιμῶτον	τιμῶτην
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμῶτε	τιμῶεν

So, νικαοιμι, νικῶμι ἐρωταοιμι, ἐρωτῶμι

#### Attic Optative.

S.	τιμῶην	τιμῶης	τιμῶῃ
D.		τιμῶητον	τιμῶῃτην
P.	τιμῶμεν	τιμῶητε	(τιμῶῃσαν)

So, νικῶην ἐρωτῶην

Imperative Mood, τιμαε, τιμα.

S.		τιμα	τιματω
D.		τιμᾶτον	τιματων
P.		τιμᾶτε	τιματωσαν

So, νικαε, νικα ἐρωταε, ἐρωτα

Infinitive Mood, τιμααι, τιμᾶν.

So, νικααι, νικᾶν ἐρωτααι, ἐρωτᾶν



*Participle, τιμαων, τιμῶν.*

N: τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
G. τιμῶντος	τιμῶσης	τιμῶντος, &c.
So, νικαων, νικῶν		ἔρωταων, ἔρωτῶν

**MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.***Indicative Mood.**Present, τιμασμαι, τιμῶμαι.*

S. τιμῶμαι	τιμᾷ	τιμᾶται
D. τιμώμεθον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
P. τιμώμεθα	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶνται
So, νικασμαι, νικῶμαι		ἔρωτασμαι, ἔρωτῶμαι

*Imperfect, ἐτιμασμεν, ἐτιμῶμεν.*

S. ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμῶ	ἐτιμᾶτο
D. ἐτιμώμεθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐτιμασθην
P. ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐτιμῶντο
So, ἐνικασμεν, ἐνικῶμεν		ἤρωτασμεν, ἤρωτῶμεν

*Subjunctive Mood.**Pres. and Imperf. τιμαωμαι, τιμῶμαι.*

S. τιμῶμαι	τιμᾷ	τιμᾶται
D. τιμώμεθον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
P. τιμώμεθα	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶνται
So, νικαωμαι, νικῶμαι		ἔρωταωμαι, ἔρωτῶμαι

*Optative Mood, τιμαοιμην, τιμῶιμην.*

S. τιμῶιμην	τιμῶο	τιμῶτο
D. τιμῶιμεθον	τιμῶσθον	τιμῶσθην
P. τιμῶιμεθα	τιμῶσθε	τιμῶντο
So, νικαιοιμην, νικῶιμην		ἔρωταιοιμην, ἔρωτῶιμην

*Imperative Mood, τιμαου, τιμῶ.*

S.	τιμῶ	τιμασθω
D.	τιμᾶσθον	τιμασθων
P.	τιμᾶσθε	τιμασθασαν
So, νικαου, νικῶ		ἔρωταου, ἔρωτῶ

*Infinitive Mood, τιμασθαι, τιμᾶσθαι.*

So, νικασθαι, νικᾶσθαι		ἔρωτασθαι, ἔρωτᾶσθαι
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*Participle, τιμασμενος, τιμωμενος, η, ον, &c.*

So, νικασμενος, νικωμενος                      ἐρωτασμενος, ἐρωτωμενος

Verbs in εω ; as, φιλεω, *I love.*

RULES.—1. εε becomes ει, and εο becomes ου ; as, φιλεε, φιλει ; φιλεομεν, φιλοῦμεν.

2. ε before a long vowel or a diphthong is absorbed ; as, φιλεω, φιλῶ ; φιλεη, φιλῆ ; φιλεεις, φιλεῖς ; φιλεοις, φιλοῖς ; φιλεου, φιλοῦ.

Dissyllables in εω contract no concurrences except εε, ευ.

φιλεω, *I love*, φιλησω, πεφιληκα, πεφιλημαι.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

#### *Indicative Mood.*

Present, φιλεω, contracted φιλῶ.

S. φιλῶ	φιλεῖς	φιλεῖ
D. φιλοῦμεν	φιλεῖτον	φιλεῖσθιν
P. φιλοῦσθε	φιλεῖτε	φιλοῦσι (ν)
So, κινεω, κινῶ, <i>I move</i> ;		οἰκω, οἰκῶ, <i>I dwell.</i>

Imperfect, ἐφιλεον, ἐφίλουν.

S. ἐφίλουν	ἐφιλες	ἐφιλει
D. ἐφιλοῦμεν	ἐφιλεῖτον	ἐφιλεισθην
P. ἐφιλοῦσθε	ἐφιλεῖτε	ἐφίλουν
So, ἐκινεον, ἐκλινουν		ὤκισον, ὤκουν

#### *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. φιλεω, φιλῶ.

S. φιλῶ	φιλῆς	φιλῇ
D. φιλοῦμεν	φιλεῖτον	φιλεῖσθιν
P. φιλοῦσθε	φιλεῖτε	φιλοῦσι (ν)
So, κινεω, κινῶ		οἰκω, οἰκῶ

*Optative Mood, φιλοισμι, φιλοῖμ.*

S. φιλοῖμ	φιλοῖς	φιλοῖ
D. φιλοῖμεν	φιλοῖτον	φιλοῖσθην
P. φιλοῖσθε	φιλοῖτε	φιλοῖεν
So, κινεοιμι, κινωῖμ		οἰκοιμι, οἰκωῖμ

*Participle, τιμῶν, τιμῶν.*

N: τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
G: τιμῶντος	τιμῶσης	τιμῶντος, &c.
So, νικῶν, νικῶν		ἔρωτων, ἔρωτων

## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.**Present, τιμαμαι, τιμῶμαι.*

S. τιμῶμαι	τιμᾶ	τιμᾶται
D. τιμώμεθον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
P. τιμώμεθα	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶνται
So, νικαμαι, νικῶμαι		ἔρωταμαι, ἔρωτῶμαι

*Imperfect, ἐτιμαοιμην, ἐτιμῶμην.*

S. ἐτιμῶμην	ἐτιμῶ	ἐτιμᾶτο
D. ἐτιμώμεθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθην
P. ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐτιμῶντο
So, ἐνικαοιμην, ἐνικῶμην		ἤρωταοιμην, ἤρωτῶμην

*Subjunctive Mood.**Pres. and Imperf. τιμαιμαι, τιμῶμαι.*

S. τιμῶμαι	τιμᾶ	τιμᾶται
D. τιμώμεθον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
P. τιμώμεθα	τιμᾶσθε	τιμῶνται
So, νικαμαι, νικῶμαι		ἔρωταμαι, ἔρωτῶμαι

*Optative Mood, τιμαοιμην, τιμῶμην.*

S. τιμῶμην	τιμῶ	τιμῶτο
D. τιμώμεθον	τιμῶσθον	τιμῶσθην
P. τιμώμεθα	τιμῶσθε	τιμῶντο
So, νικαοιμην, νικῶμην		ἔρωταοιμην, ἔρωτῶμην

*Imperative Mood, τιμαου, τιμῶ.*

S.	τιμῶ	τιμᾶσθω
D.	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθων
P.	τιμᾶσθε	τιμᾶσθωσαν
So, νικαου, νικῶ		ἔρωταου, ἔρωτῶ

*Infinitive Mood, τιμασθαι, τιμᾶσθαι.*

So, νικασθαι, νικᾶσθαι		ἔρωτασθαι, ἔρωτᾶσθαι
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**Participle, τιμαμαινος, τιμαμαινος, η, ον, &c.**

So, νικαομενος, νικωμενος

ιρωταομενος, ιρωτωμενος

**Verbs in εω ; as, φιλεω, I love.**

**RULES.**—1. εε becomes ει, and εο becomes ου ; as, φιλει, φιλει ; φιλομεν, φιλοῦμεν.

2. ε before a long vowel or a diphthong is absorbed ; as, φιλεω, φιλῶ ; φιλεη, φιλῆ ; φιλεις, φιλεῖς ; φιλοεις, φιλοῖς ; φιλεου, φιλοῦ.

Dissyllables in εω contract no concurrences except εε, εου.

φιλεω, *I love*, φιλησω, *πεφιληκα*, *πεφιλημαι*.

**ACTIVE VOICE.****Indicative Mood.**

Present, φιλεω, contracted φιλῶ.

S. φιλῶ

φιλεῖς

φιλεῖ

D.

φιλεῖτον

φιλεῖτον

P. φιλοῦμεν

φιλεῖτε

φιλοῦσι (ν)

So, κινεω, κινῶ, *I move* ;οἰκω, οἰκῶ, *I dwell*.

Imperfect, ἐφιλεον, ἐφίλουν.

S. ἐφίλουν

ἐφιλεῖς

ἐφιλει

D.

ἐφιλεῖτον

ἐφιλεῖτην

P. ἐφιλοῦμεν

ἐφιλεῖτε

ἐφίλουν

So, ἐκινεον, ἐκίνουν

ὤκεον, ὤκουν

**Subjunctive Mood.**

Pres. and Imperf. φιλεω, φιλῶ.

S. φιλῶ

φιλῆς

φιλῇ

D.

φιλῆτον

φιλῆτην

P. φιλοῦμεν

φιλῆτε

φιλοῦσι (ν)

So, κινεω, κινῶ

οἰκω, οἰκῶ

Optative Mood, φιλοοιμι, φιλοῖμι.

S. φιλοῖμι

φιλοῖς

φιλοῖ

D.

φιλοῖτον

φιλοῖτην

P. φιλοῖμεν

φιλοῖτε

φιλοῖεν

So, κινεοιμι, κινάοιμι

οἰκοιμι, οἰκοῖμι

*Attic Optative.*

S. φιλοισι	φιλοισις	φιλοισι
D. φιλοισιν	φιλοισιν	φιλοισιν
P. φιλοισιν	φιλοισι	(φιλοισιν)
So, κινωισι		οίκοισι

*Imperative Mood, φίλεε, φίλει.*

S. φίλει	φίλει	φίλειτω
D. φίλειτον	φίλειτον	φίλειτων
P. φίλειτε	φίλειτε	φίλειτωσαν
So, κινεε, κινει		οίκεε, οίκει

*Infinitive Mood, φιλεειν, φιλεῖν.*

So, κινειν, κινῆ		οίκειν, οίκεῖν
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*Participle, φιλεων, φιλῶν.*

N. φιλῶν	φιλοῦσσι	φιλοῦν
G. φιλοῦντος	φιλοῦσης	φιλοῦντος, &c.
So, κινεων, κινῶν		οίκεων, οίκῶν

## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.**Present, φιλομαι, φιλοῦμαι.*

S. φιλοῦμαι	φίλῃ	φιλεῖται
D. φιλουμεθον	φιλεῖσθον	φιλεῖσθον
P. φιλουμεθα	φιλεῖσθε	φιλοῦνται
So, κινεομαι, κινούμαι		οίκεομαι, οίκουμαι

*Imperfect, ἐφιλεαμην, ἐφιλουμην.*

S. ἐφιλουμην	ἐφίλοῦ	ἐφιλεῖτο
D. ἐφιλουμεθον	ἐφιλεῖσθον	ἐφιλεισθην
P. ἐφιλουμεθα	ἐφιλεῖσθε	ἐφιλοῦντο
So, ἐκινωμην, ἐκινουμην		ὤκεομην, ὤκουμην

*Subjunctive Mood.**Pres. and Imperf. φιλεωμαι, φιλῶμαι.*

S. φιλῶμαι	φίλῃ	φιλήται
D. φιλωμεθον	φιλήσθον	φιλήσθον
P. φιλωμεθα	φιλήσθε	φιλῶνται
So, κινῶμαι, κινῶμαι		οίκεωμαι, οίκῶμαι

*Optative Mood, φιλοιμην, φιλωιμην.*

S. φιλοιμην	φιλοῶ	φιλοῶτο
D. φιλοιμεθον	φιλοῦσθον	φιλοισθην
D. φιλοιμεθα	φιλοῦσθε	φιλοῦντο
So, κινωιμην, κινωιμην		οἰκωιμην, οἰκωιμην

*Imperative Mood, φιλεου, φιλοῦ.*

S.	φιλοῦ	φιλεισθω
D.	φιλεισθον	φιλεισθων
P.	φιλεισθε	φιλεισθωσαν
So, κινεου, κινεῦ		οἰκευ, οἰκεῦ

*Infinitive Mood, φιλεεσθαι, φιλεῖσθαι.*

So, κινεεσθαι, κινεῖσθαι	οἰκεεσθαι, οἰκεῖσθαι
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*Participle, φιλομενος, φιλωμενος, η, ον, &c.*

So, κινουμενος, κινῶμενος	οἰκουμενος, οἰκῶμενος
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Verbs in *ω* ; *α* ; *δηλω*, *I manifest*.

RULES.—1. *ο*, *οο*, and *οου* become *ου* ; *α* ; *δηλοε*τε, *δηλοῦ*τε ; *δηλοο*μεν, *δηλοῦ*μεν ; *δηλοο*σι, *δηλοῦ*σι.

2. *ο* with a long vowel becomes *ω* ; *α* ; *δηλω*, *δηλῶ* ; *δηλοη*τον, *δηλῶ*τον.

3. *ο* with *ει* or *οι* or with *η* having *ι* subscribed becomes *οι* ; *α* ; *δηλο*ει, *δηλαῖ* ; *δηλο*οι, *δηλαῖ* ; *δηλο*η, *δηλαῖ*.

4. *οειν* of the Infinitive becomes *ουν* ; *α* ; *δηλο*ειν, *δηλοῦ*ν.

*δηλω*, *I manifest*, *δηλω*σω, *δεδηλωκα*, *δεδηλωμαι*.



## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present, *δηλω*, contracted *δηλῶ*.

S. <i>δηλῶ</i>	<i>δηλοῖς</i>	<i>δηλαῖ</i>
D.	<i>δηλοῦ</i> τον	<i>δηλοῦ</i> τον
P. <i>δηλοῦ</i> μεν	<i>δηλοῦ</i> τε	<i>δηλοῦ</i> σι (ι)

So, *πληρω*, *πληρῶ*, *I fill* ; *ἀξιω*, *ἀξιῶ*, *I esteem worthy*.

**Imperfect, ἔδηλον, ἔδηλουν.**

S. ἔδηλουν	ἔδηλος	ἔδηλου
D.	ἔδηλοῦτον	ἔδηλουτην
P. ἔδηλοῦμεν	ἔδηλοῦτε	ἔδηλουν
So, ἐπληροον, ἐπληρουν		ἡξιοον, ἡξιοουν

**Subjunctive Mood.****Pres. and Imperf. δηλω, δηλῶ.**

S. δηλῶ	δηλοῖς	δηλοῖ
D.	δηλῶτον	δηλῶτην
P. δηλῶμεν	δηλῶτε	δηλῶσι (ν)
So, πληρω, πληρῶ		ἄξιω, ἄξιῶ

**Optative Mood, δηλοοιμι, δηλοῖμι.**

S. δηλοῖμι	δηλοῖς	δηλοῖ
D.	δηλοῖτον	δηλοῖτην
P. δηλοῖμεν	δηλοῖτε	δηλοῖεν
So, πληροοιμι, πληροῖμι		ἄξιοοιμι, ἄξιοῖμι

**Attic Optative.**

S. δηλοιην	δηλοιης	δηλοιη
D.	δηλοιητον	δηλοιητην
P. δηλοιημεν	δηλοιητε	δηλοιησαν
So, πληροιην		ἄξιοιην

**Imperative Mood, δηλοε, δηλυσ.**

S.	δηλου	δηλουτω
D.	δηλοῦτον	δηλουτων
P.	δηλοῦτε	δηλουτωσαν
So, πληρωε, πληρου		ἄξιοε, ἄξιου

**Infinitive Mood, δηλοειν, δηλοῦν.**

So, πληροειν, πληροῦν		ἄξιοειν, ἄξιοῦν.
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**Participle, δηλων, δηλῶν.**

N. δηλῶν	δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦν
G. δηλοῦντος	δηλουσης	δηλοῦντος, &c.
So, πληρων, πληρῶν		ἄξιων, ἄξιῶν

## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present, δηλοομαι, δηλοῦμαι.

S.	δηλοῦμαι	δηλοῖ	δηλοῦται
D.	δηλουμεθον	δηλοῦσθον	δηλοῦσθην
P.	δηλουμεθα	δηλοῦσθε	δηλοῦνται

So, πληροομαι, πληροῦμαι      ἀξιοομαι, ἀξιоῦμαι

Imperfect, ἐδηλοομην, ἐδηλουμην.

S.	ἐδηλουμην	ἐδηλοῦ	ἐδηλοῦτο
D.	ἐδηλουμεθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλουσθην
P.	ἐδηλουμεθα	ἐδηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦντο

So, ἐπληροομην, ἐπληροῦμην      ἠξιοομην, ἠξιουμην

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pres. and Imperf. δηλωομαι, δηλῶμαι.

S.	δηλῶμαι	δηλῶ	δηλῶται
D.	δηλωμεθον	δηλῶσθον	δηλῶσθην
P.	δηλωμεθα	δηλῶσθε	δηλῶνται

So, πληρωομαι, πληρῶμαι      ἀξιοομαι, ἀξιῶμαι

*Optative Mood, δηλοοιμην, δηλοιμην.*

S.	δηλοοιμην	δηλοῖω	δηλοῖτο
D.	δηλοιμεθον	δηλοῖσθον	δηλοισθην
P.	δηλοιμεθα	δηλοῖσθε	δηλοῖντο

So, πληροοιμην, πληροῖμην      ἀξιοοιμην, ἀξιουιμην

*Imperative Mood, δηλου, δηλοῦ.*

S.	δηλοῦ	δηλουσθω
D.	δηλοῦσθον	δηλουσθων
P.	δηλοῦσθε	δηλουσθωσαν

So, πληροου, πληροῦ      ἀξιοου, ἀξιου

*Infinitive Mood, δηλοεσθαι, δηλοῦσθαι.*

So, πληροεσθαι, πληροῦσθαι      ἀξιοεσθαι, ἀξιουσθαι

*Participle, δηλοομενος, δηλουμενος, η, ον, &c.*

So, πληροομενος, πληρουμενος      ἀξιοομενος, ἀξιουμενος



VERBS IN *μι*.

**RULES.**—1. Verbs in *μι* are formed from Verbs in *αι*, *ου*, and *ω*, by changing the short vowel before *ω* into the corresponding long one before *μι*; as, *φθαιω*, *φθῆμι*, *I anticipate*; *σβαιω*, *σβῆμι*, *I extinguish*; *γνωω*, *γνώμι*, *I know*; *κλυω*, *κλύμι*, *I hear*.

2. When the primitive Verb is a dissyllable, the initial consonant with *ι* is sometimes prefixed; as, *χρεσσι*, *κρησῆμι*, *I lend*; *δεω*, *διδῆμι*, *I bind*; *θεω*, *τιθῆμι*, *I place*; *δοω*, *διδῶμι*, *I give*.

3. Three Verbs prefix *ι* aspirated; *ἰω*, *ἰῆμι*, *I send*; *πταω*, *πηγῆμι*, *I fly*; *σταω*, *ιστημι*, *I make to stand*.

Also *σῶω* makes *ισῆμι*, *I know*; and *ἔω*, *εἶμι* or *ἰῆμι*, *I go*.

The only Tenses peculiar to Verbs in *μι* are the Present and Imperfect of all the Voices, and the Second Aorist Active and Middle.

Verbs in *υμι* have no reduplication, and neither Subjunctive nor Optative Moods.

**Obs.**—In general those Verbs only, which are formed from the primitive Verb with the reduplication, have both an Imperfect and Second Aorist.

*Formation of the Tenses.*

The Imperfect Active is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment and changing *μι* into *ν*; as, *τιθῆμι*, *ἔτιθην*; *ιστημι*, *ἴστην*.

The Present Middle and Passive are formed from the Present Active by shortening the penult and changing *μι* into *μαι*, as, *τιθῆμι*, *τιθεμαι*; *ιστημι*, *ιστάμαι*.

The Imperfect Middle and Passive are formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment and changing *μαι* into *μην*; as, *τιθεμαι*, *ἐτιθεμην*; *ισταμαι*, *ἴσταμην*.

The Second Aorist Active and Middle are formed from their respective Imperfects by rejecting the reduplication; as, *ἔτιθην*, *ἔθην*; *ἴστην*, *ἔστην*; *ἐτιθεμην*, *ἔθεμην*; *ἴσταμην*, *ἔσταμην*.

The other Tenses are formed from the primitive Verb.

## View of the forms of Verbs in μι.

1. ἵστημι.							2. ἵστημι.						
	Act.			Mid. and Pas.				Act.			Mid. and Pas.		
	Pr.	Im.	2 A.	Pr.	Im.	2 A.		Pr.	Im.	2 A.	Pr.	Im.	2 A.
Ind.	-ημι	-ης	-η	-ἔμαι	-αμεν	-αμεν		-ημι	-ης	-η	-ιμαι	-ιμεν	-ιμεν
Subj.	ᾶ			ᾶμαι				ᾶ			ᾶμαι		
Opt.	οιην			οιμην				οιην			οιμην		
Imp.	σθι	ῆθι		ασθ				σθι	ῆς		ασθ		
Inf.	σθαι	ῆσθαι		ασθαι				σθαι	ῆσθαι		ασθαι		
Part.	ας			αμινος				ις			ιμινος		

3. δίδωμι.							4. δίδωμι.						
	Act.			Mid. and Pas.				Act.			Mid. and Pas.		
	Pr.	Im.	2 A.	Pr.	Im.	2 A.		Pr.	Im.	2 A.	Pr.	Im.	2 A.
Ind.	-ωμι	-ων	-ων	-ομαι	-ομεν	-ομεν		-ῶμι	-ῶν	—	-ομαι	-ομεν	—
Subj.	ᾶ			ᾶμαι				—			—		
Opt.	οιην			οιμην				—			—		
Imp.	σθι	ος		σθ				ῶθι			σθ		
Inf.	σθαι	οῦσθαι		σθαι				σθαι			σθαι		
Part.	ους			ομινος				ος			ομινος		

## EXAMPLES OF THE CONJUGATION IN μι.

1. ἵστημι (σῶω), *I make to stand*, ὀρθῶ, ἵστηκα, ἵσταμαι;  
1st Plup: ἵστηκα or ἵστηκαμεν

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## Indicative, Present.

S. ἵστημι	ἵσθης	ἵσθῃς (ν)
D. ἵστατον	ἵστατον	ἵστατον
P. ἵσταμεν	ἵστατε	ἵστασθι (ν)

## • Imperfect.

S. ἵστην	ἵσθης	ἵσθῃς
D. ἵστατον	ἵστατον	ἵστατον
P. ἵσταμεν	ἵστατε	ἵστασθαι

Second Aorist, *I stood*.

S. ἕστην	ἕσθης	ἕσθῃς
D. ἕστατον	ἕστατον	ἕστατον
P. ἕσταμεν	ἕστατε	ἕστασθαι

## Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.

S. ἵσθῶ	ἵσθῆς	ἵσθῇ
D. ἵσθῆτον	ἵσθῆτον	ἵσθῆτον
P. ἵσθῶμεν	ἵσθῆτε	ἵσθῶσι (ν)

**Second Aorist.**

S. σῶ	σῆς	σῆ
D. σῶ	σῆτον	σῆτον
P. σῶμεν	σῆτε	σῶσι (1)

**Optative, Pres. and Imperf.**

S. ἰσάμην	ἰσάμης	ἰσάμῃ
D. ἰσάμενον	ἰσάμενον	ἰσάμενην
P. ἰσάμεν	ἰσάμετε	ἰσάμεσθαι

**Second Aorist.**

S. σῶ	σῶης	σῶ
D. σῶ	σῶητον	σῶητον
P. σῶμεν	σῶητε	σῶησθαι

**Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.**

S.	ἰσᾶθι	ἰσᾶτω
D.	ἰσᾶτον	ἰσᾶτων
P.	ἰσᾶτε	ἰσᾶτωσαν

**Second Aorist.**

S.	σῆθι	σῆτω
D.	σῆτον	σῆτων
P.	σῆτε	σῆτωσαν

*Infinitive,* { Pres. and Imperf. ἰσᾶναι  
 { Second Aorist, σῆναι

**Participles.**

Pr. and Imp. N. ἰσας	ἰσᾶσα	ἰσας
G. ἰσάντος	ἰσᾶσης	ἰσάντος, &c.
Second Aor. N. σας	σᾶσα	σας
G. σάντος	σᾶσης	σάντος, &c.

**MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.****Indicative, Present.**

S. ἰσᾶμαι	ἰσάσθαι	ἰσάται
D. ἰσάμεθον	ἰσάσθον	ἰσάσθον
P. ἰσάμεθα	ἰσάσθε	ἰσάσθαι

## Imperfect.

S. ἵσταμην	ἵστασο	ἵστατο
D. ἵσταμεθον	ἵστασθον	ἵστασθην
P. ἵσταμεθα	ἵστασθε	ἵσταντο

## Second Aorist (Middle).

S. ἵσταμην	ἵστασο	ἵστατο
D. ἵσταμεθον	ἵστασθον	ἵστασθην
P. ἵσταμεθα	ἵστασθε	ἵσταντο

## Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.

S. ἵστωμαι	ἵσῃ	ἵσῃται
D. ἵσταμεθον	ἵσῃσθον	ἵσῃσθον
P. ἵσταμεθα	ἵσῃσθε	ἵσῶνται

## Second Aorist.

S. σῶμαι	σῇ	σῇται
D. σῶμεθον	σῇσθον	σῇσθον
P. σῶμεθα	σῇσθε	σῶνται

## Optative, Pres. and Imperf.

S. ἵσταμην	ἵσταῖο	ἵσταῖτο
D. ἵσταμεθον	ἵσταῖσθον	ἵσταῖσθην
P. ἵσταμεθα	ἵσταῖσθε	ἵσταῖντο

## Second Aorist.

S. σταμην	σταῖο	σταῖτο
D. σταμεθον	σταῖσθον	σταῖσθην
P. σταμεθα	σταῖσθε	σταῖντο

## Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.

S.	ἵστασο	ἵστασθω
D.	ἵστασθον	ἵστασθων
P.	ἵστασθε	ἵστασθωσαν

## Second Aorist.

S.	στασο	στασθα
D.	στασθον	στασθων
P.	στασθε	στασθωσαν

Infinitive, { Pres. and Imperf. ἵστασθαι  
 { Second Aorist, στασθαι

*Participles.*

Pres. and Imperf. ἵσταμενος, η, ον, &amp;c.

Second Aorist, σταμενος, η, ον, &amp;c.

2. τιθῆμι (θεω), *I place*, θῆσω, τεθείκα, τεθειμαι; Perf. Subj. Pas. τεθῶμαι, Opt. τεθειμην, &c. 1st Aor. Pas. ἐτεθην, 1st Fut. Pas. τεθησομαι; 1st Aor. Act. ἐθήκα.

So, ἵημι (ἰώ), *I send*, ἵσω, εἶκα, εἶμαι; 1st Aor. Pas. ἐθήν, 1st Fut. Pas. ἰθησομαι; 1st Aor. Act. ἤκα.

In like manner ἀφίημι, *I send away*, &c.

**ACTIVE VOICE.***Indicative, Present.*

S. τιθῆμι	τιθῆς	τιθῆσι (ν)
D. τιθέμεν	τιθετον	τιθετον
P. τιθεμεν	τιθετε	τιθεῖσι (ν)
		Att. τιθεῖσι (ν)
So, ἵημι		ἀφίημι

*Imperfect.*

S. ἐτιθέην	ἐτιθῆς	ἐτιθέη
D. ἐτιθέμεν	ἐτιθετον	ἐτιθετην
P. ἐτιθεμεν	ἐτιθετε	ἐτιθεσαν
So, ἵην		ἀφίην

*Second Aorist.*

S. ἐθήν	ἐθής	ἐθή
D. ἐθεμεν	ἐθετον	ἐθετην
P. ἐθεμεν	ἐθετε	ἐθεσαν
So, ἤν		ἀφῆν

*Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.*

S. τιθῶ	τιθῆς	τιθῆ
D. τιθῶμεν	τιθήτον	τιθήτον
P. τιθῶμεν	τιθήτε	τιθῶσι (ν)
So, ἰῶ		ἀφίῶ

## Second Aorist.

S. ὤ	ᾤς	ᾤ
D. ὤ	ᾤτον	ᾤτον
P. ὤμεν	ᾤτε	ᾤμεν (σ)
So, ὤ		ᾤ

## Optative, Pres. and Imperf.

S. ῥιθην	ῥιθης	ῥιθῃ
D. ῥιθηντον	ῥιθηντον	ῥιθηντον
P. ῥιθήμεν	ῥιθητε	ῥιθήμεν
So, ῖην		ᾤημεν

## Second Aorist.

S. ῥιθην	ῥιθς	ῥιθῃ
D. ῥιθηντον	ῥιθηντον	ῥιθηντον
P. ῥιθήμεν	ῥιθητε	ῥιθήμεν
So, ῖην		ᾤημεν

## Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.

S. ῥιθι	ῥιθι	ῥιθι
D. ῥιθιτον	ῥιθιτον	ῥιθιτον
P. ῥιθιτε	ῥιθιτε	ῥιθιτε
So, ῖθι		ᾤθι

## Second Aorist.

S. ῥιθ	ῥιθ	ῥιθ
D. ῥιθτον	ῥιθτον	ῥιθτον
P. ῥιθτε	ῥιθτε	ῥιθτε
So, ῖς		ᾤς

Infinitive,	Pres. and Imperf. ῥιθῆναι	
	So, ῖναι	ᾤναι
	Second Aorist, ῥιθῆναι	
	So, ῖναι	ᾤναι

## Participles.

Pr. and Imp.	N. ῥιθς	ῥιθῶσα	ῥιθῶσα
	G. ῥιθεντος	ῥιθεισης	ῥιθεντος, &c.
So, ῖς		ᾤς	
Second Aor.	N. ῥιθς	ῥιθῶσα	ῥιθῶσα
	G. ῥιθεντος	ῥιθεισης	ῥιθεντος, &c.
So, ῖς		ᾤς	

## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative, Present.*

S. τιθεμαι	τιθεσαι	τιθεται
D. τιθεμεθον	τιθεσθον	τιθεσθην
P. τιθεμεθα	τιθεσθε	τιθενται
So, <i>ιεμαι, I send myself, I wish ;</i>		
		αφιεμαι

*Imperfect.*

S. ετιθεμην	ετιθεσο	ετιθετο
D. ετιθεμεθον	ετιθεσθον	ετιθεσθην
P. ετιθεμεθα	ετιθεσθε	ετιθεντο
So, <i>ιεμην</i>		
		αφιεμην

*Second Aorist (Middle).*

S. εθεμην	εθεσο	εθετο
D. εθεμεθον	εθεσθον	εθεσθην
P. εθεμεθα	εθεσθε	εθεντο
So, <i>ιεμην</i>		
		αφιεμην

*Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.*

S. τιθῶμαι	τιθῇ	τιθῇται
D. τιθώμεθον	τιθῇσθον	τιθῇσθην
P. τιθώμεθα	τιθῇσθε	τιθῶνται
So, <i>ιῶμαι</i>		
		αφιῶμαι

*Second Aorist.*

S. θῶμαι	θῇ	θῇται
D. θώμεθον	θῇσθον	θῇσθην
P. θώμεθα	θῇσθε	θῶνται
So, <i>ῶμαι</i>		
		αφῶμαι

*Optative, Pres. and Imperf.*

S. τιθειμην	τιθεῖν	τιθεῖτο
D. τιθειμεθον	τιθεῖσθον	τιθεισθην
P. τιθειμεθα	τιθεῖσθε	τιθεῖντο
So, <i>ιειμην</i>		
		αφειμην

*Second Aorist.*

S. θειμην	θειν	θειτο
D. θειμεθον	θεισθον	θεισθην
P. θειμεθα	θεισθε	θειντο
So, <i>ιειμην</i>		
		αφειμην

*Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.*

S.	τιθεσο	τιθεσθω
D.	τιθεσθον	τιθεσθων
P.	τιθεσθε	τιθεσθωσαν
So, ιεσο		αφιεσο

*Second Aorist.*

S.	θεςο	θεςθω
D.	θεςθον	θεςθων
P.	θεςθε	θεςθωσαν
So, ισο		αφιεσο

<i>Infinitive,</i>	Pres. and Imperf. τιθεσθαι	
	So, ιεσθαι	αφιεσθαι
	Second Aorist, θεςθαι	
	So, ισθαι	αφιεσθαι

*Participles.*

Pres. and Imperf. τιθεμενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, ιεμενος		αφιεμενος
Second Aorist, θεμενος, η, ον, &c.		
So, ιμενος		αφεμενος

3. διδωμι (δω), *I give*, δωσω, δεδωκα, δεδομαι; 1st Aor.  
Act. εδωκα.

**ACTIVE VOICE.***Indicative, Present.*

S. διδωμι	διδως	διδωσι (ν)
D.	διδοτον	διδοτον
P. διδομεν	διδοτε	διδουσι (ν)
		Att. διδοασι (ν)

*Imperfect.*

S. ειδων	ειδως	ειδω
D.	ειδοτον	ειδοτην
P. ειδομεν	ειδοτε	ειδοσαν

*Second Aorist.*

S. ιδων	ιδως	ιδω
D.	ιδοτον	ιδοτην
P. ιδομεν	ιδοτε	ιδοσαν



*Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.*

S. διδῶ	διδῷς	διδῷς
D.	διδῶτον	διδῶτον
P. διδῶμεν	διδῶτε	διδῶσι (ν)

*Second Aorist.*

S. δῶ	δῷς	δῷ
D.	δῶτον	δῶτον
P. δῶμεν	δῶτε	δῶσι (ν)

*Optative, Pres. and Imperf.*

S. διδοιην	διδοιης	διδοιῃ
D.	διδοιητον	διδοιητην
P. διδοιημεν	διδοιητε	διδοιησαν

*Second Aorist.*

S. δοιην	δοιης	δοιῃ
D.	δοιητον	δοιητην
P. δοιημεν	δοιητε	δοιησαν

*Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.*

S.	διδοθι	διδοτω
D.	διδοσθιν	διδοσθων
P.	διδότε	διδοτωσαν

*Second Aorist.*

S.	δος	δοτω
D.	δοτον	δοτωαν
P.	δοτε	δοτωσαν

<i>Infinitive,</i>	{ Pres. and Imperf. διδοναι	
	{ Second Aorist, δοῦναι	

*Participles.*

Pr. and Imp.	N. διδους	διδούσα	δίδον
	G. διδοντος	διδουσης	διδόντος, &c.
Second Aor.	N. δους	δούσα	δον
	G. δοντος	δουσης	δόντος, &c.

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## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative, Present.*

S. διδομαι	δίδωσαι	δίδεται
D. διδομεθον	διδασθον	διδασθαι
P. διδομεθα	διδασθε	διδονται

*Imperfect.*

S. εἰδομην	εἰδονο	εἰδοντο
D. εἰδομεθον	εἰδασθον	εἰδασθην
P. εἰδομεθα	εἰδασθε	εἰδοντο

*Second Aorist (Middle).*

S. ἔδομην	ἔδονο	ἔδοντο
D. ἔδομεθον	ἔδασθον	ἔδασθην
P. ἔδομεθα	ἔδασθε	ἔδοντο

*Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.*

S. διδῶμαι	διδῶ	διδῶται
D. διδοίμεθον	διδασθον	διδασθην
P. διδοίμεθα	διδασθε	διδονται

*Second Aorist.*

S. δῶμαι	δῶ	δῶται
D. δοίμεθον	δῶσθον	δῶσθον
P. δοίμεθα	δῶσθε	δῶνται

*Optative, Pres. and Imperf.*

S. διδοίμην	διδάω	διδάωτο
D. διδοίμεθον	διδάσθον	διδάσθην
P. διδοίμεθα	διδάσθε	διδάοντο

*Second Aorist.*

S. δοίμην	δοίω	δοίωτο
D. δοίμεθον	δοίσθον	δοίσθην
P. δοίμεθα	δοίσθε	δοίοντο

*Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.*

S.	δίδασο	διδάσθω
D.	διδασθον	διδασθην
P.	διδασθε	διδάσθων

## Second Aorist.

S.	δασα	δοσθα
D.	δοσθον	δοσθων
P.	δοσθε	δοσθασαν

*Infinitive*, { Pres. and Imperf. διδοσθαι  
Second Aorist, δοσθαι

*Participles.*

Pres. and Imperf. διδομενος, η, ον, &c.

Second Aorist, δομενος, η, ον, &c.

4. δεικνῦμι (δεικνω or δεικω), *I shew*, δείξω, δείδωχα, δείδωμαι.

So, ζευγνῦμι, *I join*;

μυγνῦμι, *I mix*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Indicative, Present*

S.	δεικνῦμι	δεικνυς	δεικνύσι (ν)
D.		δεικνύσθαι	δεικνυτον
P.	δεικνυμεν	δεικνυτε	δεικνῦσθαι (ν)
			Att. δεικνύσθαι (ν)

So, ζευγνῦμι

μυγνῦμι

*Imperfect*

S.	ἰδεικνυ	ἰδεικνυς	ἰδείκνυ
D.		ἰδεικνύσθον	ἰδεικνύσθον
P.	ἰδεικνυμεν	ἰδεικνυτε	ἰδεικνύσθαι

So, ἰζευγνυ

ἰμυγνυ

*Subjunctive and Optative wanting.**Imperative.*

S.	δεικνῦθι	δεικνυτω
D.	δεικνυτον	δεικνυτων
P.	δεικνυτε	δεικνυτωσαν

So, ζευγνῦθι

μυγνῦθι

*Infinitive*, δεικνύναι

So, ζευγνύναι

μυγνύναι

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<i>Participle,</i>	N. δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
	G. δεικνυτός	δεικνυσης	δεικνυτος, &c.
So, ζευγνύς		μυγνύς	

## MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative, Present.*

S. δεικνῶμαι	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύται
D. δεικνυμένοι	δεικνυσθόν	δεικνυσθῆναι
P. δεικνυμέθα	δεικνυσθε	δεικνυσθῆσθαι
So, ζευγνῶμαι		μυγνῶμαι

*Imperfect.*

S. ἰδεικνυμην	ἰδεικνυσο	ἰδεικνυτο
D. ἰδεικνυμένοι	ἰδεικνυσθόν	ἰδεικνυσθῆναι
P. ἰδεικνυμέθα	ἰδεικνυσθε	ἰδεικνυντο
So, ἰζευγνυμην		ἰμυγνυμην

*Subjunctive and Optative wanting.**Imperative.*

S.	δεικνῦσο	δεικνυσθῶ
D.	δεικνυσθόν	δεικνυσθῶν
P.	δεικνυσθε	δεικνυσθῶσα
So, ζευγνυσθῶ		μυγνυσθῶ

*Infinitive, δεικνυσθαι.*

So, ζευγνυσθαι	μυγνυσθαι
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*Participle, δεικνυμένος, &c.*

So, ζευγνυμένος	μυγνυμένος
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## IRREGULAR VERBS.

εἶμι (ἔω) *I go.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Ind. Pres.</i>	{ S. εἶμι	εἶς or εἰ	εἶσι (ν)
	{ D. ἴτον	ἴτον	
	{ P. ἴμεν	ἴτε	ἴσι, εἴσι, or ἰᾶσι (ν)
<i>Imperf. or 2d Aor.</i>	{ S. ἴον	ἴς	ἴε (ν)
	{ D. ἴτον	ἴτον	ἴτην
	{ P. ἴμεν	ἴτε	ἴσεν

Subj. *ἴω*  
 Opt. *ἴοιμι*  
 or *ἴοην*

*ἴης, &c.*  
*ἴοις, &c.*  
*ἴοις, &c.*

Imperat. { S. *ἴθι* or *εἰ* *ἴτω*  
 D. *ἴτω* *ἴτω*  
 P. *ἴτε* *ἴτωσαν*

Inf. *ἴναι*, Part. N. *ἴων*, *ἴοντα*, *ἴον*, G. *ἴοντος, &c.*

Homeric { S. *ἴιον* *ἴις (ν)*  
 Imperf. { P. *ἴομεν* *ἴον*

Ionic 2d Perf. { *ἴστα*, Att. *ἴα*, only used in the 1st Pers. Sing.

### 2d Pluperfect.

S. *ἴειν* *ἴεις* *ἴει*  
 D. *ἴειτον* *ἴεισθην*  
 P. *ἴειμεν* *ἴειτε* *ἴεισαν*  
 or *ἴμεν* *ἴτε* *ἴσαν* or *ἴσαν*, Ion. *ἴισαν*.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

Indic. Fut. *ἴσομαι* *ἴσῃ, &c.*  
 1st Aor. *ἴσαμην* *ἴσῃς, &c.*

Obs.—1. The Present *ἴμι* has the force of the Future, *I will go*, in the Attic writers; *ἴμι* and *ἴμιν* are never used in the sense of the Perfect and Pluperfect, but of the Aorist and Imperfect; *ἴσῃς* and *ἴσῃσιν* occur in this sense in the Epic Poets only.

2. Of the Imperfect or Second Aorist, only the Third Persons are found, except in composition. For *ἴς* or *ἴ* of the Present Homer has *ἴσθαι*, and *ἴμεναι* in the Inf. for *ἴναι*.

3. From the same root with *ἴμι* is formed *ἵμι*, *I go*, which is used only in a few Persons; as, Pres. *ἵμι*, *he goes*; Imperf. *ἵσαν*, *they went*; Opt. *ἵμι*, *he might go*; Part. *ἵς*, *ἵσας*, *going*; and in the Middle Voice;

Ind. Pres. *ἵμηναι* *ἵσαι, &c.*  
 Imperf. *ἵμεναι* *ἵσαι, &c.*  
 Imperat. *ἵσθαι* *ἵσθαι, &c.*  
 Part. *ἵμενος*

*ἵμαι* (*ἔω*, *I place*), *I sit*.

### Indicative, Present.

S. *ἵμαι* *ἵσαι* *ἵσαι* or *ἵσθαι*  
 D. *ἵμεσθον* *ἵσθον* *ἵσθον*  
 P. *ἵμεθα* *ἵσθε* *ἵσθαι*

## Imperfect.

S. ἤμην	ἦσο	ἦτο or ἦστο
D. ἤμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθην
P. ἤμεθα	ἦσθε	ἦτε
Imperat. {	S. ἦσο	ἦσθω
	D. ἦσθον	ἦσθων
	P. ἦσθε	ἦσθωσαν

*Inf. ἦσθαι, Part. ἦμενος, η, ον, &c.*

Obs.—1. So its compound *παθῆναι* which occurs more frequently, and has also the Subjunctive *παθῶμαι*, and the Optative *παθήμεν*. In the Imperfect it has both *παθήμεν* and *ἐπαθήμεν*.

2. Strictly considered, *ἤμαι* and *ἤμην* are the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive for *ἵμαι* and *ἵμην* from *ἵω, I place*. For *ἦνται, ἦντο*, the Ionians say *ἵαται, ἵατο*, and the Poets, *ἵαται, ἵατο*.

*κείμεαι (κείω, I lie), I lay.*

## Indicative, Present.

S. κείμεαι	κείσαι	κείται
D. κείμεθον	κείσθον	κείσθην
P. κείμεθα	κείσθε	κείνται

## Imperfect.

S. ἐκείμεν	ἐκείσο	ἐκείτο
D. ἐκείμεθον	ἐκείσθον	ἐκείσθην
P. ἐκείμεθα	ἐκείσθε	ἐκείντο

Imperat. {	S. κείσο	κείσθω
	D. κείσθον	κείσθων
	P. κείσθε	κείσθωσαν

*Inf. κείσθαι, Part. κείμενος, η, ον, &c.*

*Subj. κειώμαι, κειῇ, &c. Opt. κειοίμην, κειοίω, &c.*

*Fut. κεισομαι κείσῃ, &c.*

Obs.—The Subjunctive and Optative come immediately from the root *κίω*, which is found also in the Indicative Middle; as, *κίονται*, and *κίοντο* for *ἐκίοντο*.

*ἴσθμι (σάω), I know.*

This Verb is very defective, borrowing in its inflection from *εἶδα, I know*, a Second Perfect connected with the obsolete Present *εἶδew, I know*, and from *εἶδῃμι, I know*.

*Indicative.*

2d Perf.	{ S. ἵδα, <i>I know</i> ,	ἴδας or ἴσθα	ἴδῃς (v)
Present.	{ D.	ἴστον	ἴστον
	{ P. ἴσμεν	ἴστε	ἴσῃσι (v)

*Subj.* εἰδῶν, εἰδῆς, &c. *Opt.* εἰδειν, εἰδειης, &c.

<i>Imperat.</i>	{ S.	ἴσθι	ἴστω
	{ D.	ἴστον	ἴστων
	{ P.	ἴστε	ἴστωσαν

*Inf.* εἰδεναι, *Part. N.* εἰδως, εἰδυκ, εἰδος, *G.* εἰδοτος, &c.

2d Plup.	{ S. ἠδυν, <i>I knew</i> ,	ἠδεις	ἠδει
	{ D.	ἠδειτον	ἠδειτην
	{ P. ἠδμεν	ἠδειτε	ἠδεισαν or ἠδισαν

*Fut.* εἰσομαι, *I shall know*, εἰσῆ, &c.

**Obs.**—The remaining Persons of ἵδα are seldom used; εἰδαμιν and εἰδασι sometimes occur; ἴσημι (ἴσημι) occurs in the Singular only in Doric writers, who likewise with Homer and the Ionic writers say ἴδμιν for ἴσμεν; *Part.* ἴσας, *Imperf.* ἴσαν for ἴδσαν. The Participle εἰδως exchanges the characteristic *σι* of the Perfect for *ω*, or presupposes a Perfect εἶδα, whence comes the Pluperfect ἠδιν.

φημι (φω), *I say.*

**ACTIVE VOICE.***Indicative, Present.*

S. φημι	φης	φῃς (v)
D.	φᾶτον	φάτων
P. φάμεν	φατε	φᾶσι (v)

*Imperfect.*

S. ἴφην	ἴφης or ἴφησθα	ἴφῃ
D.	ἴφᾶτον	ἴφαστην
P. ἴφαμεν	ἴφατε	ἴφασαν

*Subj.* φῶ, φῆς, &c. *Opt.* φάην, φάης, &c. *Imp.* φάθι, &c.

*Inf.* φαναι, *Part. N.* φας, φᾶσα, φαν, *G.* φαντος, &c.

*Fut. Ind.* φησω, φήσεις, &c. *Inf.* φήσαν, *Part.* φήσαν.

**First Aorist.**

*Ind.* ἴφηναι, *Subj.* φήσω, *Opt.* φήσαιμι (Æol. φήσῃσι), *Inf.* φήσαι, *Part.* φήσας.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

*Indicative, Imperfect.*

S. ἴφαμην	ἴρασσο	ἴφατο
D. ἴφαμεθον	ἴφασθον	ἴφασθην
P. ἴφαμεθα	ἴφασθε	ἴφαντο

*Imperat. S. φάω ——— P. φασθε ———*

*Inf. φασθαι, Part. φαμενος.*

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Perfect, { Imperat. πεφασθω, let it be said.  
Participle, πεφασμενος, having been said.*

Obs.—1. The following abbreviations occur in Homer and the Attic writers; ἡμι, say I, for φημι, and ἦν, ἦ, for ἴφην, ἴφην, as in the phrases ἦν δ' ἴγω, ἦ δ' ἴς, said I, said he. These are used especially by Plato, and always with the Particle δι, although its presence does not seem to be essentially necessary to the connexion.

2. The Infinitive φαναι is always used in a past sense; as, φαναι τὸν Ἀστυαγην, that Astyages said.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs strictly Impersonal are used only in the Third Person Singular, in the Infinitive, and the Neuter Singular and Plural of the Participle. The following occur generally in an Impersonal form;

## 1. δεῖ, it is necessary.

*Ind. Pres. δεῖ, Imperf. ἰδοι, Fut. δεήσει, 1st Aor. ἰδεῖσι;*  
*Subj. Pres. δεῖν, 1st Aor. δεῖσθι; Opt. Pres. δεοι; Inf. δεῖν;*  
*Part. Sing. το δεον, Plur. τα δεοντα.*

## 2. δοκεῖ, it seems.

*Ind. Pres. δοκεῖ, Imperf. ἰδοκει, Fut. δοξει, 1st Aor. ἰδοξι;*  
*Part. Pres. Sing. το δοκοῦν, Plur. τα δοκοῦντα.*

## 3. μελει, it concerns.

*Ind. Pres. μελει, Imperf. ἐμελε, Fut. μελησει, 1st Perf. μεμῆλκε, 2d Perf. μεμῆλε, 2d Plur. ἐμεμῆλκε; Subj. 2d Perf. and Plur. μεμῆλη; Imp. Pres. μελειτω.*



4. *πρέπει*, it becomes.

*Ind. Pres.* *πρέπει*, *Imperf.* *ἐπρέπει*; *Inf.* *πρέπειν*; *Part.* Sing. *τοπρεπον*, Plur. *ταπρεποντα*.

5. *χρη*, it behoves.

*Ind. Pres.* *χρη*, *Imperf.* *ἐχρῆν* or *χρῆν* (never *ἐχρη*), *Fut.* *χρησει*; *Subj. Pres.* *χρῆ*; *Opt.* *χρειη*; *Inf.* *χρῆναι* or *χρῆν*; *Part.* Sing. *τοχρειων*, Att. for *χραον*. So its compound *ἀποχρη*, it is sufficient, (Plur. *ἀποχρεῶσι* (ν)), *Imperf.* *ἀπυχρη*, *Fut.* *ἀποχρησει*; *Inf. Pres.* *ἀποχρεῖν*; *Part.* *ἀποχρεῶν*, *ῶσα*, *ῶν*.

To these may be added *ἀπυχει*, it is sufficient, *ἀρεσκει*, it pleases, *ἀρκεῖ*, it is sufficient, *ἔξεστι*, it is lawful; *προσσηκει*, it is meet, *συμβαίνει*, it happens, *συμφερεῖ*, it is of service, and a few others.

## INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Indeclinable Parts of Speech, which are distinguished also by the general name of *Particles*, are the Adverbs, including the Interjections, the Prepositions, and the Conjunctions.

## ADVERBS.

Adverbs are for the most part formed from Nouns, Adjectives, Participles, Verbs, and Prepositions.

Adverbs formed from Nouns have a variety of terminations, such as *αδην*, *ινδην*, *ηδον*, Dor. *ἄδον*, *υδον*; *ι*, *τι*, *στι*; as, *ἀμφολᾶδην*, tediously, (*ἀμβολη*, delay); *πλουτινδην*, *ἀριστινδην*, for wealth, for merit, (*πλοῦτος*, wealth, *ἀριστος*, best); *ἀγυλινδην*, in droves, (*ἀγυλη*, a herd); *βοτρυδην*, in clusters, (*βοτρυς*, a cluster); *πανδημυ*, publicly, (*πᾶς*, all, *ἄνθρωποι*, people); *ἀμαχνη*, peaceably, (*α*, not, *μαχη*, a fight); *Ἑλληνιστι*, after the manner of the Greeks, in Greek, (*Ἕλληνες*, the Greeks).

Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles have for the most part the termination *ως*, formed from *ος* of the Nominative or Genitive; as, *σοφως*, wisely, *σοφῶς*, wisely; *σφραγως*, prudently, *σφραγῶς*, prudently, (*λαθῆναι*, I elude), *καταφωτως*, imperceptibly.

The cases of Nouns and Adjectives are often used as Adverbs; as, Gen. *νυκτος*, by night; Dat. *κομιδῃ*, carefully, *κοινῇ* (scil. *ἰδῇ*) in the common way, commonly; Acc. *μακρῶν*, (scil. *ἰδῶν*) a great way, far.

Some Adverbs are cases preceded by Prepositions; as, *ἐξερχῶς*, at first, *παρεχρημα*, immediately.

The Accusative Singular and Plural Neuter of Adjectives are also used adverbially; as, *ταχυ*, quickly, *μικρον* or *μικρα*, little; and sometimes with the article prefixed; as, *τοκαρτερον*, valiantly; *ταπρῶτα*, first.

For Numeral Adverbs see Table of the different orders of number, pages 44, 45.

Adverbs are formed from Verbs by substituting *δν* for the termination *ται* of the Third Person Singular of the Perfect Passive, and rejecting the Augment; but the soft mute is changed before *δ* into the corresponding intermediate; as, *καρυπταται*, (*καρυπτω*, I conceal), *καρυπδν*, *secretly*; *ἡρπασσεται*, (*ἡρπάζω*, I snatch by violence), *ἡρπασδν*, *forcibly*; *κεχυται*, (*χίω*, I pour), *χυδν*, *profusely*.

Adverbs derived from Prepositions end in *ω*; as, *ἔξω*, *without*, from *ἐξ*, *out of*; *ἔσω* or *εἰσω*, *within*, from *εἰς*, *in* or *to*. To these may be added *ἄφνω*, *suddenly*, and *οὕτω*, *thus*, but before a vowel, *ἄφνω*, *οὕτως*.

Adverbs signifying rest or existence in a place answer to the question made by *ποῦ*, *where*, and end in *θι*, *σι*, *χθῆ*, *χθῆ*, *η*, *οῦ*, *οι*; as, *Ἀθηναίῃ*, *in the country*, *Ἀθηναίῃ*, or rather *Ἀθηναίῃ*, *at* or *in Athens*, *πανταχοῦ* and *πανταχοῦ*, *everywhere*, *ἄλλῃ*, *elsewhere*, *οἰκίῃ*, (*οἰκίᾳ*) *there*, *οἰκίᾳ*, *at home*. These Adverbs seem to have been originally Gentives and Datives, and as such are found with Prepositions; as, *οὐρανῷ περὶ*, *in the sky*. Hom.

Adverbs implying motion or tendency to a place answer to the question made by *ποῦ*, *whither*, and end in *δε*, *ζε*, *σι*. The enclitic *δε* is generally annexed to the Accusative without any change; as, *κλισίῃδε*, *to the tent*, *ἐλαδί*, *to the sea*. If *ς* precedes *δε*, *ςδ* become *ζε*; as, *Ἀθηναίῃδε*, *to Athens*, *συραίῃδε*, *to without*, for *Ἀθηναίῃδε*, *συραίῃδε*. But some words take *ζε*, although not Plural; as, *Ὀλυμπίαζε*, *to Olympia*. Homer has *φυγνῷδε*, *to flight*, and *οἰκίῃδε*, for *φυγνῷδε*, *οἰκίῃδε*. The termination *σι* is preceded by *ς* or *ω*; as, *παντασὶ*, *to every place*, *ἐνερῶσι*, *to a different direction*.

Obs.—Those words and particles, which have a tendency or incline to connect themselves to the preceding word in pronunciation and meaning so as to throw their accent upon it, are termed *enclitics*, (*ἐν*, *in* or *on*, *κλινω*, *I incline*).

Adverbs expressing removal from a place answer to the question made by *ποθεν*, *whence*, and terminate in *θεν*; as, *οὐρανόθεν*, *from heaven*.

The following Adverbs are joined with the Genitive;

*ἀγχι*, *ἀγχιού*, *near by*  
*ἀκέντι*, *against the will of*  
*ἄλλις*, *enough*  
*ἀνω*, *ἀνωθεν*, *above*  
*ἀντα*, *ἀντιον*, *ἀντια*, *opposite*  
*ἀντιπαραν*, } *on the other side*  
*ἀντιπαρας*, }  
*ἄνω*, *over*, *above*  
*ἄπαντι*, *far from*  
*ἄσσοι*, *near*, *nigh*  
*ἀτις*, *ἀτιςθε*, *without*  
*ἄχρις*, *ἄχρῃς*, *until*  
*ἄλλα*, *apart*  
*ἱγγυς*, *ἱγγυθι*, *ἱγγυθις*, *near*  
*ἱκας*, *far from*  
*ἱκατιρωθεν*, *on both sides*  
*ἱκατι* or *ἱκητι*, *on account of*

*ἱκτος*, *ἱκτοςθεν*, *besides*, *except*  
*ἱμπαλιν*, *behind*  
*ἱμπεροθεν*, *before*  
*ἰδον*, *ἰδοθεν*, *within (rest)*  
*ἰνικα*, *ἰνικαν*, *on account of*  
*ἰνερθι*, *ἰνερθις*, *below*  
*ἰθις*, *on this or that side*  
*ἰντες*, *ἰντοςθεν*, *within*  
*ἔξω*, *ἔξωθεν*, *without*  
*ἔσω*, *ἔσωθεν*, *within (motion)*  
*ἰδου*, *ἰδου*, *immediately*  
*κάτω*, *below*  
*κενῶτα*, *κενῶτα*, } *without the know-*  
*λαδωτα*, } *ledge of*  
*μεσσηγυ*, *-γυς*, } *between*  
*μεταξυ*, }  
*μῆχρῃς*, *μῆχρῃς*, *as far as, until*

ἄπρῳ (v), apart from  
 ἰμῷ, along with  
 ὀπίσθῃ (v), behind  
 ὀψι, late  
 παρὲξ, besides, except  
 παρῶν (v), before  
 πάλαι, near  
 πέρα, πέραν, beyond  
 πῶ, ὅπῃ, in what way?  
 πλὴν, except  
 πλησίον, near  
 ποθεν, ὁθεν, whence?  
 πῶ, ὅπου, whither?

πρῶτον, far from  
 πότε, ὅποτε, when  
 πού, ὅπου, where  
 προῶν (v), before  
 πρῶτον, far in, forward, to the fore  
 part  
 πρῶ, early  
 σχεδόν, near  
 ὑπὲρ, ὑπερῶν, } far from  
 ὑπὲρ, ὑπερῶν, }  
 ὑπὲρ (v), from above, over  
 χάριν, for the sake of  
 χωρὶς, without, separate from

But ἀγχι, ἀγχῶν, ἄλλῃ, ἰγγυι, ἰμῷ, σχεδόν, govern also the Dative; ἄμα, together with, the Dative only.

Oss.—ὅπου refers to place, ὅπως, to time; ἴν and ἵν are used indiscriminately in Homer, but in reference to place only.

The Particles of obtestation *νῆ* and *μα* govern the Accusative; *ἤ* is always affirmative, *μη* negative, unless it follows *ναί*; as, *νῆ Δία*, by Jupiter, *μα Δία*, no, by Jupiter, *ναί μα Δία*, yes, by Jupiter.

The simple negatives are *οὐ* or *οὐκ* and *μη*. The former is the direct negative denying without reference to any thing else; the latter is the conditional dependent negative; as, *οὐ ληφόμεναι, εἰ μη σὺ κληῖσθαι, I will not take unless you order.* In negative prayers and commands *μη* is joined with the Present Imperative or the Aorist Subjunctive. In the expression of a fear *μη* signifies *lest*; as, *διδόικα μὴ τι παθεῖν, I fear lest he suffer any thing.*

Two negatives generally strengthen the negation; as, *οὐ δύναται οὐδ' εὖ λαλῆναι οὐδ' εὖ ποιῆν τοὺς φίλους, he is neither able to speak well of nor to do good to his friends.*

### Comparison of Adverbs.

Adverbs are for the most part compared by the Accusative Singular Neuter of the Comparative, and the Accusative Plural Neuter of the Superlative of the Adjectives from which they are derived; as,

σοφῶς, wisely,  
 αἰσχρῶς, basely,

σοφωτέρῳ  
 αἰσχυρῶν

σοφωτάτῃ  
 αἰσχυρότα

The following Adverbs from Prepositions are compared by *εἰς* and *ἐν*;

ἄνω, upward,  
 κάτω, downward,  
 πρῶτον, far,  
 Dor. πρῶτον  
 πρῶτον, forward,  
 ἰσθῶν, within,  
 ἄνω, from,  
 ἰσθῶν, within,  
 ἔξω, without,

ἄνωτιον  
 κάτωτιον  
 πρῶτιον  
 πρῶτιον  
 ἰσθῶτιον  
 ἄνωτιον  
 ἰσθῶτιον  
 ἔξωτιον

ἄνωτατα  
 κάτωτατα  
 πρῶτατα  
 πρῶτατα  
 ἰσθῶτατα  
 ἄνωτατα  
 ἰσθῶτατα  
 ἔξωτατα

*Irregular Comparison.*

εὖ, well,	βαλτιον	βαλτιωτα
μαλα, greatly,	μαλλιον	μαλιστα
πολυ or πολλω, much,	πλιον, πλιον, πλιον	πλιωστα, πλιωστα
ἀγχι or ἀγγυ, near,	ἀσσον, ἀσσωτιον	ἀγγιστα
ιγγυς, near,	or ἀγγωτιον	ἀγγωστα
	ιγγυς	ιγγωστα
	or ιγγωτιον or -ον	ιγγωστα
ἥκα, gently, in a very small degree,	ἥσσον, less,	ἥμιστα, least
ἱκας, far,	ἱκωτιον	ἱκωστα
ὀψι, late,	ὀψιωτιον, ὀψιωτιον	—
πρωι, early,	πρωιωτιον	—
πρωςεν, worth while,	πρωςενιωτιον	—
παρα, παρα, beyond,	παραιωτιον or -ον	-τα or -τα
πλησι, near,	πλησιωτιον	—
	or -ωτιον	—
ὀψι, ὀψω, aloft,	—	ὀψωστα

*Inseparable Adverbial Particles.*

There are twelve *Adverbial Particles*, used only in composition; *εἰ, ἐν, βου, βει, δε, ζα, λα, λη, α, δυς, νη*.

Of these the first eight, with *α* when considered in the sense of *αγχι*, greatly, imply increase or amplification; *δυς* denotes difficulty or misfortune; *νη*, with *α*, as *ἀπα*, from, signify privation; *α*, as *ἀμα*, together, implies union or collection.

**INTERJECTIONS.**

The Interjections are usually classed with the Adverbs. Those expressive of wonder are *βαδμ, παυαι, φῦ, ὦ*, *bless me! strange! of demonstration, ἴδε, ἴδου, lo! behold! of approbation and encouragement, εἰς, well done! ἴα, ἔγω, ho! holla! come! of calling, ὦ, O!* of laughter, *ἔ, ἔ, ha! ha!* of complaint, *ἔ, ἔ, oh! ah!* of rejection, *ἀπαγι*, *begona!* of menace, *ὠαι*, *woe!* of mocking, *ὠα, αἰα?* of grief, *αἰ, αἰ, ἰω, ἰω, φῦ, εἰμοι, ὦ, ἔ, ἔ, ah! alas! woe is me!*

**PREPOSITIONS.**

The primary and most obvious relations represented by Prepositions are those of *place*, from which the transition is easy to expressions of *time* and *abstract ideas*.

Those Prepositions which represent *motion* or *rest*, and only one of these, govern only one case; those which express both these relations govern at least two cases; the one, when they imply *motion*, the other when they imply *rest*. When *motion to* is expressed, the Preposition governs the Accusative; when *motion from* is expressed, it governs the Genitive; when *rest in* is expressed, it governs the Dative. But these distinctions, particularly in the Genitive and Dative, are not invariably observed.

There are eighteen Prepositions : *ἀντι*, *ἀπο*, *ἐκ* or *ἐξ*, *προ*, which govern the Genitive ; *ἐν*, *συν*, the Dative ; *εις*, *ἀνα*, the Accusative ; *δια*, *κατα*, *μετα*, *ὑπερ*, the Genitive and Accusative ; *ἀμφι*, *περι*, *ἐπι*, *προς*, *παρα*, *ὑπο*, the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

*ἀνα* and *μετα* are also found with the Dative, but in the Poets only. For *εις* the Attics use *ὦς* with reference to persons only.

#### 1. *ἀντι*. Gen.

*ἀντι* signifies, 1. *in front of* ; 2. *in opposition to* or *against* ; 3. *in preference to* ; 4. *in exchange* or *return for* ; 5. *in place of*.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>ἀντ' ὀφθαλμοῦ,</i>          | <i>in front of (before) the eyes.</i>      |
| 2. <i>ἀντ' Αἰάντος κυδαλμοιο,</i> | <i>against the illustrious Ajax.</i>       |
| 3. <i>ἀντι κακῶν ἀπαντων,</i>     | <i>in preference to all the wicked.</i>    |
| 4. <i>χαρις ἀντι χαριτος,</i>     | <i>favour in return for favour.</i>        |
| 5. <i>εἰρηνη ἀντι πολέμου,</i>    | <i>peace in place of (instead of) war.</i> |

#### 2. *ἀπο*. Gen.

*ἀπο* signifies, 1. *from* ; 2. *away from* ; 3. *by means of* or *by* ; 4. *of* ; 5. *after*.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>ἀπο Σαρδεῶν,</i>      | <i>from Sardes.</i>                     |
| 2. <i>ἀπο σκοποῦ,</i>       | <i>away from the mark.</i>              |
| 3. <i>ἀπ' ἀργυροῦ βιοῦ,</i> | <i>by means of the silver bowl.</i>     |
| 4. <i>οἱ ἀπο τῆς στοᾶς,</i> | <i>those of the porch ; the Stoics.</i> |
| 5. <i>ἀπο δεῖπνου,</i>      | <i>after supper.</i>                    |

#### 3. *ἐκ* or *ἐξ*. Gen.

*ἐκ* or *ἐξ* signifies, 1. *out from* ; 2. *from* ; 3. *out of* ; 4. *of* ; 5. *by* ; 6. *after*.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>ἐξ Ἀττικῆς,</i>        | <i>out from Attica.</i>                 |
| 2. <i>ἐκ Διός,</i>           | <i>from Jupiter.</i>                    |
| 3. <i>ἐκ πηλοῦ,</i>          | <i>out of clay.</i>                     |
| 4. <i>οἱ ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς,</i>   | <i>those of the porch ; the Stoics.</i> |
| 5. <i>ἐκ φύσεως,</i>         | <i>by nature.</i>                       |
| 6. <i>ἐκ πολλῆς ἡσυχίας,</i> | <i>after long silence.</i>              |

#### 4. *Προ*. Gen.

*προ* signifies, 1. *before* ; 2. *in preference of* ; 3. *in behalf of* or *in defence of*.

1. προ θυρῶν, *before the door.*  
 2. πολέμος προ εἰρήνης, *war in preference to peace.*  
 3. πρὸ τῶν ἰδίων, *in defence of his property.*

## 5. ἐν. Dat.

ἐν signifies in.

- ἐν βαβυλῶνι, *in Babylon.*  
 ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, *in (the space of) three days.*  
 ἐν ἐμοί, *in me ; in my power.*  
 ἐν Κροίσου, *in Cræsus's, scil. οἴκῳ, palace.*

## 6. συν, Att. ζυν. Dat.

συν signifies with, together with.

- συν σοί, *with thee.*  
 συν τευχέσιν, *together with his armour.*

## 7. εἰς or εἰς. Acc.

εἰς or εἰς signifies 1. to or into ; 2. against ; 3. with respect to ; 4. about (with numerals).

1. εἰς Σαρδίς, *to Sardes.*  
 εἰς οὐδενος διδασκαλίου, *to no master's, scil. οἴκου, house.*  
 2. εἰς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *against the Athenians.*  
 3. πλὴν εἰς θυγατέρας, *except with respect to my daughters.*  
 4. εἰς δέκα μυριάδας, *about (to the number of) ten myriads.*

For εἰς is used ὡς, to, applied to persons only.

- ὡς τὸν βασιλέα, *to the king.*

## 8. ἀνα. Acc.

ἀνα signifies, 1. up ; 2. up through ; 3. upon ; 4. up to ; 5. among.

1. ἀνα τὸν ποταμὸν, *up the river.*  
 2. ἀνα τὰ ὄρη, *up through the mountains.*  
 3. ἀνα μυρτίην, *upon a tamarisk.*  
 4. ἀνα εἰκοσὶ μέτρα, *up to twenty measures.*  
 5. ἀνα πρῶτους, *among the first.*

In the Epic and Doric Poets ἀνα sometimes governs the Dative and signifies upon.

- χρῦσει ἀνα σκηπτρῷ, *upon a golden sceptre.*

## 9. δια. Gen. and Acc.

δια with the Genitive signifies, 1. *through*; 2. *after* or *in*; 3. *by means of*; 4. *before* or *above*, (Herod.)

1. δια τῆς χώρας, *through the country.*
2. δια χρόνου, *after (in process of) time.*
3. δια τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, *by means of the eyes.*
4. θεῆς ἀξίον δια παντῶν, *worthy of observation above all.*

δια with the Accusative signifies *by reason of* or *on account of*.

- δια τὴν ἡκείνου μέλλησιν, *by reason of his delay.*

## 10. κατα. Gen. and Acc.

κατα with the Genitive signifies, 1. *down*; 2. *beneath*; 3. *in the direction of*; 4. *against*; 5. *in*.

1. κατ' Οὐλύμπιοι κατηνῶν, *down the heights of Olympus.*
2. κατα γῆς, *beneath the earth.*
3. κατα σκοποῦ, *in the direction of (at) a mark.*
4. κατα τοῦ Θεοῦ, *against the Deity.*
5. κατα πασῶν τῶν τεχνῶν, *in all the arts.*

κατα with the Accusative signifies, 1. *in* or *all through*; 2. *on*; 3. *along*; 4. *according to*; 5. *on account of*; 6. *pertaining to*; 7. *during* or *at the time of*; 8. *adverbially with its case*.

1. κατα στρατον, *in or all through the army.*
2. κατα στήθος, *on the breast.*
3. κατα τὴν ὁδον, *along the way.*
4. κατα τὰς ἐντολάς, *according to the orders.*
5. κατα πεινίαν, *on account of poverty.*
6. αἱ κατα τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, *the pleasures pertaining to the body.*
7. κατα τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου, *during the former war.*
8. κατ' αἰσιν, *agreeably to reason; justly.*

## 11. μετα. Gen. and Acc.

μετα with the Genitive signifies, 1. *with*; 2. *together with*.

1. μετα δόλου καὶ τέχνης, *with fraud and art.*
2. μετα πολλῶν συμμάχων, *together with many allies.*

*μετα* with the Accusative signifies, 1. *after*; 2. *to or towards*.

1. *μετα χρόνον*, *after a time.*
2. *μετα νῆας*, *to or towards the ships.*

In the Poets *μετα* is joined with the Dative and signifies, 1. *among*; 2. *with*.

1. *μετα δε τριτατοισιν ἀνασθεν*, *he was ruling among the third.*
2. *μετα πνοιῆς (πνοιαῖς) ἀνεμιο*, *with the blasts of the wind.*

### 12. *ὑπερ*. Gen. and Acc.

*ὑπερ* with the Genitive signifies, 1. *above*, (rest); 2. *in defence of or in behalf of*; 3. *in place of*; 4. *concerning*.

1. *ὑπερ τῶν στεγῶν*, *above the roofs.*
2. *ὑπερ τῆς πόλεως*, *in behalf of the city.*
3. *ὑπερ ἐμοῦ*, *in place of me.*
4. *ὑπερ τῆς εἰρήνης*, *concerning the peace.*

*ὑπερ* with the Accusative signifies, 1. *over or beyond*, (motion); 2. *against*, in opposition to *κατά*.

1. *ὑπερ τον οἶκον*, *over (beyond) the house.*
- ὑπερ τα τεσσαρεσθύντα ἐτη*, *beyond forty years.*
2. *ὑπερ αἰσάν*, *against or contrary to reason; unjustly.*

### 13. *ἀμφι*. Gen. Dat. and Acc.

*ἀμφι* with the Genitive signifies, 1. *about*; 2. *concerning*.

1. *ἀμφι πόλεως*, *about the city.*
2. *ἀμφι φίλης θυγατρὸς*, *concerning a dear daughter.*

*ἀμφι* with the Dative signifies, 1. *close about*; 2. *on*; 3. *concerning*; 4. *on account of or for*.

1. *ἀμφι στήθεσιν*, *close about the breast.*
2. *ἀμφι πυρί*, *on the fire.*
3. *ἀμφι ἀποδῶ τῇ ἐμῇ*, *concerning my departure.*
4. *τοιγὰρ ἀμφι γυναικι*, *on account of (for) such a woman.*

*ἀμφι* with the Accusative signifies, 1. *about*; 2. *concerning*.

1. *οἱ ἀμφι Πριάμοι*, *those about Priam; Priam and his suite.*
2. *τα ἀμφι τον πολέμον*, *things concerning the war.*



14. *περι*. Gen. Dat. and Acc.

*περι* with the Genitive signifies, 1. *about*; 2. *concerning*;  
3. *for*; 4. *above*, (Hom.)

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>περι σπιεύς,</i>   | <i>about the cave.</i>      |
| 2. <i>περι ψυχῆς,</i>    | <i>concerning the soul.</i> |
| 3. <i>περι πατριδος,</i> | <i>for one's country.</i>   |
| 4. <i>περι παντων,</i>   | <i>above all.</i>           |

*περι* with the Dative signifies, 1. *close about*; 2. *concerning*, (Hom.)

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>περι σωματι,</i>       | <i>close about the body.</i>                  |
| 2. <i>περι ποιμενι λαῶν,</i> | <i>concerning the shepherd of the people.</i> |

*περι* with the Accusative signifies, 1. *about*; 2. *concerning*.

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>περι την πολιν,</i> | <i>about the city.</i>       |
| 2. <i>περι τι,</i>        | <i>concerning any thing.</i> |

15. *ἐπι*. Gen. Dat. and Acc.

*ἐπι* with the Genitive signifies, 1. *upon*; 2. *towards*;  
3. *in*; 4. *at*; 5. *by*.

- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>ἐπι τῶν ὤμων,</i>   | <i>upon the shoulders.</i>         |
| 2. <i>ἐπι Σαρδεων,</i>    | <i>towards Sardes.</i>             |
| 3. <i>ἐπ' εἰρήνης,</i>    | <i>in peace; in time of peace.</i> |
| 4. <i>ἐπι τῶν θυρεων,</i> | <i>at the door.</i>                |
| 5. <i>ἐπι σφῶν αὐτῶν,</i> | <i>by themselves.</i>              |

*ἐπι* with the Dative signifies, 1. *close upon*; 2. *in the power of*; 3. *on condition of*; 4. *on account of*; 5. *besides*.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>ἐπι στοματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ,</i> | <i>close upon the mouth of the river.</i>          |
| 2. <i>ἐφ' ἡμῶν,</i>                | <i>in the power of us; in our power.</i>           |
| 3. <i>ἐπι τούτοις μονοις ᾤν,</i>   | <i>to live on condition of these things alone.</i> |
| 4. <i>ἐπι τῷ κερδεῖ,</i>           | <i>on account of gain.</i>                         |
| 5. <i>ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ,</i>              | <i>besides (in addition to) that.</i>              |

*ἐπι* with the Accusative signifies, 1. *upon*; 2. *against*;  
3. *for or during*.

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>ἐπι κεφαλῇ,</i>     | <i>upon the head.</i>         |
| 2. <i>ἐπι τὰς ἡδονὰς,</i> | <i>against the pleasures.</i> |
| 3. <i>ἐπι δυο ἡμέρας,</i> | <i>for (during) two days.</i> |

16. *προς*. Gen. Dat. and Acc.

*προς* with the Genitive signifies, 1. *of*; 2. *by* or *from*; 3. *on the side of* or *with*; 4. *in the quarter of* or *towards*; 5. *for the good of*; 6. *in presence of* or *on the part of*, as representing, (Hom.)

1. *προς ἀνδρος σοφοῦ ἐστι*, it is (the part) of a good man.
2. *προς Λακεδαιμονίων*, by or from the Lacedaemonians.
- προς τῶν Θεῶν*, by the Gods; (in attestation).
3. *προς ἡμῶν*, on the side of (with) us.
4. *προς ἡλίου δυσμῶν*, towards the setting of the sun.
5. *προς τῆς πόλεως*, for the good of the city.
6. *προς Θεῶν μακαρῶν*, in presence of the blessed Gods.

*προς* with the Dative signifies, 1. *close to*; 2. *besides*.

1. *προς τῇ πόλει*, close to the city.
2. *προς τοῖσι*, besides (in addition to) these.

*προς* with the Accusative signifies, 1. *to* or *towards*; 2. *against*; 3. *on account of*; 4. *with respect to*.

1. *προς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπόν*, to or towards lofty Olympus.
2. *προς τὸν βαρβαρὸν*, against the barbarian.
- προς ἡμέραν*, against day-break.
3. *προς τοῦτο*, on account of this.
4. *τελὸς προς ἀρετῇ*, perfect with respect to virtue.

17. *παρα*. Gen. Dat. and Acc.

*παρα* with the Genitive signifies *from*.

*οἱ παρα τῶν Περσῶν ἀγγελοι*, the messengers from the Persians.

*παρα* with the Dative signifies, 1. *close beside*; 2. *among*.

1. *παρα βασιλεὺς καθῆται*, he sits close beside the king.
2. *παρα ποιμῆσι πρῶτος*, first among the shepherds.

*παρα* with the Accusative signifies, 1. *to beside*; 2. *beside or along*; 3. *beyond*; 4. *on account of*; 5. *contrary to*.

1. *παρα νῆας Ἀχαιῶν*, to beside the ships of the Greeks.
2. *παρα θῖνα θαλάσσης*, beside or along the shore of the sea.
3. *παρα τα ἄλλα ζῶα*, beyond the other animals.
4. *παρα τὴν αὐτοῦ ἰσχυρίαν*, on account of his own strength.
5. *παρα δοξαν*, contrary to belief.

## 18. ὑπο. Gen. Dat. and Acc.

ὑπο with the Genitive signifies, 1. *under* ; 2. *on account of* ; 3. *by*.

- |                      |                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ὑπο γῆς,          | <i>under the earth.</i>            |
| 2. ὑπο ἀπειρίας,     | <i>on account of inexperience.</i> |
| 3. ὑπο τῶν πολεμίων, | <i>by the enemies.</i>             |

ὑπο with the Dative signifies, 1. *close under* ; 2. *under the influence of* ; 3. *by*.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. ὑπο πτεροῖς,        | <i>close under the wings.</i>                    |
| 2. ὑπο Λακεδαιμονίοις, | <i>under the influence of the Lacedæmonians.</i> |
| 3. ἐμαῖς ὑπο χερσίν,   | <i>by my hands.</i>                              |

ὑπο with the Accusative signifies, 1. *to beneath* ; 2. *under* ; 3. *at* ; 4. *near*.

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ὑπο τὴν στέγην,          | <i>to beneath the roof.</i>         |
| 2. ὑπο γῆν,                 | <i>under the earth.</i>             |
| 3. ὑπο Τροίαν,              | <i>at (near) Troy.</i>              |
| 4. ὑπο τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, | <i>near (about) the same times.</i> |

## Observations on the Prepositions in Composition.

1. *ἀντι* implies 1. *opposition* ; as, *ἀντιλεγῶν*, *I say in opposition, I contradict* ; 2. *substitution* ; as, *ἀντιστῆμι*, *I send instead* ; 3. *retribution or exchange* ; as, *ἀνταλλάσσω*, *I receive in exchange*.

2. *ἀπο* implies *removal* or *separation* ; as, *ἀποδημιῶν*, *I remove or travel from home* ; *ἀπομαρτανῶν*, *I separate from the knowledge of something previously learned, I unlearn or forget*.

3. *ἐκ* or *ἐξ* implies 1. *ejection* ; as, *ἐξίλαυνω*, *I drive out* ; 2. *selection* ; as, *ἐκλείπεται*, *chosen from among* ; 3. *intensity* ; as, *ἐκθαμβέομαι*, *I am astonished beyond measure*.

4. *πρὸ* implies 1. *precedence* either as to time or place ; as, *πρὸοίδω*, *I foresee* ; 2. *progressive motion* ; as, *πρὸσπῶ*, *I send forward*.

5. *ἐν* signifies *in* or *on* ; as, *ἐνπλοῦς*, *in armour, armed* ; *ἐμπιστῶ*, *I fall in or on*.

6. *συν* implies *consociation* ; as, *συνδoulos*, *a fellow-servant*.

7. *εἰς* implies *motion to or into* ; as, *εἰσερχομαι*, *I go in into, I enter*. The Attic *εἰς* is not used in composition.

8. *ἀνα* implies 1. *elevation* ; as, *ἀνίστημι*, *I raise up* ; 2. *return back* ; as, *ἀναστρέχω*, *I run back* ; 3. *repetition* ; as, *ἀναγινώσκω*, *I know again, I recollect*.

9. *δια* implies 1. *transition or pervasion* ; as, *διαβαίνω*, *I pass through* ; 2. *disjunction or separation* ; as, *διασπῶ*, *I draw asunder*.

10. *κατα* implies 1. *direction downward* ; as, *καταβαίνω*, *I go down, I descend* ; 2. *opposition* ; as, *κατακρίνω*, *I judge or decide against, I condemn*.

11. *μετα* implies 1. participation; as, *μετιχω*, *I partake of*; 2. subsequence either with respect to time or place, as, *μιταρχομαι*, *I come after, I follow*; 3. transposition or change; as, *μεταμορφωσις*, *a change of form*; *μετανοια*, *a change of mind, repentance*.

12. *υπερ* implies 1. superiority either in situation or quality; as, *υπεριχω*, *I excel*; 2. motion or position beyond; as, *υπερβαινω*, *I go beyond, I transgress*; 3. superlatum or excess; as, *υπεργηρος*, *very old*.

13. *αμφι* implies 1. proximity by being round or concerned about; as, *αμφιβαλλω*, *I cast around*; 2. ambiguity or the idea of two sides or ways; as, *αμφιλογος*, *questionable, doubtful*.

14. *περι* implies 1. the idea of one thing being round another, but not actual contact, as *αμφι* radically denotes; as, *περιαγω*, *I lead round*; 2. superiority, excellence, or excess; as, *περιγιγνομαι*, *I get the better*; *περιμιμ*, *I survive, I exceed in the duration of existence*.

15. *επι* implies 1. opposition; as, *επιβουλιω*, *I plot against*; 2. accession; as, *επιιδωμι*, *I superadd*.

16. *προς* implies 1. approach; as, *προσερχομαι*, *I come to*; 2. addition; as, *προσπολλυμι*, *I lose besides, I incur an additional loss*.

17. *παρα* implies 1. proximity; as, *παριρχομαι*, *I come near*; 2. neglect; as, *παροραω*, *I overlook*; 3. the idea of being past or beyond; as, *χρονος παρεληλυθως*, *time past*.

18. *υπο* implies 1. motion or position under; as, *υποβαλλω*, *I throw under*; 2. submission; as, *υπακουω*, *I obey*; 3. diminution; as, *υπολευκος*, *whitish*.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

### *Application and construction of some of the Conjunctions.*

1. The Subjunctive Mood is used with *αν* (*κι* or *κη* in Epic poetry) after *εις*, *εστις*, *οις*, *οπου*, *ουεν*, &c. indefinitely used, when present or future time is implied in the proposition; as, *επωποτερος δι κι νικηση, κερυσων τι γινηται*, *but whichever of the two shall conquer and be superior*.

2. When the idea of will, possibility, or uncertainty, is implied, *αν* or *κι* is construed with the Optative; as, *ηδεις αν διασαιμην ταυτα*, *gladly would I see these things*.

3. The Optative with *αν* is used for the Imperative; as, *λιγος αν*, *you may speak*, for *λιγι*, *speak*.

4. The Second Aorist Optative with *αν* has sometimes the force of a Future; as, *υροι αν*, *you will find*.

5. *αν* or *κι* is also used with the Indicative of the Historical tenses to which it imparts a Potential sense; but not correctly with the Indicative of the Present, Perfect, or Future. It also conveys a Potential force to the Infinitive and Participle; as, *οιονται αναμαχισθαι αν, συμμαχους προσλαβοντες*, *they think they might renew the struggle by acquiring allies*; *χωρις της περιστασης αν ημιν αιρχυνται*, *besides the shame that would surround us*.

6. *αν* or *κι* often gives to the Indicative the signification of repetition or habitual performance of an action; as, *ο μιν γεγων ουν αν περιεβαινεν, ο δι περιεβαινεν ουν αν ιγχαφι*, *he who proposed laws was not an ambassador, and he who went on embassies did not propose laws*.

*Obs.*—The particle *αν* is termed potential, and has its position regu-



## SYNTAX.

**RULE 1.**—An Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case ; as,

*μεγας βασιλευς, a great king.*

**Obs.**—The Gender of the Adjective is sometimes regulated by the sense ; as, *βειφοις ἰσχυρῷ φεροντα τοξον, I see a child bearing a bow*, the Participle *φεροντα*, Masc. joined to *βειφοις*, Neut. *τινα αἰς (τινας) ἰσχυρι νους, girls possessed of intelligence* ; a Relative Fem. with a Noun Neut.

**RULE 2.**—A Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person ; as,

*ἡλαμψι Τιταν, the sun shines.*

**Obs.**—A Noun Dual, as implying plurality, may have a Verb or Adjective Plural ; as, *ἀμφω λεγουσι, both say*. But a Noun Plural has a Verb or Adjective Dual only when two objects are implied.

**RULE 3.**—A Neuter Noun Plural is commonly joined with a Verb Singular ; as,

*ἀστρα φαίνεται, stars appear.*

**Obs.**—The Attics make the Verb Singular, only when the Nom. refers to inanimate objects ; the Ionic and Doric writers use the Singular or Plural Verb without distinction of objects.

**RULE 4.**—Substantive Verbs, Passive Verbs of *naming*, and Verbs of *gesture*, have a Nominative both before and after them, belonging to the same thing ; as,

*ἀρετη μεν καλλος ἴσσι, virtue is a beauty.*  
*ὁ ποταμος καλεῖται Μαρσyas, the river is called Marsyas.*  
*ἔγω δ' ἐκείμην νεκρος, I lay a corpse.*

**Obs.**—So *ἔχω* for *εἰμι*, *I am*, and *ἐκονομ*, when it signifies *to be called*.—It may be observed generally, that any Verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both refer to the same object.

**RULE 5.**—The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person ; as,

*πολεις ἐν αἷς ἡγαρηται, cities in which ye were reared.*

**Obs.**—The Relative depends for its Case upon the Verb, Noun, Adjective, or any other governing word in the clause to which it belongs. It is however often put by the Attic and Ionic writers in the same Case with its Antecedent, by what is called *attraction* ; as, *μεταδίδως αὐτῷ τοῦ σιτου οὕτως αὐτος ἔχεις, thou givest him of the food which thou thyself hast ; for ἡντιν*.

**RULE 6.**—Two or more Substantives Singular, coupled together by a Conjunction, generally have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative Plural; as,

Ξενίας και Πασίων ἰμῶντες *Xenias and Pasíon having*  
εἰς πλοῖον ἀπεπλευσάν, *embarked sailed away.*

**Obs.**—If the Substantives signify things inanimate, the Adjectives must be Neuter; if they be of different Persons or Genders, the Adjectives will agree with the most worthy.

Sometimes the Verb is in the Singular, agreeing with the nearest Nominative.

**RULE 7.**—Substantives signifying the same thing agree in Case; as,

ἦρως Ἀγαμέμνων, *the hero Agamémnon.*

**RULE 8.**—One Substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the Genitive; as,

Διὸς κεραυνός, *the thunder of Jove.*

**Obs.**—1. The governing word is sometimes suppressed; as, *ὁ υἱὸς* (scil. υἱὸς) Μαιᾶς τῆς (scil. θυγατρὸς) Ἀτλάντης, *the son of Maia daughter of Atlas.*

2. The Genitive is often put elliptically, *ἡμᾶς* or *χαρὸν*, or some case of the words *τις* or *ἡ*, being understood; as, *οὐδ' ἂν ἐν' ἀρχαῖς ἐπιμιμνήται, οὐδ' ἡκατομβῆς*, scil. *ἡμᾶς*, *he blames us neither on account of a vow nor a hecatomb*; *χρησίμους ἰατρῆσι τῶν φαρμάκων*, scil. *τι*, *useful to administer (something) of your drugs.*

3. Instead of the Genitive, the Dative is sometimes used; as, *καὶ τοι τιμῶρος φόνου*, *the avenger of a father's murder.*

**RULE 9.**—An Adjective in the Neuter Gender without a Substantive governs the Genitive; as,

ἀρετῆς εἰς ἀκρον, *to the summit of valour.*  
εἰς τοῦδε τόλμης, *to such a pitch of audacity.*

**Obs.**—The Genitive may be governed by *μερὲς*, *a part*, or some such word understood.

**RULE 10.**—Adjectives signifying any affection of the mind; also Adjectives of *plenty*, *superiority*, *worth*, *acquiring*, or their contraries, and those compounded with a *privative*, govern the Genitive: as,

τοξῶν εὖ εἰδώς, *well skilled in the bow.*  
μεστός θυοῦ, *full of confusion.*  
ἀξίος τιμῆς, *worthy of honour.*  
ἀμοιβῶς πραξέων, *destitute of actions.*

**RULE 11.**—Partitives, and words placed Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals, govern the Genitive Plural ; as,

ἕκαστος ὑμῶν,	<i>each of you.</i>
ὁ νεώτερος ἀνθρώπων,	<i>the younger of the men.</i>
ἁπαντῶν δίκαιοτατος,	<i>the justest of all.</i>
τις γὰρ Ἑλλήνων ;	<i>who of the Greeks ?</i>
εἷς τούτων,	<i>one of these.</i>

**Obs.**—Plural Adjectives often change their Substantives into a Genitive with or without the Article prefixed : as, οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν, *the ancient poets.*

**RULE 12.**—The Comparative Degree governs the Genitive of the object with which any thing is compared ; as,

σοφώτερος τοῦ διδασκαλου, *wiser than the master.*

**Obs.**—1. The Genitive is perhaps governed by the Preposition ἀπὸ, *in preference to*, understood.

2. When the Comparison is made by the Conjunction ἢ, *than*, the same Case is used after it as before it ; or the Nominative with the corresponding part of εἰμι understood ; as, σοφώτερος ἢ ὁ διδασκαλος, *scil. ἔστι.*

**RULE 13.**—Adjectives signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, govern the Dative ; as,

χρησιμος ἀνθρώποις,	<i>useful to men.</i>
ἀσυμφερος φυτοῖσι,	<i>hurtful to plants.</i>
θεοῖς ὅμοιος,	<i>like to the gods.</i>

**Obs.**—1. To this Rule belong Adjectives of *trust*, *obedience*, *clearness*, *proximity*, *facility*, *equality*, or their contraries, and Verbal Adjectives ; also the Pronoun ὁ αὐτός, *the same* ; as, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀντὶν ἰσχυρῶς, *from the same (ancestors) with him.*

2. Some of these Adjectives are also construed with the Genitive ; as, ἐχθρὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου γένους, *inimical to mankind* ; and even along with a Dative ; as, κοινοῖς αὐτῷ τῶν ποιῶν, *partaking with him in the labours.*

3. Verbal Adjectives in *τε* and *μεν*, having a passive signification, take the Dative of the *agent* after them, like the Passive Perfect from which they are formed, and correspond, especially those in *μεν*, both in nature and construction with the Latin Participle in *dus* ; as, ἡ πόλις ὀφειλήτω σοι ἔσθαι, *the city ought to be served by thee.* Their Noun-Singular is also used like the Latin Gerund ; as, ταῦτα πάντα ποιητέον μοι, *scil. ἔστι.* *all this I must do.* Those in *τε* resemble the Latin Verbal in *bilis* and the Participle in *tus*.



**RULE 14.**—The measure of *excess* or *difference* is put in the Dative after Comparatives and Superlatives ; as,

ἀνθρώπων μακρῶ ἀριστος, *by far the best of men.*

**RULE 15.**—Adjectives are often followed by an Accusative, which is governed by *κατα* understood ; as,

ποδας ὤκως Ἀχιλλεύς, *the swift-footed Achilles.*

**Obs.**—The same construction is used after Passive, Substantive, and other Verbs ; as, πληττομαι την κεφαλην, *I am struck as to the head ; και με τυπτει μισον ἥπαρ*, and strikes me in the middle of the liver.

**RULE 16.**—Verbs of *plenty* and *scarceness* ; also Verbs denoting the operation of the senses, except that of sight, govern the Genitive ; as,

δεῖσθαι χρημάτων, *to be in want of money.*  
ἀκουω παιδίου κλαιοντος, *I hear a weeping child.*

**Obs.**—To this Rule also belong Verbs signifying to *accuse, admire, attain to, attempt, begin, care for, cease, condemn, delight in, deprive, desire, despise, differ from, end, enjoy, excel, fail, fill, forbid, forget, know, liberate, partake of, refrain from, remember, rule, spare.* But many of these are construed with other cases : Verbs signifying to *begin, desire, enjoy, obtain, remember*, are found with the Accusative ; to *abound, command*, with the Dative ; and Verbs of sense, particularly in Attic writers, with the Accusative. With respect to *ἀκουω*, *I hear*, it may be observed, that it commonly governs the Accusative of the sound heard, and the Genitive of that which produces it.

2. Verbs of *sight* always govern the Accusative ; as, *Ἰωμεν τοὺς οὐρανοὺς ἀνοηγμένους*, *I see the heavens opened ; ἰδὼν τοὺς ἰχθῦς*, *having seen the multitudes ; βεβίβω μιν ἰσορῶ*, *I see a child.*

**RULE 17.**—*εἶμι*, *γίγνομαι*, and other Verbs signifying *possession, property, or duty*, govern the Genitive ; as,

τοῦτο δ' οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀνδρὸς σοφοῦ, *this is not the part of a wise man.*

**RULE 18.**—Verbs signifying *advantage* or *disadvantage* govern the Dative ; as,

ἔθελει Τρῳεσσὶν ἐπαρῆξαι, *he wishes to assist the Trojans.*  
τοῖς ἀκουουσὶν ἐνοχλεῖ, *he annoys the hearers.*  
ἐλευθεροὶ ἀρχαῖς πειθόνται, *free men obey their magistrates.*

**Obs.**—To this Rule also belong Verbs signifying to *accompany, admire, admonish, agree, approach, assist, blame, be angry with, command, contend, distrust, discourse, envy, follow, help, hurt, obey, meet, oppose, pardon, please, pray, profit, rejoice, reprove, resemble, trust, use.* But

ἰσόμεαι, *I beg*, governs the Genitive ; λιτόμεαι and λιταίνω, *I entreat*, παρακαλῶ and προτρέπω, *I encourage*, the Accusative ; ἀγαμέαι, *I admire*, the Dative or Accusative.

**RULE 19.**—εἰμι, *I am*, taken for ἔχω, *I have*, governs the Dative ; as,

ἐστὶ μοι χρηματα, *I have wealth.*  
Τελλῶ παῖδες ἦσαν ἀγαθοί, *Tellus had good children.*

**RULE 20.**—Impersonal Verbs govern the Dative ; as,

αὐτῷ προσήκει, *it becomes him.*  
ὤνυσεν δὲ αὐταῖς, *but it happened to them.*

**Obs.**—δει, *it behoves*, μάλισι, *it concerns*, μεταμέλει, *it repents*, διαφέρει, *it differs*, γίγνεται, *it becomes*, and μετέσθαι, denoting participation, govern the Genitive with the Dative ; as, δεῖ μοι φίλων, *I have need of friends*.—δεῖ and χρῆ sometimes take the Accusative with the Genitive, and more commonly with the Infinitive ; as, δεῖ ἑμᾶς γεννηθῆναι ἀνωθεν, *you must be born from above*.

**RULE 21.**—Verbs signifying *actively* govern the Accusative ; as,

ἀσπεῖ την ἀρετην, *he practises virtue.*  
τοὺς σωφρονεῖς Θεὸς φιλεῖ, *God loves the sober-minded.*

**Obs.**—Neuter Verbs are frequently found with the Accusative of a cognate or corresponding Noun ; as, παρὰ νηυσὶ μάχην ἰμάχοντο, *they fought a battle close beside the ships*.

**RULE 22.**—Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *acquitting*, and *admonishing*, govern the Accusative of the Person, with the Genitive of the Crime, or Thing ; as,

Σωκράτην τῆς ἀδικίας αἰ- *he accuses Socrates of impiety.*  
τιᾶται,  
καταγινώσκω σε φονεῦ, *I condemn thee of murder.*  
σε τοῦδ' ἐλευθερῶ φονεῦ, *I acquit thee of this murder.*  
ὑπομνησκω σε τοῦ ὅρκου, *I remind thee of the oath.*

**Obs.**—1. To this Rule also belong Verbs of *valuing*, *filling*, *emptying*, *freeing*, and *depriving*. Verbs of *condemning* more frequently invert the construction ; as, καταγινώσκω σοῦ φονεῦ.

2. The Genitive is properly governed by a Preposition expressed in composition or understood.

**RULE 23.**—Verbs of *comparing*, *giving*, *declaring*, and *taking away*, govern the Accusative with the Dative ; as,

κῶνωπα ἐλεφαντὶ παραβάλλει, *he compares a gnat to an elephant.*

την δὲ μοι δὸς χάριν, *grant me this favour.*  
 ἡμῖν ἀγορεύε Δεοπροπίας, *he was declaring to us the oracles.*

ἄμυνεῖν νηυσὶ πῦρ ἐβελείς, *you wish to avert the fire from the ships.*

**RULE 24.**—Verbs of *asking* and *teaching* govern two Accusatives, the first of a Person, and the second of a Thing ; as,

αἰτῶ τοὺς Θεοὺς τ' ἀγαθὰ, *I ask favours of the gods.*  
 διδάσκουσι τοὺς παῖδας σωφρο- *they teach the boys sober-*  
 συνην, *mindedness.*

**Obs.**—To this Rule also belong Verbs of *doing good or ill to, clothing, stripping, concealing*, with some Verbs of *accusing, reminding, giving, and taking away*. Verbs of *adjuring* are usually followed by two Accusatives ; as, *ἑρκίζω σε τὴν οὐρανὸν, I adjure thee by heaven.*

**RULE 25.**—The Passives of such Active Verbs as govern two Cases do still retain the last of them ; as,

κατηγοροῦμαι προδοσίας, *I am accused of treason.*  
 ἐδόθη μοι πᾶσα ἐξουσία, *all power has been given to me.*

οἱ παῖδες διδάσκονται σωφρο- *the boys are taught sober-*  
 συνην, *mindedness.*

**RULE 26.**—Passive Verbs are followed by the Genitive of the *agent* with a Preposition expressed or understood ; sometimes by the Dative without a Preposition ; as,

πρὸς ὑμῶν λειφθῆσομαι, *shall I be left by you ?*  
 φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι, *friends are conquered by friends.*  
 καλῶς λέλεκται σοι, *it has been well spoken by thee.*

**Obs.**—The Prepositions commonly used before the Genitive of the *agent* are *ὑπο, ἀπο, παρ, πρὸς*, and *ἐκ* or *ἐξ*. The Dative occurs most frequently after the Perfect Passive.

**RULE 27.**—One Verb governs another in the Infinitive ; as,

οὐκ ἐθέλω μένειν, *I do not wish to stay.*

**Obs.**—1. The Infinitive is governed also by Adjectives ; as, *ἰκανὸν ἔργον πωλεῖν, fit to check love.*

2. A governing word, such as, *μνησθε, δοτε, θείτω, κείτω, εύχομαι*, is sometimes understood; as, *οικαδ' άποστειχών, έρδιν θ' ίερας εκατομβας, go home, and offer sacred hecatombs.*

3. The Infinitive, with or without an Accusative before it, is often introduced by the Particles, *ώς, ώσπερ, πριν, πριν ή, ίπειδη, άχει, μικρι;* as, *ώς μικρον μεγαλη ειναισαι, to compare small with great.* Sometimes the Particle is omitted; as, *μικρου δι'ιν ελον ξηρον ιεργασται*, that is, *ώς μικρου δι'ιν, has made me as to want little (of being) altogether dry, that is, almost altogether.*

4. The Infinitive with the Neuter Singular of the Article is used as a Substantive and admits of all the constructions of Nouns; as, *το πλουτων ιστιν εν τω χρῆσθαι, wealth consists in the enjoyment.*

**RULE 28.**—The Infinitive Mood has an Accusative before it; as,

*φασι τον Ουρανον δυναστευσαι they say that Uranus first ruled.*

**Obs.**—1. Instead of this construction the Indicative with *ετι* or *ως* is frequently used; as, *γινωθι ετι ιγω αληθῃ λεγω, know that I speak truth.*

2. When the subject of the Infinitive is also the subject of the preceding Verb, the Accusative is not allowed as in Latin, but the Infinitive is elegantly used with a Nominative, referring to that of the preceding Verb, and this peculiarity is accounted for by attraction; as, *δ' Αλιξανδρος ιφασκει ειναι Διος υιος, Alexander said that he was the son of Jupiter.*

3. The Infinitive has the same Case after it as before it, when both refer to the same thing; as, *ιξεστιν ημιν ευδαιμοσι γινεσθαι, we may be happy.*

4. The Infinitive, and sometimes the Participle, are used in the sense of the Latin Gerunds and Supines; as, *ιπισταμινες πολιμιζειν, skilled in war, peritus bellandi; ηλθον ιδι'ιν ει, I came to see thee, veni visum te; ηδ'ου ακουιν, pleasant to hear, jucundum auditu; ευεργιστων αυτους ιπησησαμην, I acquired them by acts of kindness, benefaciendo.*

**RULE 29.**—Participles govern the Case of their own Verbs; as,

<i>αισθομενος αυτων,</i>	<i>having perceived them.</i>
<i>ελευθεροις ανδρασιν εντρυφωντες,</i>	<i>insulting free men.</i>
<i>ημ'ας απατων,</i>	<i>deceiving us.</i>

**Obs.**—1. The Participle is often used instead of the Infinitive, particularly after Verbs of *persevering, desisting, appearing, finding, showing, perceiving*, and such as denote some affection of the mind; as, *ου ληξω χαιρων, I will not cease to rejoice.* A similar use of the Participle is not uncommon in English; as, *I will not cease rejoicing.*

2. The Adjectives *δηλος, φανερς, ιδηλος, αφανης, ιαφανης*, and others of the same import, are elegantly joined with an adverbial force to

Participles, and agree with them in Gender, Number, and Case; as, *δηλός ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν*, *he was evidently desirous*.

3. Participles are often elegantly used after the Verbs *εἶμι*, *φαίνομαι*, *τυγχάνω*, *ὑπαρχω*, *γίγνομαι*, *κρύβω*, *ἴχω*, *φθάνω*, and *λατάνω*, to express what might be rendered more directly by some Tense of the Verbs to which they belong; as, *ἰσὺ πεπλευμένος*, *shall you have sailed?* *τίς ἐν τυγχάνει*, *who are you?* These Verbs may be termed *auxiliaries*; and some of them impart an adverbial turn to the expression, *φθάνω* implying *previously*, *λατάνω*, *privately or ignorantly*, *τυγχάνω*, *by chance*; as, *ἰλαθὲν ὑπεκρύβην*, *he escaped privately or unperceived*.

4. The Future Participle after a Verb of motion has the force of the First Supine in Latin; as, *ὁ Κύρος ἐπέμψεν τὸν Γαβρύαν ἐπισκοπεῖν*, *Cyrus sent Gobryas to see, misit visum*.

**RULE 30.**—A Substantive and a Participle, whose Case depends upon no other word, are put in the Genitive *absolute*; as,

*πάντων σιωπῶντων,*

*all being silent.*

**Obs.**—1. The Participles of Impersonal Verbs are often found in the Nominative or Accusative *absolute*; as, *διὰ τί μινίς, ἔξω ἀπύει*; *why dost thou stay, when it is lawful to depart?* The Genitive is also used without a Noun; as, *ὄντος*, *as it ruined*.

2. The Dative and Accusative are also used *absolutely*; as, *περὶ ἡμετέρας τῆς ἡμέρας*, *the year having elapsed*; *κατασκοπεύς Καρχηδονίων τρεῖς ἐκλάβετο*, *three spies of the Carthaginians having been taken*.

3. Some expressions which have been considered elliptical, with a finite Verb understood, are properly nothing else than the Nominative used *absolutely*, as in English; as, *οἱ στρατιῶται κατὰ τὸ μέσον πεδίου ἦντι*, *the soldiers being in the middle of the plain*.

4. When the expression indicates a *reason* or *cause*, the Particle *ὡς*; or *ὥστε* is used before the Genitive or Accusative *absolute*; as, *ὡς ἴσμεν, ὡς πάντες ἵδοντες*, or *ὡς πάντας ἵδοντας*, *he was silent, because all knew*.

**RULE 31.**—The *price*, *value*, or *measure* of any thing is put in the Genitive; as,

*ἀγκύραν ἑκομίσα πεντε δραχμῶν,*

*I brought you an anchor for five drachmæ.*

*τείχος πεντηκοντα μὲν πηχέων ἕον τὸ εὖρος, ὑψος δὲ διηκυσίων πηχέων,*

*a wall fifty cubits broad, and two hundred cubits high.*

**Obs.**—*ἄντι* may be supplied to govern the Genitive in the former construction, and indeed is sometimes expressed; in the latter generally *κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος* or *μήκος*.

**RULE 32.**—The *cause*, *manner*, and *instrument*, are put in the Dative; as,

φθονῶ τοῦτο ποιεῖ,      *he does this from envy.*  
 τῷ τρόπῳ δ' ἐνῆλλαγεν,      *in what manner was she chang-*  
    *ed?*  
 ἀργυρεῖαι λογχαῖσι μαχου,      *fight with silver spears.*

**RULE 33.**—Nouns expressing *fixed time* are put in the Genitive or Dative; *continuation of time*, in the Accusative; as,

θερούς τε καὶ χειμῶνος,      *in summer and winter.*  
 τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ,      *on the same day.*  
 ὀργὴ φίλωντων ὀλίγον ἰσχύει      *the anger of lovers endures*  
 χρόνον,      *but a short time.*

**Obs.**—1. Or more simply thus; time *when* is put in the Genitive or Dative; time *how long* in the Accusative. These Cases are governed by Prepositions understood, the Genitive by *διὰ*, the Dative by *ἐν*, and the Accusative by *ἐνταῦθα*.

2. Time *when* is sometimes put in the Accusative with *κατὰ* understood; as, *χειμῶνος ὥραν*, *in the season of winter.*

**RULE 34.**—To names of Countries, Provinces, Towns, and other places, the Preposition is generally, but not always, added; as,

πέμψον εἰς Ἰοππὴν ἄνδρας,      *send men to Joppa.*  
 οὐτ' Ἀργεὺς οὔτε Μυκῆνης,      *neither at Argos nor Mycène.*  
 Μαραθῶνι καὶ Σαλαμῖνι,      *at Marathon and Salamis.*  
 ἐν Βαβυλῶνι κείμεαι,      *I lie in Babylon.*  
 Κῦρος ὤρματο ἀπὸ Σαρδῶν,      *Cyrus set out from Sardes.*

**Obs.**—Or thus; *to a place* is put in the Accusative with *εἰς* or *προς*; *at or in a place*, in the Genitive without a Preposition, or in the Dative with or without *ἐν*; *from a place*, in the Genitive with *ἐκ* or *ἀπο*.

For the different forms of Adverbs of Place see page 109.

**RULE 35.**—The distance of one place from another is put in the Accusative; as,

Ἐφεσὸς ἀπέχει ἀπὸ Σαρδῶν      *Ephesus is three days' jour-*  
 τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν,      *ney distant from Sardes.*

**RULE 36.**—Adverbs are joined to Verbs, Adjectives, and other Adverbs; as,

εὖ οἶδα,      *I know well.*  
 καλῇ πανυ,      *beautiful altogether.*  
 αὐτίκα μαλα ἐκείμην,      *I lay at that very instant.*

**RULE 37.**—Some Adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the Genitive; as,

ὅψις τῆς ἡμέρας,	late in the day.
οἱ δ' εἰσι πού γῆς,	where in the world are they?
τῶν τεθνηκῶτων ἄλλος,	enough of dead.
οὕτω ταραχῶς ἀφικομένη,	to such a pitch of fear am I come.

**Obs.**—1. Such Adverbs also as approach the nature of Prepositions govern the Genitive; as, λαθεῖν τοῦ ἀνδρός, without the knowledge of her husband, clam marito. A few govern likewise the Dative; as, ἀγχι τοῦ ὕδατος, near the water; ἅμα, the Dative only; as, ἅμ' ἡγούμενοι, together with the leaders.

2. A Preposition is sometimes expressed with the Genitive and Dative; as, μέχρις ἰσ' ἐμοῦ, as far as me; ἅμα σὺν αὐτοῖς, together with them.

For a list of these Adverbs see pages 109, 110.

**RULE 38.**—Some derivative Adverbs govern the Case of their primitives; as,

ἀξίως ἡμῶν,	in a manner worthy of us.
ὁμοίως τῷ ἄλλῳ,	similarly to the rest.

For the construction of Prepositions see page 112, &c.

**RULE 39.**—A Preposition often governs the same Case in composition that it does out of it; as,

ἀπεχόμην κακῶν,	I refrain from mischief.
συγχαίρει μοι,	rejoice with me.
ὑπερέβηκε πᾶσαν ἀτοπίαν,	he exceeded every absurdity.

For the construction of Conjunctions see pages 119, 120.

## PUNCTUATION.

There are four Points or Stops:

- the Comma, (ὑποσημνη), represented thus ( , );
- the Colon, (μυση σημνη), at the top, thus ( . );
- the Full Point or Stop, (τελεια σημνη), thus ( . );
- the Point of Interrogation, thus ( ; ).

**Obs.**—These Points were invented by grammarians, and were unknown to the ancients, as appears from inscriptions.

## PROSODY.

As the quantity of words depends upon the nature of their vowels, those syllables which have η or ω, are long; those having ι or ε are short, unless the vowel is followed by two consonants, or a double consonant, when the short or doubtful vowel becomes long by position; as, in the penult of *χαρίεντες*, *δρακόντες*, and the final syllables of *παριζέ*, *Αἰθῶψ*, *λαϊλάψ*, *κυλίξ*, *κινῶψ*.

The only syllables therefore whose quantity it is necessary to determine by rules, are those which have the doubtful vowels, α, ι, υ.

The quantity of doubtful vowels is ascertained, 1. by position before two consonants or a double consonant; 2. by preceding another vowel; 3. by contraction; 4. by derivation and composition; 5. by dialect; 6. by accent; 7. by authority or custom and crement.

## 1. By Position.

RULE 1.—A vowel before two consonants, or before a double consonant, is long; as, *ἔργον*, *νῆπτος*; *κράζω*, *ἔζω*; *ἰπῖα πτερόντα*, *μηδὲ ζῖφος*.

Obs.—1. A vowel is sometimes long in Hexameter verse before a single consonant, particularly before a liquid, and generally before ρ which appears to have been sometimes doubled in pronunciation as it is in composition; as, *ἰπιδὴ τοῦδ' ἀνδρα θνῖσι*, &c.—*Ἄρει*, *Ἄρει βροτολογε*, &c.—*ἴπῳ δὲν αἰόλον ὄφιν*, &c.—*πολλὰ λίσσασινος*, &c. But in the first two of these examples the vowels are deemed long, because on them the voice naturally rests, a principle explained by grammarians by the terms *ictus metricus* and *arsis*. This peculiarity is admitted even in compound words; as, *κράτι πατῶσιμον*.

2. The short vowel of the *cæsura* or *cæsural pause* more particularly admits of being lengthened according to this principle; as, *ἰλιπὶ πολυακρί*.

3. A final vowel is sometimes short before a word beginning with two consonants or a double consonant; as, *ἦδὲ Σκαμανδρέον*; *οἱ τι Ζαπυθὸν ἔχον*. But these were perhaps pronounced *Καμανδρέον*, *Δαπυθόν*.

RULE 2.—A vowel naturally short is doubtful before a mute and a liquid; as, *μέτρον* or *μέτρον*.

*μέτρα δὲ τυχὲ θεοῖσιν, το γὰρ μέτρον ἐστὶν ἀρίστον*.

Obs.—If the vowel be naturally long, it cannot be made short; as, *πινυῶλοι*, not *πινυῆλοι*.—The Epic writers generally lengthen the vowel before a mute and a liquid, except in proper names, and in such concurrences of words as render the shortening of it unavoidable; as, *ἰπῖα πτερόντα προσνύα*. The dramatic writers on the other hand only lengthen the vowel before β, γ, or δ, followed by λ, μ, or ν, and from this the deviations are very rare; before other combinations of mutes with liquids they commonly shorten it. Between tra-



gic and comic writing however there is this distinction, that, while in the former which aims at a nearer approach to the Epic style, the vowel is sometimes lengthened, in the latter it is always short, unless when there is an attempt at imitating or parodying the tragic or Epic style.

The reason of the difference between Epic and Dramatic poetry is obvious; the majestic flow of Heroic verse required the frequent presence of the Spondee; but to the language of the stage which, as approaching more nearly to the rapid utterance of common speech, was delivered in Iambuses and Tribrachs, short syllables were indispensable. In this manner too may be accounted for the doubtful vowel in other words being long in Homer, and short in the Dramatic writers.

## 2. *By preceding another vowel.*

RULE 3.—A vowel before another is generally, but not necessarily, short; as, ἀγλαός.

For *any* of the comparative degree, see remarks on the quantity of Adjectives.

## 3. *By Contraction.*

RULE 4.—Contracted syllables and diphthongs are long; as, ἐσυλά, for ἐσυλαί, ἱερός for ἱερούς, τᾶγαθόν for το ἀγαθόν; ἔχει, οἶκόν.

Obs.—Two short vowels, a short vowel with a long one or with a diphthong, two long vowels, a long vowel with a diphthong, sometimes combine into one long vowel or sound, even in different words; as, εἰς ἡμᾶς, contracted ταυμᾶς; οἱοί, pronounced as a monosyllable; ἡ οὐκ ἴσμεν, where ἡ οὐκ are pronounced as one syllable.

RULE 5.—A final long vowel or diphthong may be short, when the following word begins with a vowel; as,

ἄλλω ἐλὼν ὁ δὲ κεν κεχολωσεται ὃν κεν ἰκώμαι.

Obs.—This occurs sometimes even in the body of a word; as, βέλῃαι, εὐδ' ἄλλον βέλῃαι, &c.—εὐδ' ἀρίστην ἴης ἴσσι, &c. It may be remarked however, that in the former of these examples the reading is presumed to be corrupt, and in the latter the diphthong absorbs the vowel. In Attic poetry the occurrence is common.

## 4. *By Derivation and Composition.*

RULE 6.—Derivative words generally follow the quantity of their primitives, and compounds of their simple words; as, φύγη from ἐφύγον, ἀτίμητος from τίμη.

RULE 7.—The inseparable particles α, δα, ζα, ἀρι, ἐρι, βρι, and δυς, are short; as, ἄκροσμος.

RULE 8.—When three syllables naturally short come

together, the conditions of Hexameter verse require that one be made long ; as, Πέρσιμνδης, ἄθανατος, ἀπονείσθαι, &c.

### 5. *By Dialect.*

**RULE 9.**—The Doric α for η is long ; the Æolic α is short ; as, τιμᾶ for τιμη, νυμφᾶ for νυμφη, ἱπποτᾶ for ἱπποτη.

**RULE 10.**—The Doric ας in the Accusative Plural from η and ης of the First Declension is short ; as, τροπᾶς, μοῦσας for μουσας, δεσποτᾶς, δημοτᾶς, τᾶς, καλᾶς, αὐτᾶς.

**RULE 11.**—The Æolic crement of the Genitive of the First Declension is long ; as Δινειᾶο, μουσᾶων.

**ONS.**—Other dialectical peculiarities in quantity are occasionally noticed in the course of these rules and observations.

### 6. *By Accent.*

1. A circumflexed syllable is naturally long and not merely made so by position ; as, κῦδος, πῦρ.

2. When the penult is circumflexed, the last syllable is short ; as, ῥῆμα, κῦδος, μουσᾶ.

3. When a naturally long penult has the acute accent, the last syllable is long ; as, ἄρα, Ἀθά.

4. When the antepenult is accented, the last syllable is short ; as, γίφουα. From this observation the Attic and Ionic anomaly in the accentuation of such words as ἀνώγειν, Μινίλιος, πόλιος, δισπότιος, can scarcely be deemed an exception, as the last two syllables were pronounced as one, thereby making the accent really on the penult.

5. When *ος* pure and *ρος* are accented on the antepenult, α of the Feminine is long ; as, ἄγιος, ἀγία.

6. Final αι and οι, (except in Optatives and some Infinitives), with Nouns long by position only which shorten the crement, are exceptions from the principle expressed in the second and fourth observation, or in accentuation at least, are regarded as short ; as, περιφῆται, πῶλαι, ἀφῆλιξ, -ἴνος, γίφουμαι, ἄνθρωποι.

### 7. *By Authority or Custom and Crement.*

#### FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

#### *Termination of the Cases.*

**RULES.**—1. α having ης in the Genitive is always short ; as, δοξᾶ.

2. α having ας is generally, but not always, long ; as, πελειᾶ.

3. α of the Vocative from ης is short ; as, ἱπποτᾶ ; α from ας is long ; as, βορεᾶ.

4. α of the Dual is always long ; as, δοξᾶ, πελειᾶ.

5. *α* in the Plural of the Second is short ; as, ῥοδά.  
 6. *αν* of the Accusative follows the quantity of the Nominative ; as, δοῖζάν, πειλειάν.  
 7. *ας* is always long ; as, δοῖζας, βορεās.  
 8. *ι* (*υ*) in the ancient form of the Dative Plural is short ; as, δοῖζαισι (*υ*), ῥοδοισι (*υ*).

Obs.—The following have *α* short ; 1. *α* preceded by a diphthong and dissyllables in *αια* ; as, μοῖρᾱ, γαῖᾱ, except αὔρᾱ, λαυρᾱ, σαυρᾱ, σιρᾱ, πλιρᾱ, φρουρᾱ ; 2. verbals in *τρια* ; as, ψαλτριά ; 3. Nouns in *ια* from Adjectives in *ης* ; as, ἀληθείᾱ ; 4. *ια* the Feminine of Adjectives in *ης* ; as, βασιῖᾱ ; 5. towns named from their founders ; as, Ἀλιξανδριᾱ ; 6. *ια* the Feminine of Participles in *ως* ; as, τεττειγνῖᾱ ; also most other Feminines in *ια*, (with the exception of those from Verbs in *ιω*, and the Feminines of Adjectives in *ας*), as, ἱερῖᾱ, ἀγγιλιῖᾱ, βασιλιῖᾱ, (but βασιλιᾱ, a kingdom, long), Βατιῖᾱ, κωδιῖᾱ, νασιῖᾱ, and generally but not invariably Nouns in *ια* ; as, πρῶτιᾱ ; with the following ; δῖᾱ, μιᾱ, the Epic ἰᾱ, ποτιῖᾱ, ἀγκυρῖᾱ, γιφῦρῖᾱ, Κιεζῦρῖᾱ, ἑλῦρῖᾱ, σφῦρῖᾱ, ταναγρῖᾱ, σκολοπεινδρῖᾱ, γιωμιτρῖᾱ.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

#### *Termination of the Nominative.*

RULES.—1. Final *α*, *ι*, and *υ*, of the Nominative are short ; as, βημᾱ, μελί, ἄστῦ.

2. Monosyllabic Nominatives are long ; as, πᾱν, ψᾱρ, κῖς, θῖν, πῦρ, μῦς.

3. Polysyllabic Nominatives have the final syllable short ; as, νεκτᾱρ, λαμπᾱς, κρεῖᾱς, ἐρίς, κορῦς.

4. Masculines in *αν* and *ας* -αντος are long ; as, παιᾱν, ἐλεφᾱς, -αντος.

5. *ιν* -ινος, and *ιν* varied by *ις*, are long ; as, ἐγγμῖν, -ινος, δελφῖν or δελφῖς.

6. *ις* -ιδος, *ις* -ιδος, *ις* varied by *ιν*, and *ις* preceded by two short syllables, are long ; as, σφραγῖς, -ιδος, ὀρνῖς, -ιδος, δελφῖς or δελφῖν, πλοκαμῖς. But βασιλῖς and perhaps ἰκεῖς are short.

The Nouns in *ις* -ιδος are ἀρπῖς, ἀψῖς, βαλῖς, γελῖς, κηλῖς, κληῖς, κτημῖς, κρηνῖς, κρηπίς, νηῖς, σφραγῖς, σχοινῖς, χιρις, χυτῖς, ψηφῖς, with their compounds.—νῖς and κρηῖς vary ιδος. Those in *ις* -ιδος are ἀγγῖς, μερμῖς, ἑρῖς. But ὀρνῖς, -ιδος.

7. *υν* -ῦνος, and *υν* varied by *υς*, are long ; as, μοσσύν, -ῦνος, φορῦν or φορῦς.

8. *υς* is long ; as, μαρῦς.

9. *υς* varied by *υν*, and *υς* -υος, are long ; as, φορῦς or φορῦν, ὄφρῦς, -υος ; also δαγῦς, -δος, κωμῦς, -ῦδος.

*Termination of the Cases.*

**RULES.**—1. *α*, *ι*, and *ας*, in the termination of the Cases, are short; as, κρατῆρ<sup>ᾰ</sup>, κρατῆρ<sup>ι</sup>, κρατῆρ<sup>ᾶς</sup>; except *α* and *ας* from Nouns in *ευς*, which is an Attic peculiarity; as, βασιλ<sup>ευς</sup>, βασιλ<sup>εᾰ</sup>, βασιλ<sup>εᾶς</sup>.

2. *αν*, *ιν*, and *υν*, of the Accusative are short; as, λαᾶν, ἐρῖν, κορῦν; except *υν* from *υς* -*υες*; as, ἰλῦν, ὄφρῦν;—also *κονῖν*.

3. *αν* of the Vocative is short; as, Αἰᾶν; but the poetic Vocative in *α* is long; as, Πολυδαμᾶ.

4. *ι* and *υ* are short; as, Παρῖ, Τιφῦ.

*Crement of the oblique Cases.*

**RULES.**—1. The quantity of the Nominative remains in the oblique Cases; as, βημᾶτος, μελῖτος, νεκτᾶρος, λαμπᾶδος, κρεᾶτος, ἐρίδος, κορῦθος; Πᾶνος, ψᾶρος, θῖνος, παῖτανος, δελφίνος, πλοκαμῖδος, φορκῦνος.

But κρεᾶς and φρεῖα have *ᾶτος* long; as, κρεᾶτος, φρεῖατος.

2. Nouns in *υρ*, Nouns long by position, and Nouns having *ος* pure in the Genitive shorten the Crement; as, μαρτυρ, -ῦρος, πῦρ, πῦρος, ἄλς, ἄλος, κορᾶξ, κορᾶκος, Ἀρᾶψ, Ἀρᾶκος, θρεῖξ, τρεῖχος, ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος; κῖς, κῖος, Ζευς, δῖος, μῦς, μῦος, ὄφρῦς, ὄφρῦος.

**Obs.**—But *υ* is sometimes found long before *ος*; as, ἰλῦος, μῦων.

3. Nouns in *αξ* pure, in *ιξ* -*ιγος* and -*ικος*, and monosyllables in *ιψ* -*ιπος* have the Crement long; as, φαιᾶξ, -ᾶκος, τεττιῖξ, -ῖγος, περδιῖξ, -ῖκος, θρεῖψ, -ῖπος.

The following also lengthen the crement, βλαῖ, θωραῖ, ἱεραῖ, λαβραῖ, κνωδαῖ, κορδαῖ, πορταῖ, φινᾶξ, σαρφαῖ, -ᾶποι; βομβῦξ, δειδυῖ, κηυῖ, κηρυῖ, -ῦποι; ῥαῖ, ῥαγος, κοκκυῖ, -ῦγος; γυψ, γρυψ, -ῦποι.—Βεβρυῖ, -υποι, has its crement common, generally short.

4. When the Crement of the Singular is long, the vowel before *σι* (*υ*) of the Dative Plural is long; as, παιᾶσι, ἐλεφᾶσι, σφραγῖσι, δειῖσι, δελφῖσι, φορκῦσι, (*υ*).

5. *ηρ* -*ερος*, which rejects *ε*, shortens *ασι* (*υ*); as, πατρᾶσι (*υ*), ἀνδρᾶσι (*υ*).

**ADJECTIVES.**

The observations on Nouns apply in general also to Adjectives.

*μυγας* and *πολυς* have their final syllables short in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. Masc. and Neut. as, μυγᾶς, μυγᾶν, μυγᾶ; πολλῶν, πολῶν.

But *καλας*, except in Doric, has *α*; long; and *πᾶν* in composition is short, even at the beginning of a word; as, *ἄπαν, πᾶναρχμῶν*.  
*ιν* of the Comparative Degree has the penult long in the Attic, but short in the Epic and other dialects.

For *ῶα* of Adjectives in *ος*, and *ῶα* of Participles in *ας*, see observations on the First and Second Declensions, page 134.

### PRONOUNS.

**RULES.**—1. Final *ι*, *ιν* not circumflexed, and *υ*, with *ας* of the Accusative Plural when resolved, are short; as, *νῶϊ, ἀρμυῖ, ὑμυῖ, σφῖ (ν)*; *νῶϊν, ἡμῖν, ὑμῖν, ἐμῖν* Dor. for *μοι, &c. μῖν, νῖν*; *σὺ, τὺ*; *ἡμεᾶς, ὑμεᾶς, σφεᾶς*.

2. The Attic *ι* is long; as, *οὔτοσί, τουτί*.

3. The Interrogative and its Crement are short; as, *τίς, τίνος*.

4. *υ* in the Plural of *συ* is long; as, *ὑμῶς*.

**Obs.**—In page xl of the remarks prefixed to Blomfield's translation of Matthiæ's Grammar, the Editor quoting Hermann, says, "both in *ἰμῖν* and *τιν* the *ι* is long." This appears to be at variance with Theocritus, Idyl. 6, 36;

*καὶ καλὰ μιν τῇ γυνίαι, καλὰ δ' ἰμῖν ἃ μιν παρὰ.*

### VERBS.

#### *Final Syllables.*

**RULES.**—1. Final *α*, *ας*, *αν*, and *ι* are short; as, *ἐτυψᾶ, ἐτυψᾶς, ἐτυψᾶν*; *τετυρᾶ, τετυρᾶς*; *τυψᾶν, ἰστᾶν*; *τίθημι, τυφθεῖ, τυπτουσί (ν)*.

2. But *ας* in the Singular of the Participle is long; as, *τυψᾶς, ἰστᾶς*.

3. Final *υν*, *υς*, *υ*, are long; as, *ἐδεικνύν, ἐδεικνῦς, ἐδεικνῦ, δεικνῦς, δεικνῦ* for *δεικνύθι*.

4. But *υν* in the Neuter of the Participle, and *υν* for *υσαν* are short; as, *δεικνύν*; *ἐδύν, ἐφύν*, for *ἐδύσαν, ἐφύσαν*.

#### *Penult and other Syllables not Final.*

**RULES.**—1. *ων* is naturally short in the Penult, *ω* more frequently long, and *ωω* common.

**Obs.**—*ων* is short when it passes into *υμι*; as, *δαινῶν*. But this rule does not altogether apply to *δαινῶν, δυν, φων*.

*ω* not passing into *υμι* is more frequently, but not always, long; as, *δαμῶν*.

In the following Verbs where the quantity of *υ* is not marked, it is presumed to be common or doubtful.

ἄλῶ, ἀνῶ, ἀπῶ, ταρ. ἀπῶ, ἄρῶ, ἄρτω, ἄω, F. generally -ῶω, ἄφῶ, βλῶ, βρῶ, γηρῶ, F. -ῶω, δαίνω, δακρῶ, διαπῶ, δω, F. -ῶω, εἰλῶ, εἰλινω, F. -ῶω, ἐλπῶ, ἐντῶ, ἐταχλῶ, ἐρετω, F. -ῶω, ἐρῶ, ἐρῶ, F. -ῶω, ζυγνῶ, ἡμῶ, F. -ῶω, θω, F. -ῶω, P. -ῶω, θρω, F. -ῶω, ἰθῶ, F. -ῶω, ἰσχῶ, καπῶ, κλῶ, κῶ, κῶ, F. -ῶω, κῶ, λω, F. -ῶω, λω, F. -ῶω, P. -ῶω, μῖθῶ, μῆνῶ, μῆρῶ, μῆγῶ, μῖθῶ, ξῶ, εἰζῶ, F. -ῶω, ὁμῶ, ὀρῶ, π.δῶ, πλῆθῶ, ποιπῶ, πῶ, F. -ῶω, πῶ, ἱομαι, τανῶ, ταρχῶ, ῶ, φλω, φῶ, F. -ῶω, ὠρομαι.

From these examples it appears that Homer is more inclined to shorten *υ* of Verbs in *ω*; while the Attic writers, especially the tragedians, prefer lengthening it. The Future however is more frequently long, although the quantity fluctuates in the Present.

2. *ανω* is short, except in *ιᾶνω* and *κῆᾶνω*.
3. *ινω* varies, being long in Homer, but short in the tragic writers.
4. *νω*, *υρῶ*, and *υχω*, are generally long, *αῶ* and *υῶ* short.

### *Cognate and Derivative Parts.*

RULES.—1. The quantity of the Primary Tenses extends to the Cognate through all the Voices and Moods; as, *τρεῖς*, *ἐτρεῖς*, *τρίτωμαι*, *τρίτου*, &c. *ἐτύποι*, *ἐτύπομην*, *τύπου*, *τύπησμαι*, *ἐτύπη*, &c.

2. *αω*, *ιω*, and *ωω*, of the Future from Verbs *not pure* are short; as, *δαυμάω*, *ἐλπῶ*, *γογγύω*.

3. *αω* from *αω* preceded by a vowel or from *ραω* is long; as, *ἐᾶω*, *ὀρᾶω*; otherwise it is short; as, *δαμάω*, *φθᾶω*.

4. *ιω* and *ωω* from Verbs *pure* are long; as, *τίω*, *ισχύω*.

5. *Liquid* Verbs shorten the penult of the Future; as, *κρίνω*.

6. The First Aorist follows the quantity of the Future, except in *liquid* Verbs, which lengthen the penult; as, *ἐκρίνα*.

7. The Perfect follows the quantity of the Future; but when the penult of the Future is long by position only, that of the Perfect is short, as, *τεψω*, *τεψα*.

Obs.—When the penult of the Future is naturally long, and not by position merely, that of the Perfect is also long; as, *ερεῖα*, *ερεῖα*, *ερεῖα*; *ψύχω*, *ψύξω*, *ἰψύχω*.

8. The Second Aorist shortens the penult, and the Second Perfect, when it retains the vowel of the Second

Aorist, except in a few instances, follows its quantity; as, ἐτύπον, τετύπα.

Obs.—The exceptions are πιστάγω, κιστάγω, κιστρίγω, τεστρίγω, ἡρίγω, βιβρίδα, σιφρίδα, μιμῶνα, ἡρίφα. By some σιφρίδα and ἡρίφα have been considered First Perfects; but as their penult is long and the analogy of their formation the same in both, they may with propriety be classed with the few exceptions under the rule for the Second Perfect. To these may be added ιάγω and ιάδα.

### *Inflection of the Tenses.*

RULES.—1. α in the inflection of the Tenses is short; as, ἐτυψάτον, τετυράμεν, ιστάτε, ἐτυψάμεθα, ιστάμεθα; except in ασι (ν) of the Third Person Plural, and ασα of the Participle; as, τετυράσι, ιστάσι (ν); τυψάσα, ιστάσα.

Obs.—Also the Ionic and Poetic α is short; as, τετυφάται, γνωσάται, κατακτάμεναι. But α redoubled in Verbs in αα preceded by a long syllable is long; preceded by a short syllable, it is short; as, μινάα, τμήαται; ἰθάα, βόα, ἰλάα.

2. Dissyllable Verbs in υμι lengthen υ in the inflection; as, δῦτε, ἐδῦσαν, δῦθι, δύναι, the Poetic δῦμεναι.

3. Polysyllable Verbs in υμι shorten υ; as, δεικνύτε, ἐδεικνύσαν, δεικνῦθι, δεικνύναι, δεικνύμεθα; except in υσι (ν) of the Third Person Singular and Plural, and υσα of the Participle; as, δεικνύσι (ν), δεικνύσα.

4. The Reduplication of Verbs in μι is short; as, τίθημι; but in ιημι it is common.

### INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

RULES.—1. Final α, ας, and ας, are short; as, παρᾶ, κρύβδᾶ, ἡνᾶ; ἀτάς, αὐτάς; ἀτρεμάς, πελάς.

2. αν is long; as, ἀγαῖν, λιᾶν, παρᾶν; but ᾶν, ὀτᾶν, and παμπᾶν, are short.

3. Final ι, ιν, and ις, are short; as, ἴφι, ἐπι, ὅτι; παλιν, χάριν; ἀμοιβάδις, τρις; but the Attic ι and the names of letters are long; as, νυνι, δευρι; πῖ, ξι, ψι; κριν is common.

4. Final υ, υν, and υς, are short; as, μεσηγῦ, πολῦ, νῦ; σὺν, νῦν, τοινῦν; δὺς, ἐγγῦς, μεσηγῦς; but the sounds ῦ, γῦ, the letters μῦ, νῦ, and ῶν, πῶν, are long; ἀντικρῦ is common.

## ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

All derivative Verbs of more than two syllables, terminating in *αζω, ιζω, αινω, υνω, ινω, αω, ιω, οω*, without exception want the Second Aorists and the Second Perfect and Pluperfect.

The Second Aorist cannot exist in those Verbs which from their nature admit of no change by which that tense might be distinguished from the Imperfect. They may however have a Second Aorist Passive; as, *ἔλκην, ἐφλίκην, ἐγερθη*.

In the following list when the Future Middle only is given, the Future Active is understood not to exist.

The Imperfect is rarely given, being invariably formed in the regular manner from the Present.

The forms inclosed thus ( ) are the immediate roots of the succeeding parts, and are presumed to be obsolete, or at least of very rare occurrence.

*ἀγαμαι, I admire*, f. (*ἀγαομαι*, Part. *ἀγώμενος*) *ἀγασομαι*, 1. a. P. *ἡγασθην*.

*ἀγγελλω, I announce*, f. *ἀγγελῶ*, &c. 2. a. A. *ἡγγελον*, 2. a. M. *ἡγγελομην*, both little used.

*ἀγυρω, I collect*, f. *ἀγρεῶ*, p. by redup. *ἀγηγεκα*, p. P. *ἀγηγεμαι*.

*ἀγνοεω, I am ignorant of*, f. M. *ἀγνησομαι*, 1. a. A. *ἡγνησα*, &c. p. P. *ἡγνημαι*.

*ἀγνυμι, I break*, f. (*ἀγω*) *ἀξω* (or *ιαξω*) 1. a. *ιαξα*, rar. *ῥξα*, subj. *ἀξω*, &c. 2. a. P. *ιαγην*; 2. P. *ιαγα*, Ion. *ιηγα*, with a passive sense, *I am broken*.

*ἀγω, I drive*, f. *ἀξω*, 1. a. *ῥξα* rare, p. *ῥχα*, Dor. *ἀγηγοχα* or *ἀγαγοχα*, Att. *ἀγηοχα*, p. P. *ῥγμα*, 2. a. A. by redup. *ἡγαγον*, subj. *ἀγαγω*, &c. 2. a. M. *ἡγαγομην*.

*ᾄδω, I sing*, contracted from *αἰδω*, f. M. *ᾄσομαι*, p. *ᾄκα*, 1. a. P. *ᾄσθην*.

*ἀημι* and *ἄω, I breathe*, imperf. *ἄην* and *ἄον*, imperf. M. *ἀήμην*, retaining the long vowel in the penult, and without augment.

*αἰδέομαι, I respect*, f. *αἰδесоμαι*, p. P. *ᾗδεσμαι*.

*αἰνεω, I praise*, f. *αἰνεσω*, p. *ᾗνεκα*, p. P. *ᾗνημαι*, 1. a. P. *ᾗνεσθην*.

*αἶρω, I take*, f. *αἶρεσω*, &c. 1. a. P. *ᾗρεσθην*, 1. f. P. *αἶρεθσομαι*, 2. a. A. (*ἰλω*) *ἰλον*, 2. a. M. *ἰλομην*; Ion. p. *ἀραιεσκα*, p. P. *ἀραιεσμαι*, with the soft breathing.



**RULE 37.**—Some Adverbs of *time, place, and quantity*, govern the Genitive ; as,

ὅψε τῆς ἡμέρας,	<i>late in the day.</i>
οἱ δ' εἰσι τοῦ γῆς,	<i>where in the world are they ?</i>
τῶν τεθνηκοτων ἀλγς,	<i>enough of dead.</i>
οὕτω ταραχους ἀφικομένη,	<i>to such a pitch of fear am I come.</i>

**Obs.**—1. Such Adverbs also as approach the nature of Prepositions govern the Genitive ; as, *λαβρα τοῦ ἀνδρος*, without the knowledge of her husband, clam marito. A few govern likewise the Dative ; as, *ἀγγι τοῦ ὕδατος*, near the water ; *ἀμα*, the Dative only ; as, *ἀμ' ἡγούμενοι*, together with the leaders.

2. A Preposition is sometimes expressed with the Genitive and Dative ; as, *μικρὺς ἐπ' ἐμοῦ*, as far as me ; *ἀμα ἐν αὐτοῖς*, together with them.

For a list of these Adverbs see pages 109, 110.

**RULE 38.**—Some derivative Adverbs govern the Case of their primitives ; as,

ἀξίως ἡμῶν,	<i>in a manner worthy of us.</i>
ὁμοίως τῷ ἄλλοις,	<i>similarly to the rest.</i>

For the construction of Prepositions see page 112 ; &c.

**RULE 39.**—A Preposition often governs the same Case in composition that it does out of it ; as,

ἀπεχομαι κακῶν,	<i>I refrain from mischief.</i>
συγχαρῆτε μοι,	<i>rejoice with me.</i>
ὑπερβέβηκε πᾶσαν ἀτοπiani,	<i>he exceeded every absurdity.</i>

For the construction of Conjunctions see pages 119, 120.

## PUNCTUATION.

There are four Points or Stops :

the Comma, (*ὑποσημα*), represented thus ( , ) ;  
 the Colon, (*μισεσημα*), at the top, thus ( · ) ;  
 the Full Point or Stop, (*τελεισημα*), thus ( . ) ;  
 the Point of Interrogation, thus ( ; ) .

**Obs.**—These Points were invented by grammarians, and were unknown to the ancients, as appears from inscriptions.

## PROSODY.

As the quantity of words depends upon the nature of their vowels, those syllables which have *η* or *ω*, are long; those having *ι* or *ε* are short, unless the vowel is followed by two consonants, or a double consonant, when the short or doubtful vowel becomes long by position; as, in the penult of *χαρίντες*, *δρακόντες*, and the final syllables of *παριζέ*, *Αἰδῶψ*, *λαϊῶψ*, *κυλῖξ*, *κινῶψ*.

The only syllables therefore whose quantity it is necessary to determine by rules, are those which have the doubtful vowels, *α*, *ι*, *υ*.

The quantity of doubtful vowels is ascertained, 1. by position before two consonants or a double consonant; 2. by preceding another vowel; 3. by contraction; 4. by derivation and composition; 5. by dialect; 6. by accent; 7. by authority or custom and crement.

## 1. By Position.

RULE 1.—A vowel before two consonants, or before a double consonant, is long; as, *ἔργον*, *νῦκτος*; *κράζω*, *ἔζω*; *ἰπιά πτερόντα*, *μηδὲ ξίφος*.

Obs.—1. A vowel is sometimes long in Hexameter verse before a single consonant, particularly before a liquid, and generally before *ρ* which appears to have been sometimes doubled in pronunciation as it is in composition; as, *ἰπιδὴ τοῦδ' ἄνδρα θνῖ*, &c.—*Ἄρης*, *Ἄρης βροτολαγῶ*, &c.—*ἰπῶς ἰδὸν αἰόλον ὄφιν*, &c.—*πολλὰ λισσεμῖνος*, &c. But in the first two of these examples the vowels are deemed long, because on them the voice naturally rests, a principle explained by grammarians by the terms *ictus metricus* and *arsis*. This peculiarity is admitted even in compound words; as, *κράτι κατένυνον*.

2. The short vowel of the *cæsura* or *cæsural pause* more particularly admits of being lengthened according to this principle; as, *ἰλῶϊ πολυαῖν*.

3. A final vowel is sometimes short before a word beginning with two consonants or a double consonant; as, *ἦδὲ Σκαμανδρον*; *οἱ τι Ζακύνθοι ἔχον*. But these were perhaps pronounced *Καμανδρον*, *Δακυνθον*.

RULE 2.—A vowel naturally short is doubtful before a mute and a liquid; as, *μέτρον* or *μέτρον*.

*μέτρα δὲ τυχὲ θεοῖσιν, το γὰρ μέτρον ἔστιν ἀριστον*.

Obs.—If the vowel be naturally long, it cannot be made short; as, *πινυῶλοι*, not *πινυῶλοι*.—The Epic writers generally lengthen the vowel before a mute and a liquid, except in proper names, and in such concurrences of words as render the shortening of it unavoidable; as, *ἰπῶα πτρυγῖν ἀπρονυδῶα*. The dramatic writers on the other hand only lengthen the vowel before *β*, *γ*, or *λ*, followed by *λ*, *μ*, or *ν*, and from this the deviations are very rare; before other combinations of mutes with liquids they commonly shorten it. Between tra-

gic and comic writing however there is this distinction, that, while in the former which aims at a nearer approach to the Epic style, the vowel is sometimes lengthened, in the latter it is always short, unless when there is an attempt at imitating or parodying the tragic or Epic style.

The reason of the difference between Epic and Dramatic poetry is obvious; the majestic flow of Heroic verse required the frequent presence of the Spondee; but to the language of the stage which, as approaching more nearly to the rapid utterance of common speech, was delivered in Iambuses and Tribrachs, short syllables were indispensable. In this manner too may be accounted for the doubtful vowel in other words being long in Homer, and short in the Dramatic writers.

### 2. *By preceding another vowel.*

**RULE 3.**—A vowel before another is generally, but not necessarily, short; as, ἀγλαός.

For *ων* of the comparative degree, see remarks on the quantity of Adjectives.

### 3. *By Contraction.*

**RULE 4.**—Contracted syllables and diphthongs are long; as, ἐσυλᾶ for ἐσυλαι, ἴρος for ἱερος, τᾶγαθον for το ἀγαθον; ἐκεῖ, οἰκοῦ.

**Obs.**—Two short vowels, a short vowel with a long one or with a diphthong, two long vowels, a long vowel with a diphthong, sometimes combine into one long vowel or sound, even in different words; as, *εἰ* *ἰ* *μεν*, contracted *συμμεν*; *σοι*, pronounced as a monosyllable; *ἡ οὐκ* *ἰστησιν*, where *ἡ οὐκ* are pronounced as one syllable.

**RULE 5.**—A final long vowel or diphthong may be short, when the following word begins with a vowel; as,

ἄλλω ἔλων ὁ δὲ κεν κεχολωσεται ὃν κεν ἰκωμαι.

**Obs.**—This occurs sometimes even in the body of a word; as, βέλῃαι, οὐδ ἄλλος βέλαις ἰκφυγιν, &c.—οὐδ ἀρετην εἰς ἰσσι, &c. It may be remarked however, that in the former of these examples the reading is presumed to be corrupt, and in the latter the diphthong absorbs the vowel. In Attic poetry the occurrence is common.

### 4. *By Derivation and Composition.*

**RULE 6.**—Derivative words generally follow the quantity of their primitives, and compounds of their simple words; as, φῦγη from ἐφύγον, ἀτίμητος from τίμη.

**RULE 7.**—The inseparable particles α, δα, ζα, ἀρι, ἐρι, βρι, and δυς, are short; as, ἄκοσμος.

**RULE 8.**—When three syllables naturally short come

together, the conditions of Hexameter verse require that one be made long ; as, Περταμίδης, ἄθανατος, ἀπονείσθαι, &c.

### 5. *By Dialect.*

**RULE 9.**—The Doric α for η is long ; the Æolic α is short ; as, τιμᾶ for τιμη, νυμφᾶ for νυμφη, ἵπποτᾶ for ἵπποτης.

**RULE 10.**—The Doric ας in the Accusative Plural from η and ης of the First Declension is short ; as, τροπᾶς, μοῦσᾶς for μουσας, δεσποτᾶς, δημοτᾶς, τᾶς, καλᾶς, αὐτᾶς.

**RULE 11.**—The Æolic crement of the Genitive of the First Declension is long ; as Δινειῶο, μουσῶων.

**Obs.**—Other dialectical peculiarities in quantity are occasionally noticed in the course of these rules and observations.

### 6. *By Accent.*

1. A circumflexed syllable is naturally long and not merely made so by position ; as, κῦδος, πῦρ.

2. When the penult is circumflexed, the last syllable is short ; as, ῥῆμα, κῦδος, μουσα.

3. When a naturally long penult has the acute accent, the last syllable is long ; as, ᾠδα, Ληδα.

4. When the antepenult is accented, the last syllable is short ; as, γίφωα. From this observation the Attic and Ionic anomaly in the accentuation of such words as ἀνώγειν, Μινίλειος, πόλιος, διατίσιαι, can scarcely be deemed an exception, as the last two syllables were pronounced as one, thereby making the accent really on the penult.

5. When *ος* pure and *ως* are accented on the antepenult, α of the Feminine is long ; as, ᾤγιος, ᾠγία.

6. Final αι and ει, (except in Optatives and some Infinitives), with Nouns long by position only which shorten the crement, are exceptions from the principle expressed in the second and fourth observation, or in accentuation at least, are regarded as short ; as, προφῆται, πῶλαι, ἀφῆλιξ, -Υκας, γίφωται, ἀνθρωποι.

### 7. *By Authority or Custom and Crement.*

#### FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

#### *Termination of the Cases.*

**RULES.**—1. α having ης in the Genitive is always short ; as, δοξᾶ.

2. α having ας is generally, but not always, long ; as, πελειᾶ.

3. α of the Vocative from ης is short ; as, ἵπποτᾶ ; α from ας is long ; as, βορεᾶ.

4. α of the Dual is always long ; as, δοξᾶ, πελειᾶ.

5.  $\alpha$  in the Plural of the Second is short ; as, ῥοδά.  
 6.  $\alpha\nu$  of the Accusative follows the quantity of the Nominative ; as, δοξάν, πελειάν.  
 7.  $\alpha\varsigma$  is always long ; as, δοξᾶς, βορεᾶς.  
 8.  $\iota$  ( $\nu$ ) in the ancient form of the Dative Plural is short ; as, δοξαισί ( $\nu$ ), ῥοδοισί ( $\nu$ ).

Obs.—The following have  $\alpha$  short ; 1.  $\epsilon\alpha$  preceded by a diphthong and dissyllables in  $\alpha\iota\alpha$  ; as, μοῖρᾶ, γαῖᾶ, except αὔρᾶ, λαυρᾶ, σαυρᾶ, σιυρᾶ, πλιυρᾶ, φρουρᾶ ; 2. verbals in  $\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$  ; as, ψαλτρῖᾶ ; 3. Nouns in  $\iota\alpha$  from Adjectives in  $\epsilon\iota$  ; as, ἀληθειᾶ ; 4.  $\iota\alpha$  the Feminine of Adjectives in  $\nu\epsilon\iota$  ; as, βασιτῖᾶ ; 5. towns named from their founders ; as, Ἀλιξανδρειᾶ ; 6.  $\iota\alpha$  the Feminine of Participles in  $\alpha\varsigma$  ; as, τιστριγυῖᾶ ; also most other Feminines in  $\iota\alpha$ , (with the exception of those from Verbs in  $\iota\alpha\mu$ , and the Feminines of Adjectives in  $\epsilon\iota$ ), as, ἱερῖᾶ, ἀγγιλιῖᾶ, βασιλιῖᾶ, (but βασιλιᾶ, a kingdom, long), βασιτιᾶ, κωδιῖᾶ, ναπιῖᾶ, and generally but not invariably Nouns in  $\iota\alpha$  ; as, περσιῖᾶ ; with the following ; δῖᾶ, μιᾶ, the Epic ἰᾶ, ποτιῖᾶ, ἀγκυρῖᾶ, γιφῦρῖᾶ, Κικρυρῖᾶ, ὀλῦρῖᾶ, σφῦρῖᾶ, ταυαγρῖᾶ, σκολοπινδρῖᾶ, γιωμιτρῖᾶ.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

#### *Termination of the Nominative.*

- RULES.—1. Final  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ , and  $\nu$ , of the Nominative are short ; as, βημᾶ, μελι, ἄστῦ.  
 2. Monosyllabic Nominatives are long ; as, πᾶν, ψᾶς, κῖς, ὄν, πῦρ, μῦς.  
 3. Polysyllabic Nominatives have the final syllable short ; as, νεκτᾶρ, λαμπᾶς, κρεᾶς, ἑρῖς, κορυς.  
 4. Masculines in  $\alpha\nu$  and  $\alpha\varsigma$  -αντος are long ; as, παῖαν, ἐλεφᾶς, -αντος.  
 5.  $\iota\nu$  -ῖνος, and  $\iota\nu$  varied by  $\iota\varsigma$ , are long ; as, ἐγγμῖν, -ῖνος, δελφῖν or δελφῖς.  
 6.  $\iota\varsigma$  -ῖδος,  $\iota\varsigma$  -ῖθος,  $\iota\varsigma$  varied by  $\iota\nu$ , and  $\iota\varsigma$  preceded by two short syllables, are long ; as, σφραγῖς, -ῖδος, ὀρνῖς, -ῖθος, δελφῖς or δελφῖν, πλοκαμῖς. But βασιλῖς and perhaps ἰκεῖς are short.

The Nouns in  $\iota\varsigma$  -ῖδος are ἀρσις, ἄψις, βαλῖς, γιγῖς, κηλις, κηλις, κημις, κρηνις, κρησις, ρησις, σφραγῖς, σχοινις, χυρις, χυτρίς, ψηφίς, with their compounds.—νῆρις and παρις vary ἰδος. Those in  $\iota\varsigma$  -ῖθος are ἀγλις, μερμις, ὀρνις. But ὀρνῖς, -ῖος.

7.  $\nu\nu$  -ῦνος, and  $\nu\nu$  varied by  $\nu\varsigma$ , are long ; as, μοσσῦν, -ῦνος, φορξῦν or φορξῦς.  
 8.  $\upsilon\rho$  is long ; as, μαρτῦρ.  
 9.  $\upsilon\varsigma$  varied by  $\nu\nu$ , and  $\upsilon\varsigma$  -υος, are long ; as, φορξῦς or φορξυν, ὀφρῦς, -υος ; also δαγῦς, -ῖδος, κωμῦς, -ῦθος.

*Termination of the Cases.*

**RULES.**—1. *α*, *ι*, and *ας*, in the termination of the Cases, are short; as, κρατῆρ<sup>ᾰ</sup>, κρατῆρ<sup>ι</sup>, κρατῆρ<sup>ᾰς</sup>; except *α* and *ας* from Nouns in *ευς*, which is an Attic peculiarity; as, βασιλευς, βασιλεῖα, βασιλεῖας.

2. *αν*, *ιν*, and *υν*, of the Accusative are short; as, λαᾶν, ἔρ<sup>ιν</sup>, κορ<sup>υν</sup>; except *υν* from *υς* -*υες*; as, ἰλ<sup>υν</sup>, ὄφρ<sup>υν</sup>;—also *κονιν*.

3. *αν* of the Vocative is short; as, Αἰᾶν; but the poetic Vocative in *α* is long; as, Πολυδαμᾶ.

4. *ι* and *υ* are short; as, Παρ<sup>ι</sup>, Τιφ<sup>υ</sup>.

*Crement of the oblique Cases.*

**RULES.**—1. The quantity of the Nominative remains in the oblique Cases; as, βημᾶτος, μελῖτος, νεκτᾶτος, λαμπᾶτος, κρεῖατος, ἐρίδος, κορυθός; Πᾶνος, ψᾶρος, θῖνος, πατανος, δελφίνος, πλοκαμῖδος, φορκύνος.

But *κρεας* and *φρεας* have *ατος* long; as, κρεᾶτος, φρεᾶτος.

2. Nouns in *υς*, Nouns long by position, and Nouns having *ος* pure in the Genitive shorten the Crement; as, μαρτυρ<sup>ς</sup>, -ῦρος, πῦρ, πῦρος, ἄλς, ἄλος, κοραξ, κοραῖκος, Ἀρᾶψ, Ἀρᾶκος, θρεῖξ, τρεῖχος, ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος; κῖς, κίος, Ζεὺς, δίος, μῦς, μύος, ὄφρ<sup>υς</sup>, ὄφρ<sup>υος</sup>.

**Obs.**—But *υ* is sometimes found long before *ος*; as, ἰλ<sup>υος</sup>, μῦ<sup>ων</sup>.

3. Nouns in *αξ* pure, in *ιξ* -*ιγος* and -*ικος*, and monosyllables in *ιψ* -*ιπος* have the Crement long; as, φαμαξ, -ᾰκος, τεττιξ, -ῖγος, περδιξ, -ῖκος, θριψ, -ῖπος.

The following also lengthen the crement, βλαξ, θωραξ, ἰεραξ, λαβραξ, κωδαξ, κορδαξ, κρεπαξ, φινξ, σερφαξ, -ᾰκος; βομβυξ, δαιδυξ, κηυξ, κηρυξ, -ῦκος; ῥαξ, ῥαγος, κικκρυξ, -ῦγος; γυψ, γερυψ, -ῦπος.—βεβρυξ, -υκος, has its crement common, generally short.

4. When the Crement of the Singular is long, the vowel before *σι* (*υ*) of the Dative Plural is long; as, παιᾶσσι, ἑλεφᾶσσι, σφραγίσσι, δένισσι, δελφίσσι, φορκῦσσι, (*υ*).

5. *ηρ* -*ερος*, which rejects *ε*, shortens *ασι* (*υ*); as, πατρᾶσι (*υ*), ἀνδρᾶσι (*υ*).

**ADJECTIVES.**

The observations on Nouns apply in general also to Adjectives.

*μυγας* and *πολυς* have their final syllables short in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. Masc. and Neut, as, μυγᾶς, μυγᾶν, μυγᾶ; πολλῷ, πολλῆ.

But *ταλας*, except in Doric, has *ας* long; and *πᾶν* in composition is short, even at the beginning of a word; as, *ἄπαν, πάνεχμον*.  
*ων* of the Comparative Degree has the penult long in the Attic, but short in the Epic and other dialects.

For *ων* of Adjectives in *ος*, and *ων* of Participles in *ας*, see observations on the First and Second Declensions, page 134.

### PRONOUNS.

**RULES.**—1. Final *ι*, *ιν* not circumflexed, and *υ*, with *ας* of the Accusative Plural when resolved, are short; as, *νῶϊ, ἀρμυῖ, ὑμυῖ, σφί (ν)*; *νῶϊν, ἡμῖν, ὑμῖν, ἐμῖν* Dor. for *μοι, &c. μῖν, νῖν*; *σὺ, τὺ*; *ἡμεᾶς, ὑμεᾶς, σφεᾶς*.

2. The Attic *ι* is long; as, *οὐτοσί, τουτί*.

3. The Interrogative and its Crement are short; as, *τίς, τίνος*.

4. *υ* in the Plural of *συ* is long; as, *ὑμῖς*.

**Obs.**—In page xl of the remarks prefixed to Blomfield's translation of Matthiæ's Grammar, the Editor quoting Hermann, says, "both in *ἡμῖν* and *τιν* the *ι* is long." This appears to be at variance with Theocritus, Idyl. 6, 36;

*καὶ καλά μιν τὰ γινῖα, καλά δ' ἡμῖν ἡ μῖα παρὰ.*

### VERBS.

#### *Final Syllables.*

**RULES.**—1. Final *α*, *ας*, *αν*, and *ι* are short; as, *ἐτυψᾶ, ἐτυψᾶς, ἐτυψᾶν*; *τετυφᾶ, τετυφᾶς; τυψᾶν, ἰστᾶν*; *τῆμι, τυρθητί, τυππουσί (ν)*.

2. But *ας* in the Singular of the Participle is long; as, *τυψᾶς, ἰστᾶς*.

3. Final *ων*, *υς*, *υ*, are long; as, *ἐδεικνῶν, ἐδεικνῦς, ἐδεικνῦ, δεικνῦς, δεικνῦ* for *δεικνῦθι*.

4. But *ων* in the Neuter of the Participle, and *ων* for *υσαν* are short; as, *δεικνῶν; ἐδῶν, ἐφῶν*, for *ἐδῶσαν, ἐφῶσαν*.

#### *Penult and other Syllables not Final.*

**RULES.**—1. *ων* is naturally short in the Penult, *ων* more frequently long, and *ων* common.

**Obs.**—*ων* is short when it passes into *υμι*; as, *δεικνῶν*. But this rule does not altogether apply to *δαινοαι, δυν, φων*.

*ων* not passing into *υμι* is more frequently, but not always, long; as, *δαινοῦν*.

In the following Verbs where the quantity of *υ* is not marked, it is presumed to be common or doubtful.

ἄλλω, ἀνῶ, ἀπῶ, γαί. ἀπῶ, ἀρῶ, ἀρῶ, ἀῶ, F. generally -ῶσα, ἀφῶ, βλῶ, βρῶ, γηρῶ, F. -ῶσα, δαινῶ, δακρῶ, δικνῶ, δῶ, F. -ῶσα, ἐλῶ, ἐλινῶ, F. -ῶσα, ἐλκῶ, ἐστῶ, ἐπαχλῶ, ἐρητῶ, F. -ῶσα, ἐρπῶ, ἐρῶ, F. -ῶσα, ζιυγνῶ, ἡμῶ, F. -ῶσα, θῶ, F. -ῶσα, P. -ῶσα, θρῶ, F. -ῶσα, ἰδῶ, F. -ῶσα, ἰσχῶ, πασῶ, κλῶ, κνῶ, κῶ, κῶσα, F. -ῶσα, κῶσα, λῶ, F. -ῶσα, λῶ, F. -ῶσα, P. -ῶσα, μιδῶ, μνηῶ, μνηῶ, μνηῶ, μνῶ, ξῶ, οἰζῶ, F. -ῶσα, ὀμῶ, ὀρνῶ, πιδῶ, πληθῶ, ποιπῶ, πτῶ, F. -ῶσα, πῶ, ῖομαι, τανῶ, ταρχῶ, ῖω, φλῶ, φῶ, F. -ῶσα, ὀρνομαι.

From these examples it appears that Homer is more inclined to shorten *υ* of Verbs in *ω*; while the Attic writers, especially the tragedians, prefer lengthening it. The Future however is more frequently long, although the quantity fluctuates in the Present.

2. *ωνω* is short, except in *ικᾶνω* and *κρχᾶνω*.

3. *ινω* varies, being long in Homer, but short in the tragic writers.

4. *υνω*, *υρῶ*, and *υχω*, are generally long, *αθω* and *υθω* short.

### *Cognate and Derivative Parts.*

RULES.—1. The quantity of the Primary Tenses extends to the Cognate through all the Voices and Moods; as, *τριῶ*, *ἐτριῶν*, *τρίβομαι*, *τριῶ*, &c. *ἐτύπον*, *ἐτύπομην*, *τύπτω*, *τύπτομαι*, *ἐτύπην*, &c.

2. *ασω*, *ισω*, and *υσω*, of the Future from Verbs *not pure* are short; as, *δαμᾶσω*, *ἐλπῶ*, *γογγῶσω*.

3. *ασω* from *αω* preceded by a vowel or from *ραι* is long; as, *ἑᾶσω*, *ὀρᾶσω*; otherwise it is short; as, *δαμᾶσω*, *φθᾶσω*.

4. *ισω* and *υσω* from Verbs *pure* are long; as, *τίσω*, *ισχῶσω*.

5. *Liquid* Verbs shorten the penult of the Future; as, *κρήνω*.

6. The First Aorist follows the quantity of the Future, except in *liquid* Verbs, which lengthen the penult; as, *ἐκρήνω*.

7. The Perfect follows the quantity of the Future; but when the penult of the Future is long by position only, that of the Perfect is short, as, *τυψω*, *τετύφα*.

Obs.—When the penult of the Future is naturally long, and not by position merely, that of the Perfect is also long; as, *τριῶ*, *τρίψω*, *τετριῶ*; *ψύχω*, *ψύξω*, *ἰψύχα*.

8. The Second Aorist shortens the penult, and the Second Perfect, when it retains the vowel of the Second



Aorist, except in a few instances, follows its quantity; as, ἐτύπον, τετύπα.

Obs.—The exceptions are *πικράγω, κικράγω, κικρίγω, τετρίγω, ἥριγω, βιβρίδα, πιφρίδα, μιμῶκα, ἥριφα*. By some *πιφρίδα* and *ἥριφα* have been considered First Perfects; but as their penult is long and the analogy of their formation the same in both, they may with propriety be classed with the few exceptions under the rule for the Second Perfect. To these may be added *ιάγω* and *ιάδα*.

### *Inflection of the Tenses.*

RULES.—1. *α* in the inflection of the Tenses is short; as, ἐτυψάτον, τετυράμεν, ιστάτε, ἐτυψάμεθα, ιστάμεθα; except in *ασι* (*υ*) of the Third Person Plural, and *ασα* of the Participle; as, τετυράσι, ιστάσι (*υ*); τυψάσα, ιστάσα.

Obs.—Also the Ionic and Poetic *α* is short; as, τετυφάται, γυναιάται, κατεκτάμηναι. But *α* redoubled in Verbs in *αα* preceded by a long syllable is long; preceded by a short syllable, it is short; as, μιναιάα, τιμάαται; ἰεάατ, βοάα, ἰλᾶατ.

2. Dissyllable Verbs in *υμι* lengthen *υ* in the inflection; as, δύτε, ἰδύσαν, δῶθι, δύναι, the Poetic δῦμεναι.

3. Polysyllable Verbs in *υμι* shorten *υ*; as, δεικνύτε, ἰδεικνύσαν, δεικνύθι, δεικνύναι, δεικνύμεθα; except in *υσι* (*υ*) of the Third Person Singular and Plural, and *υσα* of the Participle; as, δεικνύσι (*υ*), δεικνύσα.

4. The Reduplication of Verbs in *μι* is short; as, εἶθημι; but in *ιμι* it is common.

### INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

RULES.—1. Final *α*, *αε*, and *ας*, are short; as, παρᾶ, ἀντὶ, ἀντάρ; ἀντάρ; ἀντάρ; ἀντάρ; ἀντάρ.

2. *αν* is long; as, ἀγᾶν, λᾶν, περᾶν; but ᾶν, ὄᾶν, and καμῖᾶν, are short.

3. Final *ι*, *ιν*, and *ις*, are short; as, ἰπῖ, ἐπῖ, ὅτῖ; παλιν, χαρὶν; ἀμοιβάδης, τρεῖς; but the Attic *ι* and the names of letters are long; as, νυῖ, δευεῖ; πῖ, ξῖ, ψῖ; πρην is common.

4. Final *υ*, *υν*, and *υς*, are short; as, μεσηγύ, πολῦ, νῦ; σῦν, νῦν, τοινῦν; δὺς, ἐγγύς, μεσηγύς; but the sounds ῶ, γῆϛ, the letters μῦ, ῥ, and ῖν, ποιω, are long; ἀνταγω is common.

## ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

All derivative Verbs of more than two syllables, terminating in *αζω, ιζω, αινω, υνω, ινω, αω, ιω, ωω*, without exception want the Second Aorists and the Second Perfect and Pluperfect.

The Second Aorist cannot exist in those Verbs which from their nature admit of no change by which that tense might be distinguished from the Imperfect. They may however have a Second Aorist Passive; as, *ιλιγεν, ιβλιγεν, ιγραφην*.

In the following list when the Future Middle only is given, the Future Active is understood not to exist.

The Imperfect is rarely given, being invariably formed in the regular manner from the Present.

The forms inclosed thus ( ) are the immediate roots of the succeeding parts, and are presumed to be obsolete, or at least of very rare occurrence.

*ἀγαμαι, I admire*, f. (ἀγαομαι, Part. ἀγωμενος) ἀγασσομαι, 1. a. P. ἡγασθην.

*ἀγγελλω, I announce*, f. ἀγγειλῶ, &c. 2. a. A. ἡγγελλον, 2. a. M. ἡγγελαμην, both little used.

*ἀγυρω, I collect*, f. ἀγεῖω, p. by redup. ἀγηγερεκα, p. P. ἀγηγερεμαι.

*ἀγνοεω, I am ignorant of*, f. M. ἀγνοησομαι, 1. a. A. ἡγνοησα, &c. p. P. ἡγνοημαι.

*ἀγνυμι, I break*, f. (ἀγω) ἀξω (or ιαξω) 1. a. ιαξα, rar. ἥξα, subj. ἀξω, &c. 2. a. P. ιαγην; 2. P. ιᾶγα, Ion. ἐηγα, with a passive sense, *I am broken*.

*ἀγω, I drive*, f. ἀξω, 1. a. ἥξα rare, p. ἥχα, Dor. ἀγηγοχα or ἀγαγοχα, Att. ἀγηοχα, p. P. ἥγμαι, 2. a. A. by redup. ἡγαγον, subj. ἀγαγω, &c. 2. a. M. ἡγαγομην.

*ᾄδω, I sing*, contracted from αἰδω, f. M. ᾄσομαι, p. ᾄκα, 1. a. P. ᾄσθην.

*ἀημι and ᾠω, I breathe*, imperf. ἀην and ᾠον, imperf. M. ἀημην, retaining the long vowel in the penult, and without augment.

*αἰδέομαι, I respect*, f. αἰδέσομαι, p. P. ᾗδεσμαι.

*αἶνω, I praise*, f. αἶνεω, p. ᾗνεκα, p. P. ᾗνημαι, 1. a. P. ᾗνεθην.

*αἶρω, I take*, f. αἶρησω, &c. 1. a. P. ᾗρεθην, 1. f. P. αἶρεθησομαι, 2. a. A. (ἴλω) ἴλλον, 2. a. M. ἴλομην; Ion. p. ἀραιρηνα, p. P. ἀραιρημαι, with the soft breathing.

αἶρω, *I lift up*, f. ἀρῶ, 1. a. ἔρα, p. ἔρα, p. P. ἔρμαι, 1. a. P. ἔρην, &c. Another form is αἶραι, which, besides the regular parts, has the 1. a. Æol. (ἔερσα) subj. 3. pers. αἶρση, and plup. P. 3. pers. αἶρτο or αἶρτο for ἔερτα. A Homeric word in a neuter or passive sense is αἶρεσθαι or ἔρεσθαι.

αἰσθάνομαι, *I perceive*, f. (αἰσθόμαι) αἰσθησομαι, &c. 2. a. ἴσθαι.

αἶω, *I listen*, used only in the pres. and imperf. αἶον, and without augment.

ἀκίωμαι, rarely ἀκω, *I heal*, f. ἀκεσομαι, p. P. ἤκεσμαι.

ἀκούω, *I hear*, f. M. ἀκουσομαι, 1. a. ἤκουσα, p. P. ἤκουσμαι, 2. p. by redup. ἀκηκοα, 2. plup. ἤκηκον. The Ionic and Epic writers have f. A. ἀκουσω.

ἀλαιομαι, *I wander*, imperf. ἤλασμεν, 3. pers. ἀλᾶτο, 2. a. A. (ἀλημι) ἔαλην for ἤλην, inf. ἀλῆναι or ἀλημεναι. From ἀλαλημι come ἀλαλησαι and ἀλαλησθαι.

ἀλδήσκω, *I nourish*, f. (ἀλδεω) ἀλδησω, &c.

ἀλείφω, *I anoint*, f. ἀλειψω, p. by redup. ἀληλῖφα, p. P. ἀληλιμμαι.

ἀλέξω, *I avert*, f. (ἀλέξω) ἀλέξω, 1. a. inf. M. (ἀλέκω) ἀλέξασθαι, part. ἀλεξάμενος.

ἀλειομαι, *I avoid*, f. (ἀλεύω) ἀλευσομαι, 1. a. Ion. ἤλευσμεν, Att. ἤλεαμεν.

ἀλίσω or ἀλῆθω, *I grind*, f. ἀλίσω, Att. ἀλῶ, &c. p. P. by redup. ἀληλεσμαι.

ἀλίσκομαι, *I am taken*, f. (ἀλοομαι) ἀλωσομαι, 1. a. A. ἔαλωσα, p. ἤλωκα or ἔαλωκα, 2. a. A. (ἀλωμι) ἤλων or rather ἔαλων, pl. ἔαλωμεν, subj. ἀλῶ, ἀλῶς, &c. opt. ἀλωην or ἀλψην, inf. ἀλῶναι, part. ἀλως. This verb is used throughout in a passive sense.

ἀμαρτανω, *I err*, f. M. (ἀμαρτω) ἀμαρτησομαι, p. ἡμαρτηκα, &c. 2. a. A. ἡμαρτον, Hom. ἡμῆροτον.

ἀμείλισκω, *I miscarry*, f. (ἀμείλω) ἀμείλωσω, &c.

ἀμύνω, *I avert, I defend*, f. ἀμυνῶ, wants the p. altogether.

ἀμφισπύω, *I contest*, f. ἀμφισπύω, &c. augments at the beginning.

ἀμφιέννυμι, *I clothe*, f. (ἀμφιεν) ἀμφιενσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ, 1. a. ἡμφισα, p. P. ἡμφισμαι, augment preceding. The form ἀμφιαίω, is less authorized.

ἀναλίσκω or ἀναλω, *I expend*, f. ἀναλῶσω, p. ἀναλώκα, p. P. ἀναλώμαι, &c. This verb in old Attic has no augment, α being long; but in modern Attic we have p. ἀηλώκα, ἡλώκα, and ἥηλώκα.

ἀνθάνω, *I please*, f. (ἀδεω) ἀθήσω, p. ἀθήκα, 2. a. ἐάδον, 2. p. ἐάδα, Hom. εὐᾶδα. Akin to this is ἦδω, f. ἦσω, &c. p. P. ἦσμαι.

ἀνοίγω or ἀνοίγνυμι, *I open*, see οἶγω.

ἀνώγω, *I order*, imperf. ἀνωγον or (ἀνωγεω) ἠνώγειον, f. ἀνώξω, 2. p. ἀνώγα, 2. plup. ἠνώγειν, Ion. ἠνώγεα; imp. ἀνωγε, and ἀνωχθί, ἀνωχθω, &c. for ἀνωχθητι, &c.

ἀπαντῶ, *I meet*, f. M. ἀπαντησομαι, 1. a. A. ἀπηνησα, &c. augments after the Preposition.

ἀπειχθάνομαι, *I am hated*, f. (ἀπειχθεομαι) ἀπειχθησομαι, p. P. ἀπηχθημαι, 2. a. M. ἀπηχθομένη.

ἀπολαύω, *I enjoy*, f. ἀπολαύσω, &c. augments after the Preposition, though the simple form is not used.

ἀπολλύμι, *I destroy*, see ὀλλύμι.

ἀπουρῶ or ἀπουρίζω, *I separate*, perhaps the same as the Attic ἀφορίζω, 1. a. part. A. ἀπουρας, M. ἀπουραμένος.

Akin to this is the 1. a. A. (ἀπαυρῶ) ἀπηυρα, M. (ἀπηυραμένη) ἀπηυρω, ἀπηυρατο, imperf. A. (ἀπαυραω) ἀπηυρων.

Connected with this is ἑπαυρεῖν.

ἀρεσκῶ, *I please*, f. (ἀρεω) ἀρεσώ, &c. 1. a. P. ἀρεσθήν.

ἀρδῶ, *I water*, *I give water to*, f. ἀρσώ, 1. a. ἤρσα; M. used only in the pres. and imperf.

ἀρκεῶ, *I suffice*, f. ἀρκεσώ, &c. p. P. ἤρκεσμαι.

ἀρῶ, *I plough*, f. ἀρσώ, p. by redup. ἀρρηροκα, p. P. ἀρρηρμαι.

ἀρπαζῶ, *I steal*, f. ἀρπασῶ or ἀρπαζῶ, p. ἤρπακα, p. P. ἤρπασμαι, 1. a. P. ἤρπασθην, less frequently ἤρπαχθην, 1. f. P. ἀρπαχθησομαι, rarely ἀρπασθησομαι, 2. a. P. ἤρπαγην seldom.

ἄρω, *I fit*, f. Æol. ἄρσῶ, 1. a. ἤρσα, 1. p. and p. P. not found; 1. a. P. ἤρσθην, 2. a. A. by redup. ἤραρον, subj. ἄρρω, &c. 2. p. ἀρρηρα, in a present sense, Ion. ἤρᾶρα, Dor. ἀρᾶρα, plup. ἀρρηρειν, Hom. ἤρρηρειν. From ἤραρα come ἀραρῶ and ἀραρισκῶ, and from ἀρρηρα, προσαρρηρομαι.

ἄττω and ἄτω, *I hurt*, f. ἄσω, 1. a. A. ἄσα, 1. a. M. ἄσαμην, 1. a. P. ἄσθην, Poet. ᾠᾶσα, ἄσαμην or ἄσσαμην, &c.

αἰσθῆν; pres. M. 3. pers. αἰσθῆναι, syncopated and contracted for αἰσθῆσθαι. Homer has a form αἰσθῆω in the sense of suffer.

αὐξάνω or αὐξω, *I increase*, f. (αὐξέω) αὐξήσω, &c. An Epic form is αἰξω.

ἀχθομαι, *I am indignant*, f. (ἀχθεομαι) generally ἀχθεσομαι, 1. a. P. ἤχθισθην.

βαδίζω, *I go*, f. M. βαδίσομαι, Att. βαδιῶμαι, 1. a. A. ἐβαδίσα, &c.

βαινω, *I go*, f. M. (βαιω) βήσομαι, Dor. βασῶμαι, p. βεβηκα, plur. abbreviated βεβῶμεν, βεβῶσι, inf. βεβῶναι, part. βεβως, ὦσα, ως, G. -ῶτος, &c. 2. a. A. (βῆμι or βίβημι) ἔβην, like ἔστην, subj. βῶ, Ion. βεω, Ep. βειω, opt. βαιην, imp. βῆθι, in composition -βα, as, καταβα, inf. βῆναι, part. βας; from βίβημι is the part. βίβας. The f. A. βῆσω and 1. a. A. ἔβησα are used by the Ionians especially in the active sense, *bring*. Some of the compounds are found in the Pas. as, p. P. παραβέεσθαι, 1. a. P. παρῆσθην. From βαιω comes βίβαιω; and hence βίβαζω in the active sense, *make to mount*.

βαλλω, *I throw*, f. βαλῶ, sometimes βαλλήσω, p. (βαλεω) βεβαληκα, contracted βεβληκα, &c. Homer uses parts as if from βλήμι; 2. a. A. ξυμβλήτην for συνεβλήτην, f. M. ξυμβλήσθαι for συμβλήσθην, 2. a. opt. M. (βλεμην) βλεῖθ. From the 2. p. βέβολα is the Epic βολεω, f. βόλησω, &c.

βαρυνω, *I load*, f. (βαρεω used by later writers) βαρῆσω, &c. βασταζω, *I carry*, f. βαστασω, &c. p. P. from the Doric f. βασταξω, βεβασταγμαί, 1. a. P. ἐβασταχθην.

βιβρωσκῶ, *I eat*, f. (βρω) βρώσω, &c. 2. a. A. (βρώμι) ἔβρων. An opt. βίβρωμις is found in Homer.

βιω, *I live*, f. M. βιώσομαι, 1. a. A. ἐβιωσα, 2. a. A. (βιωμι) ἔβων, subj. βιῶ, opt. βιωην, imp. βιωθι, inf. βιῶναι, part. βιους. The 1. a. M. is used in the active sense; *save*.

βλαστάνω, *I sprout*, f. (βλαστειν) βλαστήσω, p. βεβλαστήκα or ἐβλαστήκα, &c. 2. a. A. ἐβλαστον.

βοσκει, *I feed*, f. (βοσκειν) βοσκήσω, &c. Also βοα, f. βοσσω, &c.

βουλομαι, *I will*, 2. pers. βουλει, f. (βουλομαι) βουλῆσθαι, &c. 1. a. P. ἐβουλήθην or ἤβουλήθην, Epic 2. p. in comp. προέβουλα.

γαμίω, *I marry*, f. γάμεσθαι, Att. γαμῶ, p. γογαμῆκα, 1. a. ἐγαμῆσαι or (γαμῶ) ἐγημα, 1. a. M. ἐγημαμένη; f. M. γαμέσθωμαι, *I will give in marriage*.

γεγωνῶ, *I cry*, inf. γεγωνῆναι for γεγωνῆν, imperf. γεγωνῶν or (γεγωνεῶ) γεγωνεῦν Dor. for γεγωνεον, 2. p. (γεγονα) part. γεγωνώς.

γελάω, *I laugh*, f. γελάσω, &c. p. P. γεγελασμαι.

γεμῶ, *I am full*, and perhaps βρεμῶ, *I roar*, with τρεμῶ, *I tremble*, have neither aor. nor perf.

γεντο, *he took*, in *Homer*, for εἰλετο or ἔλετο; γ seems to represent the *rough breathing*; from γελετο came γελτο, and by changing λ into ι, γεντο.

γηρασκω, *I grow old*, f. (from γηραιω) γηράσω, &c. From γηρήμι come inf. γηραναι, and part. γηρας.

γιγνομαι or γινομαι, *I am born, I am*, f. (γενεομαι) γενησθαι, p. P. γεγενημαι, 2. a. M. (γενῶ) ἐγενομένην, 2. p. γεγονα; 1. a. M. ἐγευναμένη, *I have begotten or borne*; γινομαι occurs in the pres. and imperf. in the Epic and Doric poets, and with both an active and neuter signification. An active form is γενιαῶ, *I beget*, f. γενήσω, &c. From the obsolete γαω comes p. (γεγηκα) γεγαα, inf. γεγαῆναι for γεγαναι, part. γεγαώς, ὤα, ος, G. -οτος, &c. Att. γεγώς, ὤα, ως, G. -ῶτος, &c. From γεγηκα comes the Doric pres. γεγᾶκω, and from γεγαα, in comp. ἐκγεγαα.

γίγνωσκω or γινωσκω, *I know*, f. M. (γινῶ) γινώσμαι, p. ἐγνώκα, p. P. ἐγνώσμαι, 2. a. A. (γινῶμι) ἐγνων, ἐγνως, ἐγνοι; ἐγνωτον, &c. subj. γινῶ, opt. γνοιην, imp. γινῶθι, inf. γινῶται, part. γνους; in Ionic, ἀναγινωσκω, *I persuade*, has 1. a. ἀνεγνώσα.

γλύφω, *I carve*, f. γλυψῶ, &c. Its compound διαγλυφω, *I engrave*, has p. P. διαγεγλυμμαι or διεγλυμμαι.

δαῖζω, *I divide*, f. δαῖξω, &c. p. P. δεδαῖγμα, a Homeric word; see δαιω.

δαιτυμι, *I entertain at table*, f. (δαιω) δαισω; M. δαυμαι, *I feast*.

δαιω, *I learn, I teach*, f. M. (δασω) δαησομαι, p. δόδαηκα, p. P. δεδαημαι, 2. a. A. (δασω) ἰδασον, 2. p. δέδαα, part. δέδωας, *learned, experienced*, 2. a. P. ἰδαν, subj. δαῶ, Ion. δαυω, opt. δαυην, inf. δαῖναι, part. δασις. From δαυω is

derived *δηω*, as a f. *I shall find*, and from *δεδαα*, the Epic inf. *δεδαασθαι*.

*δαιω*, *I burn*, 2. p. (*δαιω*) *δεδηα*, 2. plup. *δεδηεν*, or *δεδηα*, *δεδηειν*, 2. a. subj. M. 3. pers. *δαιηται*.

*δαιω*, *I divide*, p. P. 3. pers. pl. *δεδαιαται* for *δεδαινται* in Homer. In this sense *δαζω* is more commonly used,

1. a. M. *ιδασσαμην*, p. P. *δεδασμαι*; see *δαιζω*.

*δακνω*, *I bite*, f. M. (*δηκω*) *δηξομαι*, p. *δεδηχα*, &c. 2. a. *εδακον*.

*δαμαῶω*, *I tame*, f. *δαμαῶω*, p. (*δμαω*) *δεδμηκα*, p. P. *δεδμημαι*, 1. a. P. *εδμηθην*, 2. a. A. *εδαμον*, 2. a. P. *εδαμην*.

Similar to this is *δαμαζω*, f. *δαμαῶω*, &c. p. P. *δεδαμασμαι*. Epic forms are *δαμναιω* and *δαμνημι*.

*δαρθαιω*, *I sleep*, f. M. (*δαρθεω*) *δαρθησομαι*, p. *δεδαρθηκα*, 2. a. A. *εδαρθον*, Poet. *εδραθον*.

*δει*, *it is necessary*, impersonal, see p. 107.

*δειδω*, *I fear*, f. *δεισω*, 1. a. *ειδισα*, p. *δεδοικα* for *δεδοιδα*, in the sense of the pres. and (*διω*) *δεδια*, Poet. *δειδια*, abbreviated in the plur. *δεδιμεν*, *δεδιτε*, imp. *δεδιθι*, inf. *δεδιεναι*, part. *δεδιως*, plup. *εδεδειν*, 3. pers. pl. *εδεδισαν*. The Epic form is *διω*, of which the M. *διομαι* and the derivatives *δεδισκομαι* and *δεδισσομαι* signify *I frighten*.

*δεικνυμι*, *I show*, f. (*δεικω*) *δειξω*, &c. In Ionic it is *δεπω*, f. *δεξω*, &c.

*δερkw* or *δερκομαι*, *I see*, 2. p. *δεδορκα*, 2. a. *εδρακον*, 2. a. P. *εδρακην*, 1. a. P. *εδερχθην*.

*δεω*, *I bind*, f. *δησω*, 1. a. *εδησα*, p. *δεδεκα*, p. P. *δεδεμαι*.

*δεω*, *I fail*, *I want*, see *δει*; M. *δεομαι*, *I need*, f. (*δεεομαι*) *δεησομαι*, &c.

*δηω*, *I shall find*, see *δαιω*, *I learn*.

*δαιταω*, *I decide*, f. *δαιτησω*, &c. and *διακονεω*, *I minister to*, f. *διακονησω*, &c. are augmented both at the beginning and in the body of the word; 1. a. *εδητησα*, p. *δεδηκονηκα*.

*διδασκω*, *I teach*, f. *διδαξω*, &c. M. *I learn*. From a form *διδασκew* comes 1. a. inf. *διδασκῆσαι*.

*διδρασκω*, *I run away*, used only in comp. f. M. (*δραω*) *δρασ-ομαι*, p. *δεδραῖκα*, 2. a. (*δρημι*) *εδραν*, *ιδρας*, *ιδρα*, *ιδραῖον*, &c.

*Ion.* *εδρην*, subj. *δρῶ*, *δραῖς*, &c. opt. *δραιην* or (*δρῶμι*) *δρῶην*, imp. *δραῖθι*, inf. *δραῖναι*, part. *δρας*.

δίδωμι, *I give*, f. (δω) δωσω, 1. a. ἰδωκα, p. δέδωκα, p. P. δεδομαι; see p. 99. Another form partially used in the pres. and imperf. is δίδω.

διζω and διζομαι, *I seek*, used in the pres. and imperf. M. (διζημι) διζημαι, f. (διζιμαι) διζησομαι.

διψαω, *I thirst*, f. διψησω, &c. contracts with η.

δοκew, *I seem*, f. (δοκω) δοξω, 1. a. ἰδοξα, p. P. δεδογμαi, less frequently δοκησω, ἰδοκησα, δεδοκημαι. For δοκω impersonal, see p. 107.

δυναμαι, *I am able, I can*, imperf. ἰδυναμην or ἡδυναμην, f. (δυναομαι) δυνασομαι, &c. 1. a. P. ἐδυνήθην or ἡδυνήθην, also ἰδυνασθην, as if from δυναζομαι.

δυνω, *I make to enter, I enclose*, f. δῶσω, p. δεδῶκα, 1. a. P. ἰδύθην, 2. a. A. (δῦμι) ἰδυν, imp. δίδι, inf. δύναι, part. δυς. Another form is δυνω, equivalent in sense to the M. δυομαι, *I enclose myself, I enter, I put on, I dress*, which belong also to the p. δεδυνκα and 2. a. ἰδυν.

ἵαω, *I permit*, f. ἰᾶσω, &c. augments with α.

ἰγυρω, *I awake*, f. ἰγερῶ, p. by redup. ἰγρηγρεκα; M. ἰγυρομαι, *I am wakeful, I watch*, 2. a. ἡγρομην, 2. p. ἰγρηγορα, *I am awake*, 2. plup. ἰγρηγορευν, *I was awake*. Homer has ἰγρηγορεθα.

ἰγχυρεω, *I deliver over*, f. ἰγχυρησω, &c. augments after the Preposition, though no simple form exists; imperf. ἰνχυρειον, &c.

ἰδω, *I eat*, f. M. with a Present form, ἰδομαι, p. by redup. ἰδηδοκα, p. P. ἰδηδεσμαι, 1. a. P. ἡδεσθην, 2. p. ἰδηδα. From ἰδω comes ἰσθω or ἰσθω, imperf. ἡσθιεν, 2. a. A. (φαγω) ἰφαγων.

ἰζομαι, *I sit*, more used in its compound καθεζομαι, f. καθεδοῦμαι; 1. a. P. ἐκαθεσθην, and 1. f. P. καθεσθησομαι occur only in later writers, and never with the Attics.

ἰθελω and θελω, *I will*, f. (ἰθελω and θελῶ) ἰθελησω and θελησω, &c.

ἰθιζω, *I accustom*, f. ἰθισω, &c. augments with α.

(ἰθω), *I am wont*, 2. p. εἰωθα.

ἰσθεω, *I know*, not used in the pres. f. ἰσθησω, with the Attics ἰσομαι, 2. p. in a present sense, εἶδα, used generally in the sing. only; dual and plur. (ισημι) ἰστων, ἰσμεν.



&c. subj. (ἰδῶμι) εἰδῶ, opt. εἰδείην, imp. ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c. inf. εἰδέναι, part. (εἶδα for οἶδα) εἰδώς, ὕδα, ος, plup. in the sense of the imperf. ᾔδειν. For the inflection see p. 106.

εἰδω, *I see*, is used only in the 2. a. A. εἶδον or ἴδον, subj. ἴδω, &c. and 2. a. M. ἰδομην, subj. ἰδωμαι, &c. which are employed to supply the deficiencies of ὄραω; the imp. ἴδε and ἴδοῦ are commonly used as Interjections. In Epic writers the M. is found in the sense of *appear, resemble*; pres. εἰδομαι, imperf. εἰδομην, 1. a. εἰσαμην.

εἰκαζω, *I conjecture*, f. εἰκασώ, 1. a. εἰκασα, p. P. εἰκασμαι, in old Attic, ἥκασα, ἥκασμαι.

(εἰκω), *I liken or I resemble*, f. εἰζω rare, 2. p. εἰκα, Ion. οἶκα, *I am like, I seem*, part. εἰκώς, Att. εἰκώς, ὕδα, ος, plup. ἐφικειν. The Poets have εἰοργμεν, εἴκτον, εἴκτην, for εἰοκαμεν, εἰοκατον, ἐφικεισθην; also p. P. (ἡῖγμα) ἡῖζαι, ἡῖκται, plup. ἡῖκτο. But εἰκω, *I yield*, is regular.

εἰμι, *I am*, f. εἶσομαι, &c. see p. 70.

εἶμι, *I go*, f. εἶσομαι, 1. a. εἶσαμην, &c. see p. 103.

εἰπεῖν, *to say*, used only in the 2. a. εἶπον, subj. εἶπω, &c. and by the Ionics in the 1. a. εἶπα, imp. εἶπον, inf. εἶπαι, part. εἶπας. With this verb is connected in signification the f. Att. (from εἶρω, *I tell, I ask*) εἶρῶ, Ion. ἐρεω, p. (ῥεω, ἐρεω, Ep. εἶρεω) εἶρηκα, p. P. εἶρημαι, 1. a. P. ἐῖρηθην or ἐῖρησθην, inf. ἐῖρηθῆναι, part. ἐῖρηθεις, p. p. f. εἶρησσομαι. For εἶπω Epic writers use εἶσπω, a compound of which is 2. a. (ἐνίσπων) subj. ἐνίσπω, inf. ἐνίσπεῖν, f. ἐνίψω and ἐνίσπησσω.

εἶρω, *I tell, I ask*, see εἰπεῖν and ἐρομαι.

ἐλαυνω or ἔλαω, *I drive*, f. ἐλάσω, Att. ἔλω, ἐλάῳ, ἐλάῳ, &c. inf. ἐλάῳ, part. ἐλῶν, ὦσα, ὦν, p. by redup. ἐληλακα, p. P. ἐληλαμαι, 1. a. P. ἤλασθην, less frequently ἤλασθην. Homer has 1. a. inf. A. ἐλσαι and ἔελσαι for ἐλασαι, and ἐλμαι for ἐληλαμαι.

ἐλεγχω, *I refute*, f. ἐλεγξω, p. by redup. ἐληλεγχα, p. P. ἐληλεγμαι.

ἐλευθω, *I come*, see ἐρχομαι.

ἐλισσω, *I roll*, f. ἐλιξω, &c. augments with εἰ.

ἐλκω, *I draw*, f. ἐλξω, &c. augments with εἰ; so also the other forms ἐλπεω and ἐλκῶω.

ἐλπῶ, *I give hope*, 2. p. ἐλπία, *I hope*, 2. plup. ἐώλπειν, *I hoped*; M. ἐλπομαι, *I hope*.

ἐμέω, *I vomit*, f. ἐμέσω, p. by redup. ἐμήμεκα, p. P. ἐμήμεσμαι.

ἐναντιστομαι, *I am opposed to*, f. ἐναντισσομαι, &c. augments at the beginning.

ἐνεγκῶ, ἐνεικῶ, ἐνεκῶ, see φέρω.

ἐνηνοθα, *I floated*, &c. see ἦνοθα.

ἐνθυμιομαι, *I consider*, f. ἐνθυμιομαι, &c. augments after the Preposition.

ἐννυμι, *I put on*, f. (ἰω) ἴσω, Poet. ἴσσω, 1. a. ἴσσα, f. M. ἴσσομαι, 1. a. m. ἴσσαμην, p. P. εἶμαι, plup. P. (ἴσμην for εἴμην) ἴσσο, ἴστο; see ἀμφιεννυμι.

ἐνοχλεῶ, *I annoy*, f. ἐνοχλήσω, &c. augments both before and after the Preposition; imperf. ἤνωχλεον, 1. a. ἤνωχλησα.

ἐορταζῶ, *I keep a festival*, augments the second vowel; imperf. ἐωρταζον.

ἐπιθυμῶ, *I desire*, f. ἐπιθυμῶ, &c. augments after the Preposition.

ἐπιστάμαι, *I know*, M. of ἴσθμι, imperf. ἐπίσταμην or ἥπισταμην, f. ἐπιστησομαι, 1. a. P. ἐπιστήσθην or rather ἥπιστήσθην.

ἐπιτηδεύω, *I prepare*, f. ἐπιτηδεύσω, &c. augments after the Preposition; 1. a. ἐπιτηδεύσα.

ἐπιχειρῶ, *I undertake*, f. ἐπιχειρῶ, &c. augments after the Preposition.

ἐπῶ, *I am employed*, augments with ει; imperf. in comp. διέειπον, f. in comp. ἐφείπω, 2. a. ἐπισπον, subj. ἐπισπῶ, &c.

M. ἵπομαι, *I follow*, imperf. ἵπομην, f. ἵπομαι, 2. a. ἱσπομην, inf. σπείσθαι, part. σπομενος. This Verb rejects ε from the Moods of the 2. a. as if it were the augment.

ἔρω, *I love*, f. ἐρῶσω, &c. 1. a. M. ἡρᾶσαμην, 1. a. P. ἡρᾶσθην, seem to be derived from ἔραμαι or ἐραζομαι.

ἐργαζομαι, *I work*, f. ἐργασομαι, &c. augments with ει.

ἐργῶ, ἐρῶ, see ῥέζω.

ἐριδῶ, *I prop*, f. ἐρισω, p. by redup. ἐρηρικα, p. P. ἐρηρισμαι.

ἐρῶ, *I shall say*, see εἰπῶν and ἔρομαι.

ἐρίζω, *I contend*, f. ἐρίσω, p. by redup. ἐρηρικα; from ἐριδῶ comes 1. a. inf. M. ἐριδῆσθαι.

*ἑρμηνεύω*, *I interpret*, does not augment  $\epsilon$ ; imperf. *ἑρμηνεύωμαι*, *I ask*, imperf. *ἑρομην*, f. (from the Epic *ἑρώ*) *ἑρησάμαι*; the Ionians say *ἑρομαι*, *ἑρομην*, *ἑρησάμαι*. The deficiencies of this Verb are supplied from *ἑρωταί*.

*ἔρπω*, *I creep*, f. *ἐρψαι*, &c. augments with  $\alpha$ ; imperf. *ἔρπον*. *ἔρρω*, *I proceed*, f. (*ἐρρέω*) *ἐρρήσω*, &c.

*ἐρυθθαίνω*, *I make red*, f. *ἐρυθθαίνω*, &c. or (*ἐρυθθω*) *ἐρυθθώσω*, &c. also *ἐρυσθα*, f. *ερυσσάω*.

*ἐρχομαι*, *I come*, f. (*ἐλθω*) *ἐλθυσσάμαι*, 2. a. A. *ἤλυθον*, syncopated *ἦλθον*, Dor. *ἦνθον*, 2. p. *ἤλυθα*, by redup. *ἐλθλυθα*, Poet. *εἰληλυθα*.

*ἐσθίω*, *I eat*; see *ἔδο*.

*ἐστιάω*, *I entertain*, f. *ἐστιᾶσω*, &c. augments with  $\alpha$ .

*εὐδω*, *I sleep*, f. (*εὐδω*) *εὐδῶσω*; so its compound *καθεύδω*, imperf. *καθεύδων* and *εκαθεύδων*, or simply *καθεύδω*.

*εὐεργετέω*, *I benefit*, f. *εὐεργετήσω*, &c. augments after  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ; 1. a. *εὐηργετήσω*.

*εὕρισκω*, *I find*, f. (*εὔρεω*) *εὕρησω*, p. *εὔρηκα*, p. P. *εὔρηκα*, 1. a. P. *εὔρεθην*, 2. a. A. *εὔρον*, 2. a. M. *εὔρομαι*.

*εὐσεβέω*, *I am pious*, f. *εὐσεβήσω*, &c. and *εὐσεβήμαι*, *I feast*, f. *εὐσεβήσω*, &c. do not admit of augment.

*εὐφραίνω*, *I cheer*; f. *εὐφραίνω*, &c. The Attic augment this Verb with  $\eta$ ; 1. a. P. *ἠύφρανθην*.

*εὐχόμεαι*, *I pray*, f. *εὐξόμαι*, &c. is sometimes with the Attics especially, augmented; imperf. *εὐχόμεην* or *εὐχόμην*.

*ἔχω*, *I have*, imperf. *ἔχον*, f. *ἔξω* or (*ἐσχάω*) *ἐσχάσω*, p. P. *ἔσχον*, 1. a. P. *ἐσχέθην*, 1. a. P. *ἐσχέσθαι*, &c.

A. (*ἐσχέω*) *ἔχον*, subj. *ἐχέω*, *ἐχέει*, &c. opt. *ἐχέη* imp. (*ἐσχέτω*) *ἐχέτω*, inf. *ἐχέειν*, part. *ἐχών*, 2. a. M. *ἐχόμεναι*, subj. *ἐχόμεναι*, &c. Another new form is *ἐσχέω*.

From *ἔχω* comes *ἰσχύνω* in the same sense, and from *ἰσχύνω* is formed *ἰσχυρομαι*, in comp. *ὑπισχυρομαι*, which see.

The anomalous compounds are *ἀνέχω*, M. *ἀνέχομαι*, *I endure*, imperf. *ἀνέχμεν*, with the double augment; *ἀμείνω*, *I enclose*, f. *ἀμεινέω*, 2. a. *ἡμεινέω*, inf. *ἀμεινέειν*, M. *ἀμεινόμεναι* or *ἀμεινίσχμεναι*, *I enclose*, 2. a. *ἡμεινίσχμεναι*.

*ἑψω*, *I cook*, f. (*ἑψω*) *ἑψώσω*, &c.

*ἵω*, *I place*, 1. a. *ἵσα*, f. M. *ἵσμαι*, 1. a. M. *ἵσμεν*.

From *ἵω* comes *ἵμαι*, *I sit*, p. P. for *ἵμαι*. Another derivative is *ἰζομαι*, *I sit*, which see.

ἵω, *I put on*, see ἵνυμι.

ἵω, *I send*, see ἵημι.

ζῶω, *I live*, f. ζῆσω, &c. contracts with η; imperf. ἰζῶον and (ζῆμι) ἰζην, imp. ζῆθι. The Epic word is ζῶω.

ζευγνυμι, *I bind*, f. (ζευγω) ζευξω, &c. 2. a. P. ἰζυγην.

ζέω, *I boil*, f. ζέσω, &c. 1. a. P. ἰζέσθην.

ζωνυμι or ζωννυω, *I gird*, f. (ζωω) ζωσω, p. ἰζωκα, p. P. ἰζωσμαι.

ἡδω, *I please*, f. ἡσω, &c. see ἀνδανω.

ἡμαι, *I sit*, imperf. ἡμην, see p. 104.

ἡνοθα, by redup. ἐνηνοθα, *I floated, I waved, I rushed*, 2. p. from a supposed ἐνοθα, *I shake*, occurs in the 3. pers. sing. and only in composition with ἀνα, ἐπι, κατα, παρα; as, ἀνηνοθε (ν), ἐπινηνοθε (ν), &c.

θαλλω, *I sprout*, f. θαλῶ, &c. 2. p. τεθηλα.

θαπνω, *I bury*, f. θαψω, &c. 2. a. P. ἐταφην; 2. p. τεθηπα, *I am astonished*, and sometimes 2. a. A. ἐτάφον in the same sense.

θελω, *I will*, see θέλω.

θεω, *I run*, f. M. (θεωω) θευσμαι, Dor. θεουσῶμαι; the other parts are supplied as in τρεχω.

θιγγανω, *I touch*, f. (θιγω) θιξω or f. M. θιξομαι, &c. 2. a. A. θίγρον.

θλαω, *I pound*, f. θλασω, &c. p. P. τεθλασμαι.

θνησκω, *I die*, f. M. (θηνω or θανω) θανοῦμαι, 2. a. A. ἐθانون, p. (θναω) τεθνηκα, abbreviated in the plur. τεθναῖμεν, -ασι, plup. ἐτεθνασαν, opt. τεθναιην, imp. τεθναθι, inf. τεθνα-και, part. τεθνηώς, ὤα, ος, or τεθνεώς, τεθνηώς, Dor. τεθναώς, G. -οτος or -ῶτος, &c. From τεθνηκα comes f. τεθνηξω or τεθνηξομαι.

θραυω, *I bruise*, f. θραυσω, &c. p. P. τεθραυσμαι.

θρωσκω, *I jump*, f. M. (θρωω) θροῦμαι, 2. a. A. ἐθρον.

θύω, *I sacrifice*, f. θύσω, p. τεθύκα, p. P. τεθύμαι, 1. a. P. ἐτύθην, and in Hellenistic writers ἐθύθην.

ἵζω and καθίζω, *I set*, f. καθίσω, Att. καθιῶ, or (ἰζέω) ἰξησω, 1. a. ἐκαθίσα, &c. M. *I set myself, I sit*. The Active is

often used in the intransitive sense, *sit*. Homer has a form *ἵζανω* both in an active and neuter sense; *ἵημι*, *I send*, (*ἔω*) *ἤσω*, 1. a. *ἤκα*, p. *ἔκα*, p. P. *ἔημι*, 1. a. P. *ἔθην*, 1. f. P. *ἔθησομαι*; see p. 96.

*ἵκνομαι*, *I come*, f. (*ἵκομαι*) *ἔξομαι*, p. P. *ἵγμαι*, 2. a. M. *ἵκομην*; more commonly compounded, *ἀφικνέομαι*. The root *ἵκω*, f. *ἔξω*, occurs in the Epic writers.

*ἱλασκομαι*, *I conciliate*, f. (from *ἱλαομαι*) *ἱλάσομαι*, 1. a. *ἱλασαμην*, 1. a. P. *ἱλασθην*. From a supposed *ἱλημι* are found the imp. *ἱληθι* and *ἱλαθι*, and the pres. M. *ἱλαμαι*. Another form is *ἱλεομαι*.

*ἵπταμαι*, *I fly*, see *πιπτομαι*.

*ἵστημι*, *I make to stand*, see *εἶδω*.

*ἵστημι*, *I make to stand*, f. (*σταν*) *στησω*, p. *ἵστηκα*, plup. *ἔστηκην* or *εἰστήκην*, p. P. *ἵσταμαι*; see p. 93. This Verb is aspirated in those Tenses which in other Verbs commonly take the reduplication.

*καζω*, *I make to quit*, *I bereave*, not used; (perhaps an Ionic or Epic form of (*χαζω*) *χαζομαι*, which is used only in the pres. and imperf.) 2. a. by redup. *κεκαδον*, whence in the same sense, (*κεκαδεω*) f. *κεκαδῶσω*; M. *I yield*, 2. a. by redup. *κεκαδομην*; in the sense of *re-gret* or *sorrow* for bereavement; (perhaps connected with *κηδομαι*), f. M. *κεκαδησομαι*; in the sense of *overcome*, *excel*, *distinguish one's self*, p. P. *κατακαταμαι*, plup. P. *ἐκεκασμην*, inf. *κεκασθαι*, part. *κεκασμενος*, Dor. *κεκαδμενος*.

*καθεζομαι*, *I sit*, *καθευδω*, *I sleep*; *καθημαι*, *I sit*, *καθίζω*, *I set*, see the simple forms, *ἕζομαι*, *εἶδω*, *ἤμαι*, *ἔζω*.

*καίω*, *I burn*; Att. *κάω*, f. (*καυω*) *καυσω*; &c. p. P. *καυομαι*, 1. a. P. *ἐκαυθην*, 2. a. P. *ἐκαην*; Epic 1. a. A. *ἔκηα*, (whence imperf. or 2. a. A. *ἔκηον*), part. Att. *καίς*, Ep. *κειας*, 1. a. M. *ἐκειαμην*, part. *κειαμενος*.

*καλέω*, *I call*, fi *καλέσω*, Att. *καλῶ*, f. M. *καλοῦμαι*, p. *κακλήκα*, contracted *κακλήκα*, p. P. *κεκλημαι*, opt. (*κεκλημην*) *κεκλήῃ*, &c.

*καμνω*, *I labour*, f. M. *καμῶμαι*, p. (*καμew*) *κεκαμνηκα*, contracted *κεκαμνηκα*, 2. a. *ἐκαμον*.

*κάμω*, *I lie*, f. *κεισομαι*, Dor. *κεισεῦμαι*; see p. 105.

*κέλευω*, *I order*, f. *κέλευσω*, &c. p. P. *κεκελευσμαι*.

- κέλλαι, *I brandish*, f. ἄολ. κέλω, &c.  
 κελομαι, *I order*, also κεκλωμαι, f. (κελωμαι) κελήσομαι, ἡ  
 κεραννυμι, *I mix*, f. (from κεραω) κεράσω, Att. κερῶ, 1. a. ἐκε-  
 ρασα, p. P. by abbreviation κεκέρῳμαι, Ion. κεκρημαι, 1. a.  
 P. ἐκεῖσθην, Ion. ἐκερησθην; κεκερασμαι and ἐκερασθην are also  
 used. Another form is κερνημι, imp. κερνη; M. κερναμαι.  
 κερδαινω, *I gain*, f. κερδανῶ, 1. a. ἐκερδᾶνα, or (κερδεω) f. κερ-  
 δησω, 1. a. ἐκερδησα.  
 κηδομαι, *I care for, I sorrow*, 2. p. κηκδα; see καζω. The  
 Active κηδω, *I injure*, is found only in the Poets.  
 κιχᾶνω and κιχew, *I find, I reach*, f. κιχησω, 1. a. M. ἐπιχη-  
 σαιμην, 2. a. A. (κιχω) ἐκιχον and (κιχημι) ἐκιχην, subj.  
 κιχῶ, Ep. κιχιω, opt. κιχειην, inf. κιχῆναι, part. κιχας;  
 pres. part. M. κιχημενος.  
 κιχρημι, *I lend*, f. (χρω) χρησω, 1. a. ἐχρησα, &c. M. κιχρα-  
 μαι, *I borrow*, f. χρησομαι, 1. a. ἐχρησάμην, &c.  
 κλαζω, *I shout*, f. κλαγζω, &c. 2. a. ἐκλαγον, 2. p. κεληγα,  
 whence the Epic κεκληγω.  
 κλαω, *I sweep*, Att. κλαῶ, f. M. (κλαωω) κλασμαι, Dor.  
 κλαυσῶμαι, 1. a. ἐκλαυσα; p. p. f. impersonal κεκλαυσθημι;  
 the f. κλαιησω or κλαισω is more rare.  
 κλαιω, *I break*, f. κλαῶσω, &c. p. P. κεκλασμαι.  
 κλειω, *I shut*, f. κλεισω, &c. p. P. κειλειμαι or κεκλεισμαι,  
 κλειπτai, *I steal*, f. M. κλειφομαι, p. κεκλοφα, p. P. κεκλειμμαι,  
 2. a. P. ἐκλειπῃ.  
 κλυω, *I hear, impetf.* ἐκλυον, imp. (κλύμι) κλύθι, Pres. κλυ-  
 λυθι.  
 κναιω, *I scurge*, f. κναισω, &c. p. P. κενναισμαι.  
 κολαζω, *I punish*, f. M. κολασομαι, &c.  
 κολουω, *I mutilate*, f. κολουσω, &c. p. P. κεκολουμαι or κκο-  
 λουσμαι.  
 κοῦω, *I sprinkle with dust*, f. κοῦσω, p. κενούκα, p. P. κενον-  
 μι.  
 κορνυμι, *I satisfy*, f. (κορεω) κορεσω, 1. a. M. ἐκορεσαιμην, p.  
 κεκορηκα, p. P. Ion. κεκορημαι, Att. κεκορεσμαι, 1. a. P.  
 ἐκορεσθην. But κορέω, *I sweep*, f. κορησω, &c. is regular.  
 κραζω, *I cry*, f. κραξω, &c. p. p. f. κεκραξομαι, 2. a. A. ἐκ-  
 ραγον, 2. p. κεκράγα; imp. in a present sense κεκραχθι  
 for κεκραχθητι.  
 κρεμαννυμι, *I suspend*, f. (κρεμαιω) κρεμάσω, Att. κρεμῶ, Hom.

κρεμω, 1. a. ἐκρεμασα, 1. a. P. ἐκρεμασθην, 1. f. P. κρεμασθησμαι; M. (κρεμισμι) κρεμαμαι, *I hang*, imperf. ἐκρεμισμην, subj. κρεμωμαι, opt. κρεμαιμην and κρεμασμην, part. κρεμαμηνος, f. κρεμισθουσαι. Another form is κρημνημι, M. κρημνισμαι.

κρουω, *I beat*, f. κρουσω, &c. p. P. κεκραυσμαι.

κραομαι, *I possess*, f. κτησομαι, p. P. κεκτημαι, opt. κεκτημην, more commonly with the Attics, and ἐκτημαι with the Ionics.

κτεινω, *I kill*, f. κτεινω, 1. a. ἐκτειναι, p. ἐκταλα or ἐκταχα, p. P. ἐκταμμαι, 1. a. P. ἐκτανθην, 2. a. A. ἐκτανον, 2. p. ἐκτονα. Another 2. a. A. is (κτῆμι) ἐκταν, ἐκτας, &c. Dor. for ἐκτην, ἐκτης, &c. inf. κταμην and κταμεναι, part. κτας, 2. a. inf. M. κτασθαι, part. κταμενος.

κτιζω, *I build*, f. κτισω, &c. p. P. ἐκτισμαι, part. in comp. εὐκτιμενος.

κυλινδω and κυλινω, *I roll*, f. κυλινω, 1. a. ἐκυλισα, 1. a. P. ἐκυλίσθην.

κυπω, *I kiss*, f. M. κυησομαι or f. A. (κυω) κυσω, 1. a. ἐκύσα.

κυρω, *I fall in with*, *I am*, f. Æol. Ep. Att. κυρσω, 1. a. ἐκυρσα; also κυρεω, f. κυρησω, &c.

λαγχανω, *I obtain by lot*, f. M. (ληχω) ληξομαι, p. εἰληχα, p. P. εἰληγμαι, 2. a. A. ἐλαχον, 2. p. (λεγχω) λελογχα.

From ἐλαχον Homer has λελαχω, *I impari*.

λαμβανω, *I take*, f. M. (ληβω) ληβομαι, Dor. λαβῶμαι, p. εἰληφα, p. P. εἰλημμαι, sometimes λελημμαι, 1. a. P. ἐληφθην, 2. a. A. ἐλαβον, 2. a. M. ἐλαβομην. The Ionians have also (λαβω) λελαβηκα, and (λαμβω) λαμβομαι, λελαμμαι, ἐλαμφθην.

λανθανω, sometimes ληθω, *I lurk*, f. λησω, 1. a. ἐλησα, p. P. ληλησμαι, Dor. λελασμαι, 1. a. P. ἐλησθην, 2. a. A. ἐλαθον, 2. a. M. ἐλαθομην, 2. p. λεληθα; M. *I forget*. Homer has λελαθω, *I make to forget*.

λεγω, *I say*, f. λεξω, 1. a. ἐλεξα, no 1. p. in this sense; p. P. λελεγμαι, 1. a. P. ἐλεχθην; in composition in the sense of *gather*, p. εἰλοχα, p. P. εἰλεγμαι, 2. a. P. ἐλεγην; διαλεγμαι, *I converse*, has p. P. διελεγμαι, 1. a. P. διελεχθην.

λειπω, *I leave*, f. λειψω, 2. p. λελοιπα, p. P. λελειμμαι, 2. a. A. ἐλιπον, 2. a. M. ἐλιπομην.

ληθαι, *I wish*, see *ἵκωμαι*.  
*λῶναι*, *I wash*, f. λούσω, &c. contracted from λῶσαι, λῶσω, &c.  
 of which Homer has imperf. ἐλῶεν, 1. a. ἐλῶεσσα, f. M.  
 λῶεσσομαι. From the root λῶ the Attics form the im-  
 perf. ἐλῶ, ἐλῶμεν; M. λῶμαι, part. λῶμενος; Homer has  
 λῶ for ἐλῶε.

μανομαι, *I rave*, f. μανῶμαι, 2. p. μεμῆνα, 2. a. P. ἐμάνην.  
 μανθάνω, *I learn*, f. M. (μάθεω) μαθησομαι, Dor. μαθεῖμαι, p.  
 μεμαθηκα, 2. a. ἐμαθον.

μάχομαι, *I fight*, f. (μαχεομαι) μαχησθαι or μάχεσθαι, Att.  
 μάχουμαι, 1. a. ἐμαχισαμένη or ἐμαχισαμένη, p. P. μεμαχη-  
 μαι and perhaps μεμαχισμαι.

μαω, *I desire earnestly*, a defective Homeric Verb; p. (με-  
 μαα) μεματον, μεμαμεν, μεμαῖσι, plup. μεμασταν, imp. με-  
 ματω, part. μεμαως, ὦτα, ὡς, G. -οτος or -ῶτος, &c. con-  
 tracted μεμως; ὦτα, ὡς, G. -ῶτος, &c.

μειρομαι, *I desire*, 1. a. opt. A. μειραιμι, 2. a. A. ἐμμορον, 2.  
 p. ἐμμορα; p. P. εἰμαρται, *it is fated*, plup. εἰμαρτο, im-  
 personal; part. εἰμαρμένος, Dor. ἐμμοραμενος.

μελλω, *I shall*, f. (μελλεω) μελλήσω, imperf. ἐμελλον or ἡμελ-  
 λον; 1. a. ἐμελλησα rare.

μελω, *I concern*, impersonal; see p. 107; M. μελωμαι, *I*  
*take care of*, f. (μελέομαι) μελησομαι, 1. a. P. ἐμελήθην.  
 Homer has μεμύλεται, μεμύλετο, μεμύλεσθε, for μεμέλεται,  
 ἐμεμέλετο, ἐμεμέλεσθε; also μεμύλεσκε in comp. for (μελέω)  
 μεμέλεκε.

μένω, *I remain*, f. μενῶ, 1. a. ἐμεινα, p. (μενεω) μεμεινχα, 2. p.  
 μεμωνα, *I desire earnestly*, *I am zealous in a thing*.

μηκωμαι, *I bleat*, 2. a. A. (μηκω) ἐμακον, 2. p. μεμήκηκα,  
 part. μεμηκώς, fem. also μεμᾶκυτα.

μιγνύμι and μισγω, *I mix*, f. (μιγω) μίξω, 1. a. ἐμίξα, p. P.  
 μεμιγμαι, 1. a. P. ἐμιγθην, 2. a. P. ἐμιγην.

μνησχω, *I remind*, f. (μναω) μνησω, 1. a. ἐμνησα; M. μμ-  
 νησκόμαι, *I recollect*, p. P. μεμνήμαι, *I remember*, opt. μεμ-  
 νήμην, 1. a. P. ἐμνησθην, 1. f. P. μνησθήσομαι, p. p. f. μεμ-  
 νήσομαι, *I shall be mindful of*. In the sense of *remember*,  
 μνασμαι is in use only among the Ionians; in the com-  
 mon dialect it signifies *court* or *woo*.



μυκασμαι, *I roar*, f. μυκησμαι, 2. a. Ac (μυκα)βμικται, θ. p. μεμυκα.

ναιω, *I dwell*, f. M. (ναω) νασσομαι, 1. a. M. νασσαστην, 1. a. P. νασσθην; ναω, *I set, I make to dwell*, 1. a. νασσαι. Of ναω, *I flow*, few examples occur.

νασσω, *I fill*, f. ναξω, &c. p. P. νενασμαι.

νεμω, *I share*, f. νεμῶ, and (νεμεω) νεμησαι, 1. a. εννεμα, p. εννεμηκα, 1. a. P. εννεμηθην and εννεμεσθην.

νεομαι and νισσομαι, *I come, I go, I return*, (f. perhaps νεομαι), are Poetic words used in the pres. and imperf.

νεω, *I swim*, f. νουσω; but νεω, *I spin*, f. νησω.

νηξω, *I wish*, takes its tenses from νητω, f. νηξω, &c.

ξω, *I polish*, f. ξισω, &c. p. P. εξισμαι.

ὀζω, *I smell*, f. (ὀξω) ὀξεσω and ὀξησω, 1. a. ὠξεσθαι, p. ὠξηκα, 2. p. by redup. ὀδωδα, Poet. ὠδοδα, plur. ὀδωδεν and ὠδεν.

οἶγω and οἶγνυμι, more commonly ἀνῶγω and ἀνῶγνυμι, *I open*, imperf. ἀνῶγμαι, f. ἀναξω, 1. a. ἀνῶξα, ἀνῶξαι, and ἡνοιξα, subj. ἀνοιξω, &c. p. ἀνῶγχα, p. ἀνῶγνυμαι and ἡνῶγμαι, 1. a. P. ἀνῶγθην and ἡνῶγθην, 2. f. P. ἀνῶγθαι, 2. a. P. ἡνῶγην; 2. p. ἀνῶγχα, *I am open*. Homer has 1. a. A. ὠξω.

οἶδαι, ἴδμεναι; see εἶδαι.

οἶδανω and οἶδανω, *I swell*, f. (from οἶδω) οἶδω, p. ὠδηκα.

οἶμιξω, *I deplore*, f. M. οἶμιξομαι, 1. a. A. οἶμιξαι, 1. a. P. οἶμιξθην, 2. pers. αἶα, imperf. φομεν, also οἶμι, οἶμην, οἶμε (οἶομαι), 1. a. P. οἶμην. Homer resolves the

diphthong, making ι long, as in οἶσαντο, οἶσθην, οἶσαντο.

οἶχωμαι, *I go*, f. (οἶχομαι) οἶχησμαι, p. P. οἶχημαι; also (οἶχω) p. οἶχικα, plur. οἶχικται.

(οἶω), *I bear*, see φεω.

ὀλισθαίνω and ὀλισθάναι, *I slip*, f. (ὀλισθεω) ὀλισθησαι, &c. 2. a. ὠλισθον.

ὀλῶμαι, *I destroy*, f. (ὀλω) ὀλσω, Att. ὀλῶ, 1. a. ὀλῶσαι, p. by redup. ὀλῶλεκα; 2. p. ὀλῶλα, *I am undone*; M. ὀλῶμαι, *I perish*, f. Att. ὀλοῦμαι, 2. a. ὀλαμην.

ὀμνυμι, *I swear*, f. (ὀμοφ) ὀμοσσω, f. M. Att. ὀμοῦμαι, 1. a. A.

ἀμωσα, p. by redup: ὁμωμοκα, p. P. ὁμωμομαι, 1. a. P. ὁμωμοθην.

ὁμοργνυμι, *I wipe*, f. (ὁμοργω) ὁμορξω, &c.

ὀνηται (ὀνημι), *I benefit*, inf. ὀνῆσθαι, f. (ὀνην), ὀνηται, 1. a.

ὀνησαι; M. ὀνημαι or ὀνιναμαι, *I profit*, by, imperf. ὀνησθην,

imp. ὀνησο, part. ὀνημενος, 2. a. ὀναμην, opt. ὀναιμην, inf. ὀνασθαι.

(ὀπταμαι), *I see*, f. ὀψομαι, 2. pers. ὀψει, p. P. ὀψμαι, 1. a.

P. ὠρθην, 2. p. by redup. Poet. ὀπωπα.

ὄραμι, *I see*, imperf. Ion. ὄραον, Att. ὄραον, p. ὄραπα, p. P.

ὄραμαι; the rest of the tenses are supplied by εἶδω and ὀπτομαι.

ὄρεγω and ὀρεγνυμι, *I stretch out*, f. ὄρεξω, &c. p. P. by redup. ὀρωρεγμαι.

ὄρθω, *I set upright*, f. ὄρθωσω, &c. is regular; ἀνὀρθω augments both before and after the Preposition; imperf. ἄνωρθον.

ὄρνυμι, *I excite*, f. Æol. (ὄρω) ὄρσαι, 1. a. ὄρσαι, p. P. (ὄρμαι)

imp. ὄρσο for ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος, plup. P. 3. pers. ὄρτο;

M. ὄρνυμαι, *I arise*, 2. a. ὄρομην, 2. p. by redup. ὄρωρα, Poet. ὄρορα.

A Homeric imp. is ὄρσω, Dor. ὄρσῃ, and pres. P. ὄρωραμαι.

ὄρσσει, *I dig*, f. ὄρξω, &c. p. P. by redup. ὄρωρσμαι.

ὀσφραίνυμαι, *I smell*, f. (ὀσφραομαι) ὀσφρησμαι, 2. a. ὀσφρομην;

an imperf. M. as if from ὀσφρημι is ὀσφραμην. οὐρεω, *I mingle*, f. οὐρησω, &c. augments with σ; imperf. οὐρεον.

ὀνταω and ὀνταζω, *I wound*, *I hit*, f. ὀντασω, &c. Besides

this there appears to have been a form ὀντηνῶ, inf. ὀντασθαι

or ὀνταμην, 2. a. 3. pers. ὀντα, pres. part. ὀνταμηνος, or p. P. for ὀνταμηνος.

ὀφείλω, *I owe*, *I must*, f. (ὀφείλω) ὀφειλήσω, &c. 2. a. ὀφείλο,

Poet. ὀφείλον, occurs generally in the expression of a wish.

ὀφλισκανναι and ὀφλω, *I am guilty*, f. (ὀφλω) ὀφλησω, &c.

παίζω, *I play*, f. M. παίζομαι, Dor. παίζομαι, 1. a. παίσει,

p. P. παίσειμαι.

παίω, *I beat*, f. παίω, commonly (πατω) πατήσω, 1. a. παί-

σει, p. παίσειμαι, 1. a. P. παίσειθην.

παλαιω, *I wrestle*, f. παλαισω, &c. p. P. παπαλαισμαι.  
 πᾶομαι, *I taste*, f. πᾶσομαι, p. P. πεᾶμαι, has α short;  
 πᾶομαι, *I possess*, has α long.

παροίνομαι, *I rage*, f. παροίησω, &c. augments both before and after the Preposition; imperf. ἐπαρώνομαι.

πασχω, *I suffer*, f. M. πεισομαι, 2. a. A. ἐπαθον, 2. p. (πενθω) πεπονθα. Homer has (πεπθώς) πεπᾶνυθα, as if from 2. p. πεπθθα, and πεποσθε for πεπονθατε.

πεινᾶω, *I hunger*, f. πεινήσω, &c. contracts with η.

πειράω, *I tempt, I try*, f. πειράσω, Ion. πειρήσω, &c. M. πειραομαι, *I attempt*, f. πειράσομαι, Ion. πειρήσομαι, p. P. πεπειράμαι, 1. a. P. ἐπειράσθην.

πέμπω, *I send*, f. πέμψω, p. πέπομφα, 1. a. P. ἐπέμψθην.

πενόμαι, *I am poor*, is used only in the pres. and imperf.

περάω, *I pass over*, f. περάσω, Ion. περήσω, &c.

περᾶω, *I bring over, I transport*, properly with the view of selling, f. περᾶσω, Att. περῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, &c. p. P. πεπερασμαι.

περθω, *I lay waste*, f. περσω, &c. p. P. πεπερῖαι, inf. in Hom. περθαι for πεπερθαι, 2. a. A. ἐπερσθον by transposition for ἐκαρθον.

πέσσω and πέττω, for πέπτω, *I cook*, f. πέψω, 1. a. ἐπέψα, p. P. πεπεμμαι, 1. a. P. ἐπέφθην.

πετανωμι or πεταω, *I expand*, f. πετάσω, Att. πηῶ, 1. a. ἐπετάσα, p. P. πεπετασμαι, generally πεπτάμαι, 1. a. P. ἐπετάσθην. Epic forms are πινναω and πιννημι part. πιννας, imperf. 3. pers. πιννα.

πετομαι and πεταομαι, *I fly*, f. πετησομαι, commonly πησομαι, 2. a. abbreviated from the imperf. ἐπτομην, subj. πτῶμαι, opt. πτομην, inf. πτεσθαι, part. πτομενος; from the obsolete πτημι comes the 2. a. A. ἐπτην, subj. πτῶ, opt. πταιην, inf. πτῆναι, part. πτας; M. ἰπτάμαι, imperf. ἰπταμην, inf. ἰπτασθαι, part. ἰπταμενος, 2. a. ἰπταμην, inf. ἰπτασθαι, part. ἰπταμενος; πεταομαι occurs only in later writers, 1. a. P. ἐπετασθην. The Poets use ποταομαι or ποτασμαι, and ποτιομαι; another form is πετάμαι, not used by Attic writers.

πέφνω, *I kill*, an Epic word, used only in the pres. and imperf.

πηγνυμι and πηγνυω, *I fasten*, f. (πηγω) πήξω, 1. a. ἐπήξα, p.

- P. *πτενημαι*, 1. a. P. *ἑπτηθῆν*, 2. a. P. *ἑταγην*; 2. p. *πτενηγα*, *I stand fast*.
- πιλαω* and *πιλημι*, *I bring near*, Epic words from *πιδαιζω*;  
 M. *πιλαμαι*, *I approach*. From a form *πιδαιω* comes by contraction p. P. (*πεπλημαι*) part. *πεπλημένος*.
- τιμπλημι*, *I fill*, like *ιστημι* in the pres. and imperf., inf. *τιμπλανάει*, derives its parts from *πληθω*, *I am full*, f. *πλησω*, p. *πέπληκα*, p. P. *πέπλησμαι*, 1. a. P. *ἑπλησθῆν*. The forms *ἑπλητο*, *ἑπληντο*, or *πλήτο*, *πλήντο*, may be the imperf. of *πλήμαι* from the obsolete *πλήμι*, or the plup. P. for *ἑπέπλητο*, *ἑπέπληντο*; an opt. *πλήμην* also occurs; and a 2. plup. *ἑπέπληθεν*. When, in composition, *μ* immediately precedes *τιμπλημι*, *μ* before *πλ* is rejected; as, *ἑμπεπλημι*; but it is resumed after the augment; as, *ἑνπεμπλην*. The same occurs in *τιμπρημι*.
- τιμπρημι* or *πρηθω*, *I burn*, the former like *ιστημι* in the pres. and imperf., inf. *τιμπροσκει*, f. (*πρω*) *πρησω*, 1. a. *ἑπρησα*, p. *πέπρηκα*, p. P. *πέπρησμαι*, 1. a. P. *ἑπρησθῆν*; the form *τιμπρω* is used by later writers.
- πινω*, *I drink*, f. M. (*πιω*) *πιμαι* for *ποῦμαι*, 2. a. *ἑπιον*, subj. *πιω*, &c. imp. *πιε* or (*πῆμι*) *πῆθι*, p. (*πω*) *πέπωκα*, p. P. *πέπομαι*, 1. a. P. *ἑποθῆν*.
- πιπισκω*, *I give to drink*, f. (*πιω*) *πισω*, 1. a. *ἑπίσα*.
- πιπρασκω*, *I sell*; f. wanting, p. (*πρω*) *πεπράκα*, p. P. *πεπράμαι*, 1. a. P. *ἑπράθῆν*, Ion. *ἑπρηθῆν*, p. f. *πεπρασμαι*, used by the Attics instead of *πραθσομαι*.
- πιπτω*, *I fall*, f. M. (*πιτω*) *πεσοῦμαι*, Ion. *πεσοομαι*, 2. a. *ἑπισον*, p. (*πτω*) *πέπτωκα*, part. *πέπτωκως*, abbreviated *πέπτως*, G. *-ῶτος*, and by poetic resolution, *πεπτιως*; G. *-ῶτες* or *-ῶτος*.
- πλαζω*, *I set astray*, f. *πλαγξω*, &c.
- πλειω*, *I sail*, f. M. (*πλευω*) *πλευσομαι*, Dor. *πλευσοῦμαι*, 1. a. A. *ἑπλευσα*, p. P. *πεπλευσμαι*, 1. a. P. *ἑπλευσθῆν*; 2. a. A. in comp. (*πλώμι*) *ἑπλων*, plur. *ἑπλωμαν*, part. *πλωρ*. The Ionic form is *πλωω*.
- πλησσω* or *πληττω*, *I strike*, f. *πληξω*, &c. 2. a. *ἑπληγον*, referring to the body, *ἑπλαγον*, in comp. to the mind, 2. p. *πέπληγα*.
- πνέω*, *I blow*, f. (*πνευω*) *πνευσα*, f. M. Dor. *πνευσοῦμαι*, p. *πέπνευκα*, p. P. *πέπνευμαι*; in Hom. *πεπνῦμαι*, 2. pers. *πεπνῦ-*

σαι, part. *πεννόμενος*, and 1. a. P. in comp. *ἀνενπνυθήν* for *ἀνεπνυθήν*.

*πρόω*, *I desire*, f. *πρόω* or *πρόω*, p. *πρόωχα*, p. P. *πρόωμαι*, 1. a. P. *ἐπρόσθην*. An Epic form is *πρόω*, inf. *πρόωμαι*.

*πρόω*, *to give*, a poetical word used in the 2. a. *ἐπρόσθην*; p.

P. *πρόωται*, *it is destined*, impersonal; part. *πρόωμενος*.

*πρόω*, *to buy*, used only in the 1. a. M. *ἐπρόσθην*, subj.

*πρόωμαι*, &c. to make up the deficiencies of *ἀντομαι*.

*πρόω*, *I say*, f. *πρόω*, &c. p. P. *πρόωμαι*.

*πρόω*, *I stumble*, f. *πρόω*, &c. p. P. *ἐπρόωμαι*.

*πρόωμαι*, *I sneeze*, 2. a. A. (*πρόω*) *ἐπρόω*.

*πρόω*, *I crouch for fear*, f. *πρόω*, p. *ἐπρόωχα*, &c. A sort

of 2. p. occurs in the part. *πρόω*, and in comp. *ἐπρόω*.

*πρόω*, *I pound*, f. *πρόω*, &c. p. P. *ἐπρόωμαι*.

*πρόω*, *I fold*, f. *πρόω*, p. *ἐπρόωχα*, &c.

*πρόω*, *I spit*, f. *πρόω*, &c. p. P. *ἐπρόωμαι*.

*πρόωμαι*, *I hear*, f. (from *πρόωμαι*) *πρόωμαι*, p. P. *πρόωμαι*,

2. a. M. *ἐπρόωμαι*.

*πρόω*, *I destroy*, f. *πρόω*, &c. p. P. *ἐπρόωμαι*.

*πρόω* and *πρόω*, *I do*, f. *πρόω* or (*πρόω*) *πρόω*, 1. a. *πρόω* subj.

*πρόω*, opt. *πρόωμαι*, imp. *πρόω* or *πρόω*, inf. *πρόω* or *πρόω*,

part. *πρόω*, 1. a. part. P. *πρόω*, 2. p. *πρόω*, 2. plup. *πρόω*.

*πρόω*, *I flow*, f. M. (*πρόω*) *πρόωμαι*, 1. a. *πρόω*, pl. (*πρόω*) *πρόω*.

*πρόω*, 2. a. P. (*πρόω*) *πρόω*, 2. f. P. *πρόωμαι*.

*πρόω*, *I say*, see *πρόω*.

*πρόω*, *I break*, f. (*πρόω*) *πρόω*, 1. a. *πρόω*.

*πρόω*, 1. a. M. *πρόωμαι*, 2. a. P. *πρόω*, 2. f. P. *πρόωμαι*;

2. p. *πρόω*, *I am torn*. Other forms are *πρόω*

and *πρόω*.

*πρόω* and *πρόω*, *I throw*, are both used in the pres. and

imperf.; f. *πρόω*, &c. 2. a. P. *πρόω*, 2. p. *πρόω*.

*πρόω*, *I make dirty*, f. *πρόω*, &c. Homer has p. part. P.

*πρόω*.

*πρόω*, *I strengthen*, f. (from *πρόω* or *πρόω*) *πρόω*, 1. a. *πρόω*;

p. P. *πρόωμαι*, imp. *πρόω*, farewell, 1. a. P. *πρόω*.

σαλπίζω, *I sound a trumpet*, f. σαλπίσσω and σαλπιγξω, but more frequently σαλπισω.

σάωω, σαώω, σαώμαι, and σάω, are various forms for which σωζω, *I save*, is commonly used. From σαώμαι Homer has the imp. σαώ for σαώθι, and the imperf. (ἑσάων) 3. pers. σαώ. See σαώζω and σωζω.

σαώζω, *I save*, f. σαώσω, &c. in poetry for σωζω.

σβέννυμι, *I extinguish*, f. (σβεω) σβέσω, 1. a. ἑσβεῖσα, p. P. ἑσβεσμαι, 1. a. P. ἑσβεσθην; M. σβέννυμαι, *I go out*. From the obsolete σβήμι come, in the sense of *go out*, p. ἑσβηκα, 2. a. ἑσβην, plur. ἑσβημεν, inf. σβῆναι.

σειω, *I shake*, f. σεισω, &c. p. P. σεσεισμαι. A primitive form is σάω.

σειω, *I shake*, 1. a. ἑσευα or ἑσσευα, 1. a. M. ἑσσευαμην, p. P. ἑσσυμαι, plur. P. ἑσσυμην, for σεσυμαι, ἑσεσυμην, 1. a. P. ἑσυθην, 2. a. P. ἑσυν or ἑσυνην. Another form was σάω of which there still exist σῶται, σῶσθε, σῶνται, σουσθω.

σηπω, *I corrupt*, f. σηψω, &c. 2. a. P. ἑσαπην; 2. p. σεσηπα, *I am rotten*.

σιγαω, *I keep silence, I suppress*, f. M. σιγησομαι, 1. a. A. ἑσιγησα, 1. a. P. ἑσιγηθην.

σιωπαω, *I keep silence, I suppress*, f. M. σιωπησομαι, 1. a. A. ἑσιωπησα.

σκεδαννυμι, *I scatter*, f. (σκεδαω) σκεδάσω, Att. σκεδῶ, 1. a. ἑσκεδασα, p. P. ἑσκεδασμαι, 1. a. P. ἑσκεδασθην. Homer has κεδάω, f. κεδάσω, &c.; also κιδνημι. Another form is σκιδνημι, M. σκιδναμαι.

σκελλω, *I dry up*, f. σκελῶ, f. M. σκελοῦμαι, 1. a. A. ἑσκηλα, subj. σκηλω, opt. Ἄeol. σκηλεια, inf. σκῆλαι, p. (σκληαω) ἑσκληκα, 2. a. in a neuter sense (σκληῖμι) ἑσκλην, opt. σκληιην, inf. σκληῖναι.

σμηχω, *I wipe*, f. (from σμαιω, Ion. σμῆω) σμησω, 1. a. ἑσμησα, 1. a. P. ἑσμηχθην.

σπαιω, *I draw*, f. σπάσω, &c. p. P. ἑσπασμαι.

σπειδω, *I pour out*, f. σπισω, &c. p. P. ἑσπεισμαι.

σπουδαζω, *I pursue with zeal*, f. M. σπουδασομαι, 1. a. A. ἑσπουδασα, p. P. ἑσπουδασμαι.

στειρω, *I deprive*, f. στειρωσω, &c. A simpler form in the P. is στεγομαι, 2. f. στειρησομαι, 2. a. part. στερεεις.

στορεννυμι and στορνυμι, *I strew*, f. (στορεω) στορεσω, 1. a. ἑστο-

ρισά, p. P. ἰστορεῖμαι. Æol. ἰστορημαι, 1. a. P. ἰστορεσθην.  
Another form is στρωννυμι, f. (στρω) στρώσω, 1. a. ἰστρώσα,  
p. P. ἰστρώμαι.

στρεφω, *I bend*, f. στρέψω, p. ἰστρεφα, p. P. ἰστραμμαι, 1. a.  
P. ἰστρεφθην, 2. a. P. ἰστραφην.

στυγέω, *I hate*, f. στυγῆσω or (στυγω) στύξω, 1. a. ἰστύξα.  
Homer has 2. a. ἰστυγον.

σφιγγω, *I grasp*, f. σφιγξω, p. ἰσφιγγα, p. P. ἰσφιγμαι.

σώζω, *I save*, f. σώσω, &c. p. P. σίσωμαι, 1. a. P. ἰσώθην.

ταλαιω, *I bear*, f. ταλῶσω or f. M. (τλαω) τλήσμαι, p. τετ-  
ληκα, abbreviated in the plur. τετλαμεν, opt. τετλαιην,  
imp. τετλαθι, inf. τετλαμεναι and τετλαναι, part. τετληας,  
2. a. A. (τλήμι) ἐτλην, subj. τλῶ, opt. ετλαιη, imp. τλῆθι,  
inf. τλῆναι, part. τλας.

τενω, *I stretch*, properly the hand to take hold of a thing,  
f. τενῶ, p. τετακα, p. P. τεταμαι. From the old root  
ταω comes (τῆμι) imp. τῆ, *take*, and from ταζω the Epic  
τεταγω. Another form is τανύω, f. τανύσω, &c. 1. a. P.  
ἰτανυσθην.

τελέω, *I fulfil*, f. τελέσω, &c. p. P. τετέλεσμαι.  
τέμνω, *I cut*, f. τιμῶ, p. τέτεμηκα, contracted τέμηκα, 2. a.  
ἔτεμον and ἔταμον, 1. a. P. ἐτέμηθην. The Epic writers  
have also ταμνω.

τετυλάμαι, *I prepare*, an Epic word used only in the imperf.  
τετυχῶ, *I prepare*, f. τυξω, &c. p. P. τιτυγμαι, 1. a. P. ἐτυχ-  
θην. Hence the Epic τευχέω, *I arm*.  
τηκω, *I liquefy*, f. τηξω, &c. 2. a. P. ἐτακην; 2. p. πετηκα, *I*  
*ripen*.

τίθηναι, *I place*, f. (θιω) θήσω, 1. a. ἰθήκα, p. τίθηκα, p. P.  
τίθειμαι, 1. a. P. ἐτίθην; see p. 96. Another form par-  
tially used in the pres. and imperf. is τίθει.

τίκτω, *I bring forth*, f. (τεκω) τέξω, commonly f. M. τιξο-  
μαι, 1. a. P. ἐτέχθην, 2. a. A. ἐτεκον, 2. p. τιτοκα.

τινώ and τινυμι, *I expropriate*, f. τίσω, &c. p. P. τιτισμαι, 1. a. P.  
ἐτίσθην; M. τिनομαι and τινυμαι, *I avenge or punish*, f.  
τισομαι, 1. a. ἐτίσαιμην.

τρωω and τιτρημι, *I bore*, f. (τρω) τρήσω, 1. a. ἰτρησα, p.  
τιτρηκα, p. P. τετρημαι. The Attic form is τειτρανω, f.  
τειτρανῶ, 1. a. ἐτειτρηκα.

τραῦσαι, *I wound*, Epic τραῶ, f. τραῶσα, 1. a. ἐτραῶσα, p. P. τραῦμαι, 1. a. P. ἐτραῶην.

τιτυσκομαι, *I aim, I prepare*, an Epic word, used in the pres. and imperf. only.

τιῶ, *I honour*, f. τιῶ, &c. p. P. τιτῶμαι, used only by the Poets.

τλαω, τλῆμι, see ταλαω.

τμηγω, *I cut*, 1. a. ἐτμηξα, 2. a. ἐτμαγον, 2. a. P. ἐτμαγην, part. also τμηγεις. The root is τετμηκα, p. of τεμνω.

τρεπω, *I turn*, f. τρεψω, p. τετροφα, p. P. τετραμμαι, 1. a. P. ἐτρεφθην, 2. a. A. ἐτραπον, 2. a. M. ἐτραπομην, 2. a. P. ἐτρεπην.

τρεφα, *I nourish*, f. θρεψω, p. τετροφα, p. P. τεθραμμαι, 1. a. P. ἐθρεφθην, 2. a. P. ἐτραφην. Homer has τετροφα in a neuter sense, *have accumulated*.

τραγω, *I run*, f. θρεξω or f. M. θρεξομαι, 1. a. ἰθρεξα rare, p. (δραμειω) δεδραμηνκα, p. P. δεδραμηνωαι, f. M. δραμοῦμαι, 2. a. A. ἐδραμων, 2. p. δεδρομαι.

τριβω, *I rub*, f. τριψω, &c. 2. a. P. ἐτριβην.

τριζω, *I chirp*, 2. p. τριτρυγα. Akin to this is τρυζω, *I moan*, properly as the turtle-dove.

τρωγω, *I eat*, f. M. τρωξομαι, 2. a. A. ἐτραγον.

τυγχανα, *I obtain*, f. M. (τυχω) τυξομαι, p. τετυχα, *I am*, and (τυχειω) τετυχηκα, 1. a. ἐτυχησα, 2. a. ἐτυχοι. In the sense of *am*, besides τετυχα, the pres. imperf. and 2. a. are used, and then most commonly in conjunction with a Participle. The other tenses with the 2. a. generally signify *obtain*.

τυπτω, *I strike*, f. τυψω, Att. τυπτησω, 1. a. ἐτυψα, &c.

τυφα, *I burn*, f. θυψω, &c. 2. a. P. ἐτυφην.

ὑπισχομαι, *I promise*, from ὑποσχομαι, f. (ὑποσχειω) ὑποσχομαι, p. P. ὑποσχημαι, 1. a. P. ὑποσχεθην, 2. a. M. ὑποσχομην.

ὑῶ, *I rain*, f. ὑῶ, &c. 1. a. P. ὑσθην.

(φαγω), *I eat*, f. M. φαγομαι, 2. a. A. ἴφαγον; see ἰδω, φανω and φανω, *I kill*, not found; p. P. πεφάμαι, inf. πεφας.

φαιω, p. p. f. πεφησομαι for πεφασομαι; see πεφνω.

φαιω, *I shine*, not used; p. p. f. πεφησομαι.



φῶ, *I say*, see: φημι. φέρω, *I bear*, f. (φίω) ὠσα, f. M. ὠσομαι, 1. f. P. ὠσόμεναι; 1. a. A. (ἐνεγκω) ἔνεκα, Ion. and Dor. (ἔνωσ or ἐνέτω) ἔνεκα, 2. a. ἔνεκον, p. by redup. ἐνένοχα, pl. P. ἐνένοχμαι; Ion. ἐνένοχμαι, 1. a. P. ἔνεχθη, Ion. ἔνεχθη, 1. f. P. ἐνεχθήμεναι. An imp. ὦσε is found in Homer. The derivative φέρω is regular, whence φέρημι, inf. φερέμεναι, φερέηναι.

φευγώ, *I flee*, f. M. φεύγομαι, Dor. φευζάμαι, p. πεφύγα, p. P. πεφυγμαι, 2. a. A. ἐφυγον. Homer frequently uses πεφυγότες, for πεφυγότες.

φημι, *I say*, f. (φῶ) φησι, 1. a. ἐφησα; see p. 106. φθάνω, *I anticipate*, f. (φθαίω) φθάσαι, 1. a. ἐφθάσα, p. ἐφθασα, f. M. (φθῆμι) φθῆσομαι, 2. a. A. used chiefly in Attic ἐφθην, subj. φθῶ, opt. φθῶην, inf. φθῆναι, part. φθῶς, 2. a. part. M. φθαμενός.

φθγγοναι seldom φθγγω, *I sound*, f. φθγγομαι, p. P. ἐφθγγμαι.

φθίρω, *I destroy*, f. φθαῖ, p. ἐφθακα, p. P. ἐφθακαί, 2. a. A. ἐφθαρον, 2. a. P. ἐφθαρον, 2. p. ἐφθαρα.

φθίω, *I destroy*, f. φθίω, p. ἐφθίκα, p. P. ἐφθίκαί. From this Verb, φθίω, *I sink*, *I fall*, takes its tenses; f. M. φθίωμαι, p. P. ἐφθίμαι. Other forms are φθίω, φθίωτες, and φθίω. An opt. A. φθίην and M. φθίην as both φθίην also occur.

φθίω, *I shudder*, f. φθίω, 2. p. φθίω.

φύρω, *I knead*, f. Aol. φύρω, &c.

φύω, *I beget*, f. φύω, 1. a. ἐφύσα, p. in a neuter sense, ἐφύσα; part. in Homer πεφύσας; 2. a. (φύμι) ἐφύην, inf. φύναι; part. φυς. The 2. a. P. ἐφύην is also found, but chiefly in the later writers.

χαζομαι, *I yield*, used only in the pres. and imperf. The active χαζώ, *I make to yield*, is not found; see καζω.

χαίνω and χασκω, *I gape*, f. M. χανοίμαι, 2. a. A. ἔχαον, 2. p. κεχηναί.

χαίρω, *I rejoice*, f. (χαίρω) χαίρησθαι, 1. a. ἔχαρησα, f. M. (χαίρω) χαίρησθαι, p. κεχαρηκα, p. P. κεχαρημαι and κεχαρημαι, 2. a. P. ἔχαρη, 1. a. M. ἔχαρηται. Homer has f. inf. A. by redup. κεχαρησθαι, and 2. a. M. κεχαρηται.

χαλαῶ, *I untie, I yield*, f. χαλαῶσω, &c. p. P. πεχαλασμαι.  
 χανδανῶ, *I receive*, f. M. (χέω) χυισομαι, 2. a. A. ἐχάδω, 2.  
 P. πεχανδα.

χειῶ, *I pour*, f. (χεύω) χευσω, 1. a. Ep. ἐχευα, Att. ἐχεα, p.  
 πεχῦκα, p. P. πεχῦμαι, 1. a. P. ἐχυθην. Other forms are  
 χυω and χυναι. The Homeric χυτο and χυντο are for ἐκε-  
 χῦτο, ἐκεχυντο.

χεῖρω, *I give an oracular response*, f. χεῖρω, &c. p. P. κε-  
 χρημαι, 1. a. P. ἐχρησθην.

χρεομαι, *I use*, contracts with η, f. χρεσσομαι, 1. a. ἐχρηθα-  
 μην, p. P. πεχρημαι, 1. a. P. ἐχρησθην. The p. P. is  
 chiefly used in the sense, *I need*.

χρη, *it behooves*, and ἀποχρη, *it is sufficient*, impersonal, f.  
 χρησει, ἀποχρησει, &c.; see p. 108.

χρηζω, *I need*, used only in the pres. and imperf.

χρίω, *I anoint*, f. χρισω, &c. p. P. πεχρισμαι.

χραινυμι and χροῖνυμι, *I colour*, f. (from χροω, χρωω, or χρω-  
 ζω) χρωσω, 1. a. ἐχρωσα, p. P. πεχρωσμαι.

χωνυμι and χυνουι, *I heap up*, f. (from χωω) χωσιν, &c. p.  
 P. πεχωσμαι.

χωρῶ, *I go*, f. M. χωρησομαι, 1. a. A. ἐχωρησα, p. πεχωρηκα,  
 &c. The Ionic writers have the f. A. χωρησω.

ψαύω, *I touch*, f. ψαυσω, &c. 1. a. P. ἐψαυσθην.

ψάω, *I rub*, f. ψησω, &c. contracts with η.

ψύχω, *I cool*, f. ψύξω, p. ἐψύχα, p. P. ἐψυχμαι, 2. a. P.  
 ἐψυγην, 2. f. P. ψυγησομαι.

ώθω, *I push*, f. ώθησω and (ώθω) ώσαι, 1. a. έωσαι, P. έωκα, p.  
 P. έωσμαι, 1. a. P. έωσθην, 1. f. P. ώσθησμαι.

ώνεομαι, *I buy*, f. ώνησομαι, &c. augments with ε; imperf.  
 έωνεομεν.

## APPENDIX.

### OBSERVATIONS, &c.

#### *The Alphabet.*

The original Alphabet of Greece, the introduction of which is traditionally ascribed to Cadmus the Phœnician, consisted of sixteen characters only, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ; to these Palamedes, in the time of the Trojan war, added ξ, and the aspirated letters ϑ, φ, χ; some however ascribe ϑ and χ to Epicharmus the Sicilian, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century before Christ; Simonides, the elegiac poet of Ceos, who lived about the middle of the sixth century B. C. completed the number by inventing η, ω, ζ, ψ.

γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, sounds like "ng" in the English participial termination *ing*; as, ἀγγεῖλες, ἀγγεων, σουργέ, Ἀγχισμένη.

The close form of σ is used at the beginning and in the body of a word, the open form (ς) at the end only.

The real composition of ζ appears to be only *z*.

The subscribed ς does not affect the sound of the improper diphthongs, though perhaps anciently it was heard in the pronunciation. In capital letters, instead of being subscribed, ς is written in the line; as, Ἀΐδης for αἰδής.

#### *Breathings.*

α and ε at the beginning of a word are always aspirated; when double ε occurs in the body of a word, the first ε has the soft breathing; the second has the aspirate, which is represented by *h* in Latin as well as in modern words derived from the Greek; as, Πύρρος, *Pyrrhus*, πυρρία, *pyrrh*. In some very ancient inscriptions the letter Η is found in the place of the aspirate.

The soft breathing is an invention of grammarians, and was not used by the more ancient Greeks. It denotes nothing more than the absence of the aspirate.

#### *Accents.*

The acute is used on the last syllable, on the penult, or on the antepenult of a word. The grave is used on the last syllable only. The circumflex is used on the last syllable or on the penult, and only on a syllable naturally long; whereas the acute and the grave are placed on long and short syllables indiscriminately.

A word accented on the last syllable is termed by grammarians *oxytone*; as, εὐαγγέλιον, *Diá*; on the penult, *paroxytone*; as, εὐαγγέλιον; on the antepenult, *proparoxytone*; as, ἀνθρώπος. A word circumflexed on the last syllable is called *perispomenon*; as, μέγας; on the penult,

*properispomenon*; as, *αῦδος*. Words unaccented on the last syllable are called *barytone*; and every syllable having neither the acute nor the circumflex is supposed to have the grave; thus *εὐστα, ἔδραπος, αῦδος*, are also *barytone*.

### Cases.

The Dative Singular ends in *ι*, which is subscribed in the First and Second Declensions. The Dative Plural appears also to have ended in *ι*, *αις* and *εις* of the First and Second being abbreviations of *αισι* (*ν*), and *εισι* (*ν*). The Genitive Plural ends in *ων*, which in the First Declension is always circumflexed.

The Dative Plural assumes *ν* when it is followed by a word beginning with a vowel; as, *Θεῶν ἰουδαίαις; χερσὶ ἀνέμοις*; and in the Poets frequently even when it is followed by a consonant; as, *δυδρὸς καθίζων*.

### First Declension.

Besides *α* pure and *εα*, some names in *δα, θα*, also retain *α* throughout the Singular; as, *Ἄδα, Μάρδα*; and the following; *Φιλομάδα, Τίλα, Πάκηλα, Θιέλα, Ἀθμα, Μελχα*.

Some compounds of *μέτρον*, *ἡ μέτρον*, *ἡ μέτρον*, *ἡ μέτρον*, *ἡ μέτρον*, have *α* in the Vocative; as, *γεωμετρῆα, α γεωμετρῆα, α γεωμετρῆα, α γεωμετρῆα*, *βιβλιοπωλῆα, α βιβλιοπωλῆα, α βιβλιοπωλῆα, α βιβλιοπωλῆα*, *σχολαστῆα, α σχολαστῆα, α σχολαστῆα, α σχολαστῆα*.

The Attics frequently make the Vocative Singular like the Nominative in every Declension, and their old form of the Dative Plural of the First was in *αισι* (*ν*), of the Second in *εισι* (*ν*).

The Ionic Accusative Singular Masculine, though generally in *α*, sometimes also terminates in *η*, and both forms are found even in the same word; as, *Ἀρισταγόρηα* or *Ἀρισταγόρηη*, Herod. 5. 32—37.

The Doric Genitives in *ᾱ* and *ᾱν*, are formed by contraction from the Æolic or old Epic terminations *ᾱ* and *ᾱν*. The Genitive in *α* remains in common use in contracted Nouns in *ας* and a few other words, particularly proper names; as, *βορρᾶς*, G. *βορρᾶς*, the north-wind; *Ἀννῆας*, G. *Ἀννῆας*, Hannibal.

A striking peculiarity in the Doric dialect is, that *ας* of the Accusative Plural from *η* and *ης* is short. The Æolic has no Dual number, which in the other dialects is of the ordinary form of inflection.

### Second Declension.

*Θεός*, God, like the Latin *Deus*, has the Nominative and Vocative Singular alike.

The following Nouns in *ος* are Neuter in the Plural; *ἰετός*, M. (or *ἰετήρ*, N.) an oar; *δέκτος*, M. a decree; *μοχλός*, M. a lever; *πότος*, M. (or *πότηρ*, N.) the back; *στάθμος*, M. a station; *ταρταρός*, M. or F. Tartarus; *τραχηλός*, M. the neck. The following have both *ος* and *α*; *δῆμος*, M. a bond; *δίφρος*, M. a chariot; *ζυγός*, M. (or *ζυγῆς*, N.) a yoke; *κλιθεός*, F. a way; *κύκλος*, M. a circle; *λύχνος*, M. a lamp; *μηρός*, M. the thigh; *εἶνος*, M. corn; *στάδιον*, N. a stadium; *πῆδος*, M. the sole of the foot.—*δρυμός*, M. a grove of oaks, *δακτύλος*, M. a finger, *ῥυτός*, M. the pole of a chariot, are more rarely found Neuter in the Plural.

Proper names of the Attic inflection generally reject *ν* in the Accusative; as, *Ἄθως*, Acc. *Ἄθω*, *Mount Athos*. In like manner *ἰως*, *F. the dawn*, rejects *ν*, and occasionally *νω* and *λαγώς*.

The contracted Dual and Plural from *οοι* are merely formed by analogy, as they are scarcely ever found; *οἱ νῶ* occurs in *Philemon*.

### Third Declension.

#### Nominative.

By the application of the following rules, the Nominative of the Third Declension may generally be discovered from the Genitive or any other oblique case, in which the radical form of the word invariably exists, even when it can scarcely be traced in the Nominative.

The Neuters of Adjectives and Participles follow the rule of the Masculines.

#### 1. *ος* of the Genitive preceded by a consonant.

*ος* preceded by *σ*, *β*, *φ*, has the Nominative in *ψ*; as, *λαϊλαψος*, *Ἄραρος*, *κινυφος*.

*ος* preceded by *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, has the Nom. in *ξ*; as, *κορκακος*, *ἀρπαγος*, *ἰσχυος*; also by *π*; as, *ἀνακτος*, *νακτος*.

*ος* preceded by *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, has the Nom. in *ς*; as, *τιρατος*, *λαμπαδος*, *δριμης*.

*ος* preceded by *ατ* has the Nom. in *α*, *ας*, *αρ*; as, *βηματος*, *τιρατος*, *ἰππατος*; also in *ωρ*; as, *ἰδατος*, *σκατος*.

*ος* preceded by *ν*, has the Nom. in *ν*, *ς*; as, *πικῶνος*, *διλφῶνος*; the short vowel before *νω* being long in the termination of the Nom.; as, *λιμνιος*, *εἰκοιος*, from *λιμνη*, *εἰκων*; also *πτινος*, *ἴνος*, from *πτις*, *ἴς*.

*ος* preceded by *ρ* has the Nom. in *ρ*; as, *θρηος*; the short vowel before *ρως* being long in the termination of the Nom.; as, *αἰθίρας*, *ῥηταρς*, from *αἶθηρ*, *ῥηταρ*; also *ἄρρ*, *ἦταρ*.

*ος* preceded by *ντ* has the Nom. in *ων*, *ας*, *εις*, *ους*, *νς*; as, *δρακοντος*, *ελφαντος*, *χαριντος*, *ὀδοντος*, *δικυνντος*.

The following are irregular; *γαλα*, *γαλακτος*; *γυνη*, *γυγαικος*; *μυλι*, *μυλικας*; *δαμαρ*, *δαμαρτος*; *ἄλς*, *ἄλος*; *πους*, *ποδος*; *τις*, *τινος*.

#### 2. *ος* of the Genitive preceded by a vowel.

*ος* pure of the Genitive has *ς* in the termination of the Nom. except in a few Feminines in *ω*, and a few Neuters in *ι* and *υ*.

*ωος* has the Nom. in *ωνς*; as, *ναος*. It is also syncopated from *αι*-*ατος*; as, *τιρατος*, *τιρατος*; *λακος* is from *λᾶας*.

*εος* has the Nom. in *ης*, *ις*, *ος*, in *ις* and *ι* generally, and sometimes *ως*, *υς*; as, *ἀληθιος*, *βασιλιος*, *τιχιος*; *πολιος*, *σινηπιος*; *πηχιος*, *ἄστειος*.

*ιος* has the Nom. in *ις*, *ι*; as, *ὄφις*, *σινηπιος*; not very numerous; the latter rare.

*οος* has the Nom. in *ω*, *ως*, *ους*; as, *ἡχοος*, *μῖθοος*, *βοος*; the first chiefly female names; the last two rare.

*υος* has the Nom. in *υς*, *υ*; as, *βοτρυος*, *δακρυος*; the latter very rare.

*αος* has the Nom. in *ας*; as, *ἥρωας*.

*ωψ* Attic has the Nom. in *ις*, *υς*, *υ*, *ι*; as, *βασιλιως*, *πηχιως*, *ἄστειως*, *σινηπιως*.

*οω* contracted has the Nom. in *ης*, *ος*, *ω*, *ως*; as, *ἀληθους*, *τιχυους*, *ἡχοῦς*, *μῖθους*.

## Accusative.

Those Nouns in *is* and *us* which have the double Accusative were declined by the Ionians with the Genitive in *is* *μῆτε*, which accounts for the Accusative in *ι*.

Compound proper names, such as *Σωκράτης*, make the Accusative sometimes also in *ηι*; as, Acc. *Σωκρατία* (c. *Σωκρατη*) and *Σωκρατην*.

## Dative Plural.

The poetic form of the Dative Plural in *ισι* or *ισσι* continued in use in the Doric, Æolic, and Ionic dialects. When *ι* come together before *σι*, a triple form arises in *ισσι*, *ισσι*, and *ιρι*; as, G. *βίλιος*, D. Pl. *βίλισσι*, *βίλισσι*, and *βίλισι*.

*πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, and *γαστήρ* do not reject *ι* in the Accusative Singular, nor in the Genitive and Accusative Plural, to distinguish them from these cases of *πάτρα*, *μήτρα*, and *γαστέρα*, of the First Declension; the Genitive Plural of *πατήρ* is however contracted *πατρῶν* by Homer.

*Ἀπόλλων*, *Ἀpollo*, and *Ποσειδών*, *Neptune*, besides having the short vowel in the Vocative, *Ἀπολλων*, *Ποσειδων*, contract the Accusative *Ἀπολλωνα*, *Ποσειδωνα*, into *Ἀπολλω*, *Ποσειδω*.

Of the obsolete *νίης* and *νίς*, the following parts are found.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ( <i>νίης</i> )		<i>νίης</i>	( <i>νίς</i> )	<i>νίς</i>	<i>νίς</i>
G. <i>νίης</i>		<i>νίων</i>	<i>νίς</i>		
D. <i>νίῃ</i>		<i>νίσι</i>	<i>νίς</i>		<i>νίαισι</i>
A. <i>νίᾱ</i>		<i>νίᾱς - νίς</i>	<i>νίᾱ</i>	<i>νίς</i>	<i>νίᾱς</i>

The former is Attic; the latter, with *νίᾱ* also, Homeric.

*κλίς*, *κλίδος*, a *key*, has *κλίῃδα* or *κλίῃν* in the Accusative Singular, and *κλίῃδης*, *κλίῃδας*, contracted *κλίῃς* in the Plural.

*ἥρως* contracts *ἥρῳα* and *ἥρῳας* into *ἥρῳ*, *ἥρῳς*.

Nouns in *ις - ιος* and Neuters in *ι - ιος* are frequently declined by the Genitive in *ιος*, &c. as, *ἄφης*, *-ιος*, *-ιῷ*, &c. Also Nouns in *ις - ιος* are declined in the Ionic and Doric dialects by *ιος*, &c. and follow the analogy of Nouns in *ις - ιος* in contraction.

*ατος*, *ατῆ*, *ατα*, from *ας*, are rare; *τ* is generally rejected. Contrary to the analogy of Nouns in *ας - ατος*, *κίρας*, a *horn*, has the crement long, *κίρᾱτος*, which however may be contracted for *κίρατος* found in later writers from an obsolete Nom. *κίραας*. So, *φείας*, a *well*, has *φείᾱτος*; but the Poetic *φείας* has *φείᾱτος*; *γάλα*, *milk*, has G. *γαλακτος*, D. *γαλακτι*, as if from *γαλαξ*.

The Ionians decline *τιρας*, *γίρας*, *κίρας*, and some others by *-ιος*, *-ιῷ*, &c. or derive the cases from a Nominative in *ις*.

*δῆρυ* and *γόνυ* have also *δοράτος*, *γονάτος*, as if from *δοράς*, *γονάς*, and so on like Nouns in *ας - ατος*. The natural form of the Genitive, *δωρῆς*, becomes by transposition, *δουρῆς*, *δορός*; *δουρι*, *δορι*; *δούρι*; *δούρα*, *δουρῶν*, *δουρασι* (ν). In like manner *γόνυος* becomes *γόνυος*, whence are formed (*γόνυας*) *γονάτος*, *γονάτι*; *γονάτα*, *γόντα*; *γονάτων*, *γόντων*; *γονάσι*, *γόντασι* (ν).

The Dual of *ναῦς* is given merely from analogy, as only *ναῦν* of the Genitive and Dative is found. Also *ναός*, *ναός*, of the Singular, and *ναῶν*, *ναῶν*, *ναῶν*, of the Plural, perhaps from the Doric *ναῶ*, occur less frequently; *ναῦς* of the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plur. is the contracted form. Of *γναῦς* in general only the Nom. and Acc. Sing. and the Gen. and Acc. Plur. occur.

#### Contractions.

General View of the Contractions as they apply to the declinable Parts of Speech, including the Verbs.

- RULES.—1. *α* with *α*, *ι*, or *η*, becomes *α*; *α* with *ε* or *ω* becomes *α*. But *ναῖς*, *γναῖς*, become *ναῦς*, *γναῦς*.  
 2. *αι* pure and *εαι*, with *αι* of the Second Declension, become *αι*; *ιαι* not pure, with *εαι* of the Plural of the Third, becomes *η*; *ωαι* in the Plural of the Third becomes *ου*.  
 3. *ι* and *ι* become *ιι*; *ιι* in the Dual of Nouns becomes *η*; *ιι* in the Vocative of the Second remains unchanged.  
 4. *ω* becomes *ου*; but *ι* before a long vowel or a diphthong is absorbed.  
 5. *α* becomes *ω*; *ε* before *α* or *η* in Adjectives of the First and Second is absorbed; *ωαι* of the Third becomes *ου*.  
 6. *ει* becomes *αι*; *οι*, *οι*, and *οου* become *ου*.  
 7. *ε* with a long vowel becomes *ω*; but with *ι*, *οι*, or *η* having *ι* subscribed, it becomes *αι*.  
 8. *οις* of Adjectives and *οιν* of the Infinitive become *ου*, *ου*.  
 9. When a vowel precedes a diphthong, the latter vowel of the diphthong is rejected before contraction, and *ι* is subscribed.  
 10. The vowel after *ι*, *υ*, or a long vowel, is absorbed.

*ου* preceded by a vowel contracts *ωου* and *ιαι* of the Genitive and Accusative into *ωις* and *αις*; as, *χοις*, G. *χοις*, A. *χοις*, contracted *χοῖς*, *χοῖς*.

*βοῖς*, as *ο* or *ου*, *γναῖς*, and *ναῖς*, contract the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plural; as, N. and V. *βοῖς*, A. *βοῖς*, contracted *βοῖς*; N. and V. *γναῖς*, *ναῖς*, A. *γναῖς*, *ναῖς*, contr. *γναῦς*, *ναῦς*. But *βοῦς* and *γναῖς* of the Nom. and Voc. Plural do not occur, and are merely formed by analogy from the Accusative.

#### The Article.

Strictly considered, the Article is nothing else than the ancient simple Demonstrative Pronoun, and, like the Latin *hic*, *hæc*, *hec*, is used by grammarians to distinguish the Gender of words, *ὁ* denoting the Masculine, *ἡ* the Feminine, and *το* the Neuter. For *οἱ*, &c. the Attics have *οἱ*, &c. with *ι* long.

#### Adjectives.

The forms *πολλός* and *πολλή* continue in use among the Ionians. The Epic writers preserve the regular forms of *πολύς* in the Masculine and Neuter as an Adjective of the Third Declension; Gen. *πολῆς*; Nom. Pl. *πολλοί*, *πολλῆς*; Gen. *πολλῶν*; Dat. *πολλοῖς*, *πολλοῖς*, or *πολλοῖς* (*υ*); Acc. *πολλίαις*, *πολλῆς*, Neut. *πολλῶν*.—*μεγάλος* the regular Vocative from *μεγαλός* is also found.

To Adjectives of the Second Declension particularly belong Derivative and Compound Adjectives, to which the Attics add many others, commonly declined by three terminations.

In the declension of Adjectives as of Nouns, the peculiarities of the different dialects are observed, the Doric and Æolic changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon$ , the Ionic  $\alpha$  into  $\eta$ , in the Feminine Gender.

Adjectives of the Attic Declension in  $\omega\varsigma$  sometimes make their Neuter in  $\omega$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\rho\omega$  is also used by Hesiod in the Accusative Feminine, which, Suidas says, is the usual form. Speaking of Ariadne in the Theogonia, v. 949, Hesiod says,

Τηιδε οἱ ἄδνακτον, καὶ ἄγῃρω θῆκε Κρονίων.

From the peculiar form of their Feminine, Adjectives in  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\iota\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\eta$ , appear to have arisen from the Æolic termination  $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ ; as,  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\eta$   $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , Æol. for  $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ .

Adjectives in  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$ ,  $\upsilon$ , sometimes, but rarely, form the Accusative Masculine in  $\iota\alpha$ ; as,  $\iota\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha$   $\pi\omega\tau\tau\omega\iota$ . The termination  $\upsilon\varsigma$  is sometimes Feminine; as,  $\eta\theta\eta$ ,  $\theta\eta\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$   $\iota\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$ .

$\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\omega$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon$ , in the inflection of the compounds of  $\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$ , seem to be derived from the contracted form of  $\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\omega$ , of the Second Declension. The Vocative in  $\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$  may be the Attic form which is generally like the Nominative, that in  $\sigma\upsilon$  the regular contraction of  $\sigma\upsilon$ .

Compound Adjectives in  $\upsilon\varsigma$  -  $\upsilon\sigma\varsigma$  are found only in the Nominative and Accusative Singular, the other cases being borrowed from -  $\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$  of the Second Declension; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ , &c.

### Comparison of Adjectives.

The change of  $\alpha$  in  $\epsilon$  of the Positive of Adjectives into  $\omega$  in the Comparative and Superlative is rendered necessary by the conditions of Hexameter verse, which do not admit of the concurrence of more than two short syllables.

Besides  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau\omega\varsigma$ , pleasant,  $\phi\iota\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , friendly,  $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omega\varsigma$ , bad, have  $\omega\omega$  and  $\omega\tau\omega\varsigma$ ;  $\lambda\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$ , talkative,  $\epsilon\lambda\iota\gamma\omega\varsigma$ , little, and  $\epsilon\lambda\iota\gamma\chi\eta\varsigma$ , shameful, have  $\omega\tau\omega\varsigma$  only. From  $\epsilon\lambda\iota\gamma\omega\varsigma$  Homer has a Comparative in composition,  $\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\lambda\iota\gamma\omega\varsigma$ .

Besides  $\omega\omega$  and  $\omega\tau\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\eta\tau\omega\varsigma$  has also the Comparative,  $\lambda\chi\chi\omega\varsigma$  the Superlative, and  $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\omega\varsigma$  and  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$  have both of the more common form in  $\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$  and  $\tau\alpha\tau\omega\varsigma$ . Of the Adjectives in  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\alpha\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ , and  $\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , have also -  $\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$ ; the rest, with the exception of  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ , both -  $\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$  and -  $\upsilon\pi\alpha\tau\omega\varsigma$ . The forms  $\mu\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\iota$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\iota$ , and  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\iota$ , represent  $\mu\alpha\mu\iota\omega\iota$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\alpha\chi\iota\omega\iota$ , and  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\chi\iota\omega\iota$ , which are not used;  $\beta\epsilon\alpha\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$  is by transposition for  $\beta\epsilon\alpha\delta\iota\omega\varsigma$ .

### Irregular Comparison.

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\omega\varsigma$  is derived from  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ , I lead, I drive, and appears originally to have implied that species of merit which consisted in making inroads upon the possessions of others, and particularly in driving off their cattle. Its regular form of comparison occurs only in later writers.

$\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\upsilon\omega\iota$  is the same as  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\upsilon\omega\iota$  from the obsolete  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\omega\varsigma$ , pleasant, which is perhaps also the root of the Latin *amānus*.



*ἀριων* and *ἀριωνος* come from *ἄρης*, *Mars*, and signify pre-eminence in war.

*βελτερος*, *βελτερος*, and *βελτεριον*, *βελτεριος*, are derived from *βελος*, a javelin, and were employed to express skill in throwing that weapon. *βελτεριος* seems to be the root of the English Comparative *better*.

*κρεισσων* is derived from *κρηω* or *κρηω*, *I command*; or from the Positive *κρεατος*, which is found in Homer; (*κρεασιον*, *κρεασιον*, not used). Ion. *κρεσσων*, *κρεσσων*, *κρεασιος*, Poet. *κρεασιος*. The Dorians say *καρριον*.

*λαϊων* and *λαϊστος*, from the Verb *λω* for *βιλω*, *I wish*, as *ορξιμω* from *ορπω*, signify *desirable*.—*λαϊτιος* is used by Homer.

*φρετιος*, *φρετατος*, &c. are derived from *φριω*, *I bear*, and were applied to him who was able to bear the greatest burden.

*δωλοτιος* and *δωλοτατος* come from *δωλον*, a weapon, and imply greater fitness to bear arms; stronger, younger, &c.

In applying these forms of Comparison to *ἀγαθος*, it must be understood that that Adjective signifies *strong* and *brave*, as well as *good*; strength and courage being deemed the most estimable qualities in the early ages of society.

*χειων*, *χειριος*, &c. come from *χειρ*, the hand, and were applied to those who, instead of cultivating the more vigorous pursuits of war and the chase, were contented with procuring the means of subsistence by manual labour.

The poetic *χειριον* has its Dative *χειριω* contracted by the Poets into *χειρῇ*, its Accusative *χειριωνα*, into *χειρα*, and its Nominative Plural *χειριωνες*, into *χειρες*. Homer uses a Comparative *κακωτιος*.

*μειζων*, Ion. *μειζων*, and *ἥσσων*, represent *μειγιον*, and *ἥσιος* (from the Adverb *ἥκα*, gently, in a very small degree, Superlative *ἥκιστος*), which are not found; *μειων*, Dor. *μειων*, (Superlative *μειστος*) must come, according to analogy, from the obsolete *μιος*; as, *πλειων*, Ion. and Att. *πλειων*, Dor. *πλειων*, *πλειστος*, from *πλιος*, full. Instead of *πλειος* and *πλειωνας*, Homer has *πλιος* and *πλιος*, the Ionians *πλιωνες* and *πλιωνας*. For *πλειων* the Ionians said *πλιων*, the Attics, with the exception of the tragedians, *πλειων*.

The origin of *ῥαδιος* appears to have been the old word *ῥηιος* Ion. for *ῥιιος*, (from the Verb *ῥιζω*, *I do*) of which the Ionic *ῥηιδιος*, the Doric *ῥαδιος*, and the Attic *ῥηδιος*, are only lengthened forms; *ῥηιτιος*, *ῥηιτατος* are used by Homer, and the Doric *ῥαιτιος* by Pindar; *ῥαδιωσιος* is also found.

Of the Attic forms of Comparison in *μικρος*, *μεγας*, and *μεγας*, some are found only in the Comparative, and others only in the Superlative degree; a few are also regular. We likewise find *μικροσσιος* from *μικρος*, and *φιλοτιος*, *φιλοτατος*, from *φιλος*; *σιων*, fat, has *σιωτιος*, *σιωτατος*, from the old *σιος*, which still exists. From *ποδωκης*, swift of foot, comes irregularly *ποδωκησιστατος*, and from *ὑπερπληης*, haughty, which is not found, *ὑπερπλησιστατος*.

Some Comparatives and Superlatives have no Positive from which they can be regularly derived, but appear to be formed from other parts of speech which correspond to the Positive Adjectives.

## From Nouns.

ἄλγος, sorrow, -ων, -ιστος; κέρδος, gain, -ων, -ιστος; ῥίγος, cold, -ων; βασιλεῖς, a king, -ιυτιρος, -ιυτατος; κυριος, a lord, -ωτιρος, -ωτατος; αἰτίας, a culprit, -ωτιρος, -ωτατος; Θεός, God, -ωτιρος; ἄνθρωπος, the people, the vulgar, -ωτιρος; κύων, a dog, κυντιρος; δούλος, a servant, -ωτιρος; διάβολος, a slanderer, -ωτατος; βάρβαρος, a foreigner, -ωτατος; μυχατος, a recess, -ωτατος, -ωτατος, μυχατος; αἶδος, a singer, -ωτατος; φῶρ, a thief, -ωτατος; ὕτιος, rain, -ωτατος; κῆδος, concern, -ιστος; πῖνις, a poor person, -ιστιρος, -ιστατος; κλεπτης, a thief, -ιστατος; ποτις, a drinker, -ιστατος; πληκτης, a striker, -ιστατος; πλινκτις, coulema, -ιστατος; ἱταίρος, a companion, ἱταιροτατος; ὕβριστις, insolent, -ωτιρος, -ωτατος. Also μόνος, alone, has -ωτατος.

## From Numerals.

ἄς, one, ἑτιρος, the other; εἰς, μῆδης, no, none, οὐδτιρος, μῆδτιρος, neither; δύο, two, δυτιρος, second, δυτατος, last; ἄμφω, both, ἀμφοτιρος.

## From a Pronoun.

αὐτός, self, αὐτοτιρος, αὐτοτατος.

## From Adverbs.

ἄνω, up, -ωτατος; κάτω, down, -ωτατος; ἔσσω, forward, -ωτατος; ὀπίσω, back, ὀπιστατος; ἔρῃ, early, -ιτιρος; ἀγγίχῃ, near, ἀγγιχτιρος; ἀγγιστος; ὕψι, aloft, ὕψιτιρος, ὕψιστος; πῦρος, before, -ωτιρος; ἀφῶρ, quickly, -τιρος.

## From Prepositions.

πῦρ, before, προτιρος; ἔρῃ, and ἔρῃσις; ὕπα, under, ὑποτιρος, ὑπατος, later, last; ὕπερ, above, -τιρος, -τατος, ὑπατος; ἐξ, out of, ἐξωτατος, last.

Sometimes new Comparatives and Superlatives are found, particularly in the Poets, derived from those already in use; as,

χειριστιρος, χειροτιρος, from χειρῶν, χειρῶν; πολλωσις from πολλῶν; ἀριστιρος from ἀριῶν; μιστιρος from μισῶν; προτιρατιρος from προτιρος. For ἰσχατα Xenophon uses ἰσχατατατα.

## Numerals.

For μῆ the Feminine of ἄς, Homer frequently uses ἄς; for δύο the Poets have δύναι; Pl. δύναι, δύναις or δύναισι, δύναις; δύναι in the Dative Plural is rare; δύο and ἄμφω are of all Genders and are often indeclinable, particularly in the older writers. For εἰς and μῆδης later writers have εἰδης and μῆδης.

The common form of the compounds of δέκα, ten, is by placing the smaller number first; thus, ἑξήκοντα, eleven; δωδεκά, twelve; τρισκαίδεκα, thirteen; τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, Neut. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, fourteen; less frequently δέκα ἑξή, δέκα δύο, δέκα ἑξή, &c. From εἰς, twenty, upwards, the compound numbers are usually written separately, and, when the smaller number precedes, they are connected by καί, and; when it follows, they are commonly not connected; as, πέντε καί εἰς, or εἰς, or εἰς πέντε, twenty-five. But custom admitted many deviations.

Instead of the direct form of the numbers compounded with ἑκατόν,

eight, and *ἑννα*, nine, the circumlocution *ἑνς*, (*μίας*), *δυσὶν διούσαι*; *δυσσαι*, *διούσα*, (so many) wanting one, two, is more frequently used; thus, *ἡνίς μίας διούσαι τεσσαράκοντα*, forty ships wanting one, that is, thirty-nine ships; *ἑννὰ δυσὶν διούσα εἰκοεῖ*, twenty years wanting two, that is, eighteen years; *καὶ δὲ δυσὶν διούσαι πενήκοντα*, to fifty ships wanting two, that is, to forty-eight ships. So also in the Ordinal numbers; *ἑνς διος εἰκοεῖς ἑνς*, the twentieth year wanting one, that is, the nineteenth year.

To express *Distributive* number, the Cardinal numbers are compounded with the Preposition *σύν*, together with; as, *σύνδύο*, two each.

The Ordinal numbers, with the exception of *δυντεῖς*, α, *ον*, the second, *ἑβδομος*, η, *ον*, the seventh, *ὀγδοος*, η, *ον*, the eighth, end in *τος*, and from *εἰκοστος*, the twentieth, upwards, in *στος*.

The first two Ordinal numbers are irregular forms of Comparison; thus, *πρὸς*, before; *πρῶτος*, former, speaking of two; *πρῶτατος*, contracted *πρῶτος*, foremost or first.—*δύο*, two, *δυντεῖς*, second; which has the Superlative *δυντατος*, last.

Here also in composition, the smaller number usually precedes with *καί*, or follows without it; as, *τριακστος πρῶτος*, or *πρῶτος καὶ τριακστος*, the thirty-first.

From the Ordinal Numbers are derived Numeral Adjectives in *αῖς*, which refer to time when only; as, *δυντεμῖος*, *τριμῖος*, &c. *ἀφῆκισα*, he arrived on the second day, on the third day, &c.

The Abstract numbers are all Nouns Feminine, ending in *-ας*—*αῖς*; as, *μονάς*, unity; *χιλίας*, a thousand; *μυρίας*, ten thousand, a myriad.

The Numeral Adverbs answering to the interrogative *πῶσους*, how many times or how often, after the first three, end in *νις*; as, *ἀπαρὸν* once; *δίς*, twice; *τρίς*, thrice; *τετρανις*, four times, &c.

From the Numeral Adverbs are formed Multiple Adjectives in *πλεις* contracted *πλοῦς*; as, *διπλοῦς*, double; *τριπλοῦς*, triple; *τετραπλοῦς*, fourfold, &c. Also Proportional Adjectives in *πλάσιος*; as, *διπλάσιος*, twice as much; *τετραπλάσιος*, thrice as much; *εἰσ τετραπλάσιος*, four times as much, &c.

#### Numerical Characters.

The Characters used by the Greeks to denote number were the letters of the alphabet, which they divided into three classes. The first class represented the units and consisted of the first eight letters, with the character ς, called *stigma*, to denote 6; the second represented the tens, and consisted of the next eight letters with the character Ϛ or Ϝ, called *koppa*, to denote 90; the third represented the hundreds, and consisted of the last eight letters with the character Ϙ, called *sanpi*, to denote 900.

The letters were all distinguished with a mark over them; but to denote 1000 and upwards, the mark was placed beneath.

The combination of the numbers was effected in the same manner as in modern numeration; thus, ι the character for 10, and α the character for 1, (α') were brought together to represent 11; α denoting 80, and ε', 5, (ε') represented 55; χ', 600, ε', 70, and δ', 4, (χδ') represented 674; α, 1000, ω', 800, κ', 20, ς', 6, (αωκες') represented 1826.

The letters of the alphabet in their natural order were sometimes used to represent a consecutive series from *one* to *twenty-four*. In this way the Books of the Iliad and Odyssey are marked.

### *Dialects of the Personal Pronouns.*

#### *ἰγω. Singular.*

N. ἰγώ, A. ἰγώγῃ, D. ἰγών, D. Æ. ἰγώνη, ἰγώγῃ, Boeot. ἰώγῃ, ἰώγῃ, P. ἰγώ.

G. ἰμοῦ, μου, A. ἰμώγῃ, D. ἰμοῦ, μοῦ, D. Æ. ἰμώγῃ, I. ἰμώ, Ep. ἰμῶ, ἰμώδιν, ἰμώδιν.

D. ἰμοί, μοί, A. ἰμώγῃ, D. ἰμώγῃ, D. Æ. ἰμώ, ἰμώγῃ, ἰμώγῃ.

A. ἰμῖ, A. ἰμῖγῃ.

#### *Plural.*

N. ἡμεῖς, D. ἄμῃς, Æ. ἄμῃς, ἄμῃς, I. ἡμεῖς.

G. ἡμῶν, D. ἄμῶν, Æ. ἄμῶν, ἄμῶν, I. ἡμῶν, Ep. ἡμῶν.

D. ἡμῖν (ἡμῖν), D. ἄμῖν or ἄμῖν, Æ. ἄμῃ, ἄμῃ (ῖ).

A. ἡμεῖς, D. ἄμῃ, ἄμῃς, ἄμῃς, Æ. ἄμῃ, ἄμῃς, ἄμῃς, ἄμῃς, I. ἡμεῖς.

#### *συ. Singular.*

N. συ, A. συγῃ, D. συ, συγῃ, D. Æ. συγῃ (Lacon. συγῃ), συγῃ.

G. σῶ, A. συγῃ, D. σῶ, σῶ, σῶ, σῶ, σῶ, σῶ, I. συ, Ep. σῶ, σῶδιν, σῶδιν, Hom. σῶς.

D. συ, A. συγῃ, D. Æ. συ, συγῃ, σῶ, D. I. Ep. συ.

A. συ, A. συγῃ, D. συ, συ.

#### *Plural.*

N. ὑμεῖς, D. ὑμῃς, Æ. ὑμῃς, I. ὑμεῖς.

G. ὑμῶν, Æ. ὑμῶν, ὑμῶν, I. ὑμῶν, Ep. ὑμῶν.

D. ὑμῖν (ὑμῖν), D. ὑμῖν, ὑμῖν (ῖ), Æ. ὑμῖ, ὑμῖ (ῖ).

A. ὑμεῖς, D. ὑμῖ, Æ. ὑμῖς ὑμῖς, I. ὑμεῖς.

ἄμῃς, ὑμῖς; are by some considered Dual.

#### *οἷ. Singular.*

N. —

G. οἷ, D. οἷ, Ep. οἷ, οἷ, οἷ, οἷ, οἷ, οἷ.

D. οἷ, Ep. οἷ, P. οἷ.

A. οἷ, Ep. οἷ, A. οἷ.

#### *Plur.*

οἷς, D. οἷς, I. οἷς.

οἷν, I. οἷν, Ep. οἷν.

οἷν, A. οἷ (ῖ), Loc. οἷ (ῖ).

οἷς, I. οἷς, A. οἷ, D. οἷ.

### *Dialects of the Adjective Pronouns.*

Instead of *οὗ* and *οὗ*, the Doric, Ionic, and Epic writers use *οὗ* and *οὗ*; and for *οὗ*, *οὗ*, and *οὗ*, they use *οὗ*, *οὗ*, and *οὗ*; *οὗ* is Attic for *οὗ*.

The Ionic writers use *οὗ*, the tragedians and Pindar *οὗ*, the Poets *οὗ*, for the Accusative of all Genders Singular and Plural of *οὗ*. With the Article prefixed, *οὗ* signifies *the same*. By Attic writers *οὗ* is contracted into *οὗ*.

*οὗ* comes from the Adverb *οὗ*, *there*; its Ionic form is *οὗ*, which is also used by the tragedians. The Æolians and Dorians said *οὗ*; the latter also *οὗ*.

The Ionians frequently insert  $\tau$  before the termination of the cases of  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ ; as,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\tau\eta$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\mu\iota\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\tau\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\mu\iota\varsigma$ , &c. With a Vocative  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$  has the force of an Interjection; as,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$   $\sigma\upsilon$   $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , *hark ye, old man*. It may be observed too, that  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$  and its class refer to a preceding object,  $\alpha\upsilon$  and its class to a succeeding.

For the sake of emphasis the Attics annex  $\iota$  long to the cases of  $\iota\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , and  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$  with its compounds, but never in tragedy; as,  $\iota\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\tau\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\iota\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\mu\iota\varsigma$ ;  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\mu\iota\iota\varsigma$ , &c. But  $\iota$  and  $\mu$  in the termination of the Neuter are absorbed; as,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\mu\iota$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\mu\iota\tau\iota$ , for  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha$ ,  $\tau\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ . But from this must be distinguished the  $\iota$  annexed to the Dative Plural, which is merely a resumption of the regular form of the termination of that case, and is always short.

The Reflective Pronouns always occur in Homer as separate words; as,  $\iota\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\iota$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$ ,  $\alpha\iota$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$ ,  $\iota\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\iota$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ .

The Attics use  $\tau\alpha\upsilon$  and  $\tau\eta$  for  $\tau\eta\mu\iota\varsigma$  and  $\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , and  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ , Ion.  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ , for  $\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , Pl. For  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\mu\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\phi\tau\eta\mu\iota$ , they make  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ , Ion.  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ , and  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ , Ion.  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ , for  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$ . The Neuter of  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$  is written  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon$  as two words, or  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon$  with a comma, to distinguish it from  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ , *that*.

#### Verb.

The Middle Voice has frequently an active application; but when distinguished from the Active Voice, it expresses action reflected upon the agent, and signifies what a person does to or for himself.

The Optative Mood derives its name from its supposed prevalent import, but is used in various other significations. Its force is however substantially that of the Imperfect Subjunctive in Latin, to which the Greek Subjunctive never assimilates itself.

All the Tenses, except the Present, Future, and Paulo-post Future, represent the different modifications of past time. The Aorists are termed *indefinite* in respect of time; they generally refer however to the past, and are therefore, along with the Imperfect and Pluperfect, called *Historical Tenses*.

Few Verbs have both the Aorists, and the First is of more frequent occurrence than the Second.

The First and Second Perfect are seldom both in use in the same Verb. The Second Perfect has been generally termed by grammarians the *Perfect Middle*; in reality, however, it may be considered, both from its prevalent signification and the analogy of its formation and inflection, as another form of the Perfect Active; and as such it has been classed with the other Tenses of the Active Voice in the foregoing rules and examples.

The Paulo-post Future is Passive, and expresses something as on the point of being done. It is not used in liquid Verbs, nor in those which augment the Perfect without the Reduplication of the initial consonant.

The Dual has no First Person in the Active Voice nor in the Aorists Passive; Elmsley rejects the First Person altogether.

Here it may not be improper to observe, that, although all the parts which can be formed by conjugation and inflection are exhibited in the foregoing examples as a guide to other Verbs in which they are used, it is not to be supposed that they all actually exist in every Verb.

*Augment.*

All Verbs, whether they began with vowels or consonants, appear to have been augmented with *ι*, as may be seen from the earlier Poets, who have *ἔλπιον* for *ἤλπιον*, *ἔαυ*, *ἔαυ*, and *ἔαυ*, for *ἤαυ*, *ἤαυ*, *ἤαυ*, &c. In some cases *ι* has continued to maintain itself before a vowel; as, *ἔδω*, *ἔδω*; *ἔπει*, *ἔπει*; *ἔπει*, *ἔπει*. The Attics also in some instances prefix *ι* to words already augmented; as, *ἔδω*, *ἔδω*, *ἔδω*, Att. *ἔδω*, *ἔδω*; also *ἔγω* and its compound *ἔγω*.

*Augment in Composition.*

Verbs compounded with Prepositions take the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; and, except in the case of *περι* and sometimes *ἀμφι*, reject the final vowel of the Preposition before *ι*; as, *περι*, *περι*; *περι*, *περι*; *περι*, *περι*. In *περι*, sometimes combines with *ι* into *ου*; as, *περικαλιμαί*, *περικαλιμαί*.

In most other forms of composition the Augment is prefixed to the first component part; as, *μιλοῦμαι*, *ἰμιλοῦμαι*, *μιμιλοῦμαι*. This also occurs occasionally with the Preposition *κατα*; as, *καθίζω*, *ἰκαθίζω*, *καθίζω*. But *καθίζω* has both *ἰκαθίζω* and *καθίζω*, and *καθίζω* both *ἰκαθίζω* and *καθίζω*.

It may be observed generally, that, when the Preposition changes the meaning of the simple Verb, the Augment is prefixed to the Verb; if it does not change it, the Preposition is augmented.

The following take the Augment both before and after the Preposition; *ἀνιχνεύω*, *ἠνιχνεύω*; *ἀνιχνεύω*, *ἠνιχνεύω*; *διαιτώ*, *ἰδιαιτώ*; *διαιτώ*, *ἰδιαιτώ*; *διερχώ*, *ἰδιερχώ*; *παραινέω*, *ἰπαραινέω*.

When *εἰ* and *ὅς* are followed by a vowel susceptible of Augment, that vowel is augmented; as, *ἰεργάτω*, *ἰεργάτω*; *ἰεργάτω*, *ἰεργάτω*. When however they are followed by a vowel not susceptible of augment, or by a consonant, *ὅς* takes the Augment at the beginning; as, *ὅς*, *ὅς*; *ὅς*, *ὅς*; and *εἰ* remains unchanged. But the Attics say *ἰεργάτω* and *ἰεργάτω*.

The Preposition after the rejection of its final vowel in composition changes its *soft* mute into the corresponding *aspirate* before the *rough* breathing; as, *ἐφάρμα*, from *ἐφω* and *άρμα*.—*ε* is doubled in composition after a simple vowel; as, *ἴω*, *ἴω*.

In composition *ι* becomes *ιξ* before a vowel; as, *ἰκαλλω*, *ἰκαλλω*. *Ε* and *ου*, which change *ι* before a *labial* into *μ*, before a *guttural* into *γ*, and before *λ*, into *λ*, resume it before *ι*; as, *ἰκαλλω*, *ἰκαλλω*; *συγγιγνομαι*, *συγγιγνομαι*; *συλλαμβάνω*, *συλλαμβάνω*. Even when *ου* rejects *ι*, it resumes it before *ι*; as, *οὐκρίνω*, *οὐκρίνω*.

It is probable that no Augment originally existed, as in Homer, Hesiod, and the other earlier Poets, its use is very fluctuating, the same word occurring sometimes with and sometimes without it. The rejection of the Augment has been deemed a peculiarity of the Ionic dialect; it must not however be supposed that the Ionians never used it; but only that their dialect sanctioned the omission of it. The Attic writers on the other hand observed it invariably, except in the choruses of their dramatic compositions, which were formed upon the model of the primitive language of Greece.

## Perfect Passive.

View of the various forms of the Perfect Passive in all its persons, *μαί* with a Vowel before it.

	1st Pers.	2d Pers.	3d Pers.
Sing.	πιφιλμαι	πιφιλσαι	πιφιλται
Dual.	πιφιλμεσθ	πιφιλθεσθ	πιφιλθεσθ
Plur.	πιφιλμεθα	πιφιλθετε	πιφιλνται
Subj.	πιφιλμαι, &c.	Opt. πιφιλμην, &c.	

When a consonant precedes *μαί*, the Third Person Plural is made by the Participle with *σθ* from *ειμι*, *I am*; and in the Pluperfect with *σσαν*. The Subjunctive and Optative are declined throughout by *ι* and *ισθ* with the Participle.

*γμαί* from *χμ* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	λελογμαι	λελογσαι	λελογται
Dual.	λελογμεσθ	λελογθεσθ	λελογθεσθ
Plur.	λελογμεθα	λελογθετε	λελογνται
Subj.	λελογμαι, &c.	Opt. λελογμην, &c.	

*μμαι* from *φμ* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	τιτυμμαι	τιτυψαι	τιτυπται
Dual.	τιτυμμεσθ	τιτυψθεσθ	τιτυψθεσθ
Plur.	τιτυμμεθα	τιτυψθετε	τιτυπνται
Subj.	τιτυμμαι, &c.	Opt. τιτυμμην, &c.	

*μμαι* from *γμ* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	πιφαιμαι	πιφαισαι	πιφαιται
Dual.	πιφαιμεσθ	πιφαιθεσθ	πιφαιθεσθ
Plur.	πιφαιμεθα	πιφαιθετε	πιφαινται
Subj.	πιφαιμαι, &c.	Opt. πιφαιμην, &c.	

*σμαι* from *σμ* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	πισμμαι	πισμσαι (not-σσαι)	πισμται
Dual.	πισμμεσθ	πισμθεσθ	πισμθεσθ
Plur.	πισμμεθα	πισμθετε	πισμνται
Subj.	πισμμαι, &c.	Opt. πισμμην, &c.	

The Imperative of the Perfect Passive is formed by changing *αι* of the Second Person Singular of the Indicative into *ι*; as, *πιφιλσαι*, *τιτυψαι*; *πιφαισαι*, *τιτυψαι*. The Third Person is formed by changing *ι* of the Second Person Plural into *ω*; as, *πιφιλθετε*, *τιτυψθετε*; *πιφαινται*, *τιτυπνται*.

The Infinitive is formed by changing *ι* of the Second Person Plural into *αι*; as, *πιφιλθετε*, *τιτυψθετε*; *πιφαινται*, *τιτυπνται*.

Conjugation in *μι*.

The Second Aorist, Perfect, and Pluperfect of *ιστημι* have a Nether signification; as, *ιστην*, *I stood*, *ιστηκα*, *I stand*, *ιστηκαμι* or *ιστηκαμι*, *I was standing*. For *ιστηκα* later writers have *ιστηκα* in an Ac-

tive sense; distinct from this is the Doric *ιστάακ*. The Second Aorist Middle is not found.

Of *ιστηνα* and *ιστηναι* in the Dual and Plural there is an abbreviated form, which takes place in many other Perfects and Pluperfects; as, *ιστάσθαι, ιστασθαι, ιστασθαι, ιστάσθαι; ιστάσθαι, ιστασθαι; Subj. ιστάσθαι, ιστασθαι, &c. Opt. ιστασθαι, ιστασθαι, &c. Imp. ιστάσθαι, ιστασθαι, &c. Inf. ιστασθαι; Part. ιστασθαι, ιστάσθαι, ιστασθαι; ιστάσθαι, &c.*

For *ισθην* and *ιδδων* are frequently used *ισιδων* and *ιδδων*, and for *τιδω* and *διδω*, *τιδω* and *διδω*, from the forms *τιδω* and *διδω*; also *ιιδω* for *ιδω*. For *ιστασθαι, δικνυθαι*, the Poets commonly say *ιστη, δικνυθαι*, and *ιστη* in composition, *ιστη*; as, *ιστησθαι*. For the Middle *διδω, διδω, διδω*, are found *διδω, διδω, διδω, ιστω*. The Aorists *ιδηνα, ιδηνα, ιδηνα, ιδηνα*, are used only in the Indicative. The Aorists *ιδη, ιδη, ιδη*, are hardly ever found in the Indicative Singular.

*ιστη* rarely occurs in a simple state. Its compound *ιστησθαι* often takes the Augment at the beginning; as, *ιστησθαι, ιστησθαι*. In the Plural of the Second Aorist Indicative the Attics commonly say *ιστησθαι, ιστησθαι*; and so on in the other compounds. For the Aorist Passive *ισθην* and the Aorist Middle *ιστην* are found *ισθην* and *ιστην* in composition.

Verbs in *ιστη* usually take the Subjunctive and Optative of the radical form *ισω*; as, *ιστηναι, ιστηναι*.

#### DILECTICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE VERB

##### Augment and Reduplication.

The Attics substitute *η* for *ι* in the Augment of *δυναμαι, βουλομαι*, and *μειλλω*; as, *ηδυναμαι, &c.*

The other dialects, and especially the Ionic, allow the rejection of the Augment in poetry, the latter also in prose; as, *βαλα* for *ιβαλε*; *βη* for *ιβη*; *ημειν* for *ιμειν*; *ισω* for *ισω*.

*ιστημι* aspirates the Augment of the Perfect and Pluperfect; as, *ιστηνα, ιστηναι* or *ιστηναι*.

With the Epic Poets the 2d Aor. Act. and Mid. sometimes undergo reduplication, which extends to all the Moods; as, *πισθον, πισθον*, for *ισθον, πισθον*, from *πισθω*.

In Verbs beginning with *λ* and *μ*, the Attics sometimes change the reduplicative Augment into *ι*; as, *ιληφα, ιμαρμαι*, for *ληληφα, μημαρμαι*.

In Verbs beginning with a vowel, a reduplication commonly called the *Attic*, though not confined to that dialect alone, takes place in the Perf. by the repetition of the first two letters of the Verb, without changing the vowel of the Augment; as, *αγω, ηγω*, Att. *αγω, ηγω*; *ιμα, ημα*, Att. *ιμα, ημα*; *ελλω, ελλω*, Att. *ελλω, ελλω*; *ακω, ακω*, Att. *ακω, ακω*.

A similar reduplication takes place in the 2d Aor. where however the Augment precedes; as, *αρω, ηρω*, Att. *αρω, ηρω*; *αγω, ηγω*, Att. *αγω, ηγω*; Subj. *αρω, ηρω*, &c.

##### Future.

Verbs in *σσω* and *ζω*, which commonly have *σσω* in the Fut. make in the Doric, *ζω*; as, *κομισω*, Dor. *κομιζω*.



When *eu* of the Fut. is preceded by a short vowel, *e* is rejected in the Ionic dialect, and the vowels are contracted in the Attic; as, βολίζω, βόλιζον, βόλιζαι, &c. Ion. βόλιον, βόλιαι, &c. Att. βόλιον, βόλιαι, βόλιζον, &c. So τιλιω, τιλιον, τιλιζεις, &c. Ion. τιλλιον, τιλλίζεις, &c. Att. τιλλιον, τιλλίζεις, τιλλίζεις, &c.

But if the short vowel before *eu* be *i*, the vowels are not contracted; as, ποιζω, ποιισα, ποιισις, &c. Att. ποιισα, ποιισις, ποιισύμενος, &c.

These abbreviations extend also to the other Moods, and to the Middle Voice; as, ποιούμαι.

The Æolic dialect forms the Fut. of liquid Verbs in *eu*; as, ἔρω, ἔρῃ, Æol. ἔρεω; also the Epic sometimes, and even the Attic; as, ἔρω, ἔρεω; ἔρῃ, ἔρεῃ.

### Inflection of the Tenses.

For *us*, *u*, of the Pres. Act. the Æolians write *us*, *u*; and annex *eu* to the 2d Pers. Sing. of some Verbs, in which they are followed by the Attic and Epic writers; as, ἰδύμεθα, εἰπόμεθα, ἴδου, εἰπάτω. Contracted and used ἴδου, for ἰδύμεθα, εἰπάτω, ἴδου, εἰπάτω. For *μεν* they said *μεν*; as, εὐπομενίσι.

The Æolic 1st Aor. Opt. is in *ω* which in inflection follows the terminations of the Indicative.

Instead of *ον* the Æolic Part. is in *ω* (anciently *ω*, hence the Gen. in *ωνος*, and the Latin Part. in *ns*), from the Conjugation in *ων* to which that dialect is partial; and for *ω*, *ω*, *ω*, it substituted *ων*, *ων*, *ων*; as, Fem. ἀποσταλῶσα.

The Dorians write *ει*, *ει*, *ει* and *ει*, for *ει*, *ει*, *ει*, of the Pres. Act. and *μεν* everywhere for *μεν* of the 1st Pers. Pl. The 3d Pers. Pl. in *ων* they make by *ων*; as, ἰδύμεθα, εἰπάτω; and the 3d Pers. Pl. of Verbs in *μι* by *ων*; as, ἰστανται, ἰδύμεθα, εἰπάτω.

For *ων* of the Fut. Mid. they write *ων*, *ων*, *ων*, and generally represent the contracted *ων* by *ων*; as, πλειυνόμεναι; φιλιόμεναι.

The Doric and other writers, particularly the Boeotians, insert *ω* before *ον* and *ων* of the Dual and Plur. Mid. and Pas.; as, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι.

In the Doric, Ionic, and Epic writers, the Inf. in *ων* and *ων* terminates in *μεν* and *μεν*; as, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι. Dor. εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι, εὐπομενίσι.

The Doric Part. of the 1st Aor. Act. is in *ων*, *ων*, *ων*, and *ων* and *μεν* are used for *ων* and *ων*; as, ἰδύμεθα, φιλιόμεναι; and *ων* for *ων* and *ων* as, γυλιόμεναι, ζατιόμεναι.

The Doric and Epic writers abbreviate *ων* with the preceding vowel into *ων* with a short vowel in the Aorists Passive, and also in the Imperf. and 2d Aor. Act. of Verbs in *μι*; as, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν, ἰτυφέν.

The Dorians contract Verbs in *ων* by *ων* instead of *ων*; as, φασί, φασί, φασί, φασί, φασί, φασί, φασί, φασί, φασί, φασί.

The Third Pers. Plur. in *ων* and *ων* originally terminated in *ων* and *ων*, which are retained by the Boeotians.

For the Imperf. and Aor. Act. and Mid. the Epic dialect has a peculiar form in *ων* and *ων*, implying a repeated action, which is

used in the Indicative only, and generally without the Augment; as, *τυπτεύω, τυπτεύμενος, τυπτεύεις, τυπτεύεσθαι, &c.*

The Ionians make *ω* of the Plup. Act. by *αι*, and *ι* by *ει*; as, *ἔδω, ἔδωι*, for *ἔδωκ, ἔδωκ*. The Doric form was *ωι*, and the Attic *ει*; as, *ἔδωι, ἔδωι*. The Ionic and Attic make *ωων* for *ωων* in the Plur.; *ἔδωων, &c.*

From *αι* and *ει*, the original terminations of the 2d Pers. Sing. Mid. and Pas., which are retained only in the Perf. and Plup. Pas., the Ionians reject *αι*, and in the common language the vowels are contracted; as, *τυπτεύαι, ἰσχυτάαι, τυπτεύεσθαι, ἰσχυτάεσθαι, &c.* Ion. *τυπτεύαι, ἰσχυτάαι, τυπτεύαι, ἰσχυτάαι, &c.* contracted *τυπτεύη, ἰσχυτάη, τυπτεύη, ἰσχυτάη, &c.* In like manner from the primary *αι* of the Opt. is formed *αι*.

The Ionians change *ι* into *αι* before *ται* and *ται* of the Ind. and Opt. Mid. and Pas. as, *πιστευομαι* for *πισπειται*; *τυπτεύομαι* for *τυπτεύται*; *ἔδωμαι* for *ἔδωται*. This never takes place in *οται*, but sometimes in *οται*, with the change however of *ο* into *ι*; as, *ἰσχυομαι* for *ἰσχυοται*. Also where *μαι* and *μαι* of the Perf. and Plup. Pas. are preceded by a consonant, the circumlocution in the 3d Pers. Plur. is avoided by the adoption of this form; as, *τιτυφεται, ἰσχυεται*, for *τιτυφμαισι, ἰσχυμαισι, &c.*

The Ionic and Epic writers resolve all circumflexed forms with *ι*; as, *φυγίην* for *φυγίην*, *τυφίην* for *τυφίην*, *ἰσχυίην* for *ἰσχυίην*; but *σκυ δαίη, δαίη, &c.* for *δαίη, δαίη, &c.* This *ι* is in Epic writers frequently lengthened into *η* or *υ*.

The Epic *δαίη, δαίη, δαίη*, &c. may be explained thus; the primitive form was *δαίη, δαίη, δαίη*, &c. (as that of *ἔδω* was *ἔδω*), which by the common process of contraction became *δαίη, δαίη, δαίη*, &c. and by Epic extension, *δαίη, δαίη, δαίη*, &c. A similar instance is *μαίη, μαίη*, contracted *μαίη*, and extended *μαίη*. The 3d Pers. *δαίη* is formed from *δαίη* by rejecting *αι*, *δαίη*, and contracting the vowels with *ι* subscribed, *δαίη*. So *συνάη, &c.* synepated *συνάη*, contracted *συνάη*.

The Attics and others, but especially the former, make the 3d Pers. Plur. of the Imperat. Act. in *ται*; and of the Mid. and Pas. in *οται*; as, *τυπτεύται, τυπτεύοται*, for *τυπτεύεσθαι, τυπτεύεσθαι*.

They form the contracted Opt. of *αι* in *αι*, and of *ει* and *ωι* in *αι*; as, *τιμῆναι, φιλοῦναι, ὀλοῦναι*.

They sometimes make *η* of the 2d Pers. Sing. Ind. Mid. and Pas. by *αι*, which exists in the common dialect in the examples *βούλῃ, δαίη, ἰψῃ*.

Of the Present and Second Aorist Optative Active of Verbs in *αι*, as well as of the Aorists Optative Passive of all Verbs, they have in the Dual and Plural an abbreviated form, which in the Third Person Plural is exclusively used; thus, D. *τιδῶν, τιδῶν, P. τιδῶν, τιδῶν, &c.*; so, *διδῶν, ἰσχυῶν, δαίῶν, &c.* Also *τυφῶν, τυφῶν, &c.* for *τυφῶν, τυφῶν, &c.*

They change *η* before *μαι* of the Perf. Pas. of Verbs in *αι* into *η*; as, *πισφῶμαι* for *πισφῶμαι*.

In the Conjugation in *αι* they say *τιδῶσι, διδῶσι, δαῶσι, &c.* for *τιδῶσι, διδῶσι, δαῶσι, &c.*

Dialects of *εἰμι*, I am.

## Indicative, Present.

1.	2.	3.
Sing. <i>εἰμι</i> , D. <i>ἐμῆ</i> , Æ. <i>ēmī</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , or <i>εἵ</i> , I. <i>εἰς</i> , P. <i>εἰ</i> , <i>εἶ</i>	<i>εἶ</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , <i>ἐν</i>
Plur. <i>εἰμῆ</i> , D. <i>εἰμῆ</i> , P. <i>εἰμῆ</i> , <i>εἰμῆ</i>	<i>εἶ</i> , P. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>εἶ</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , <i>ἐν</i> , <i>εἶ</i> , P. <i>εἶ</i> , <i>εἶ</i>

## Imperfect.

Sing. <i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦ</i> or <i>ἦ</i> , I. D. <i>ἦ</i> , <i>ἦ</i> , <i>ἦν</i>
Dual.	<i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , A. <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i>
Plur. <i>ἦν</i> , D. <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i>

## Imperfect (Middle).

Plur.	<i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i>
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## Future (Middle).

Sing. <i>εἰμῆ</i> , D. <i>εἰμῆ</i> , <i>εἰμῆ</i> , <i>εἰμῆ</i> , <i>εἰμῆ</i> , P. <i>εἰμῆ</i>	<i>εἰ</i> , A. <i>εἰ</i> , I. <i>εἰ</i> , <i>εἰ</i> , D. <i>εἰ</i> , <i>εἰ</i> , <i>εἰ</i> , P. <i>εἰ</i>	<i>εἰ</i> , D. <i>εἰ</i> , <i>εἰ</i> , <i>εἰ</i> , P. <i>εἰ</i>
Plur. <i>εἰμῆ</i> , D. P. <i>εἰμῆ</i>	<i>εἰ</i>	<i>εἰ</i> , D. <i>εἰ</i>

## Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing. <i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i> , P. <i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i> , P. <i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i> , <i>εἴ</i> , P. <i>εἴ</i>
Plur. <i>εἴ</i> , D. <i>εἴ</i> , P. <i>εἴ</i> , <i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i> , P. <i>εἴ</i>

## Optative, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing. <i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i>
Plur. <i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , I. <i>εἴ</i>

## Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing.	<i>εἴ</i> , P. <i>εἴ</i> , <i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i>
Plur.	<i>εἴ</i>	<i>εἴ</i> , A. <i>εἴ</i> , P. <i>εἴ</i>

## Infinitive, Pres. and Imperf.

*εἶναι*, Ep. *εἶναι*, *εἶναι*, *εἶναι*, Ep. D. *εἶναι*, D. *εἶναι*, *εἶναι*, *εἶναι*,  
also *εἶναι* or *εἶναι*.

Inf. Fut. *εἶναι*, P. *εἶναι*      Particip. Fut. *εἶναι*, P. *εἶναι*

## Participle, Pres. and Imperf.

M. <i>εἶναι</i> , I. <i>εἶναι</i> , <i>εἶναι</i>	Fem. <i>εἶναι</i> , I. <i>εἶναι</i> , D. <i>εἶναι</i> , <i>εἶναι</i> , <i>εἶναι</i> , Æ. <i>εἶναι</i> , <i>εἶναι</i>	Neut. <i>εἶναι</i> , I. <i>εἶναι</i> , <i>εἶναι</i>
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Acc. Dor. *εἶναι* for *εἶναι*

*εἶναι* and the poetic *εἶναι* of the Imperative are ancient Middle forms;  
of the Optative is often used in an adverbial sense; well! be it so!

LIST OF WORDS VARYING THEIR SIGNIFICATION WITH  
THE ACCENT OR BREATHING.

p. n. signifies Proper Name.

ἀγίλαϊς, gregarious	αἵστω, <i>ἄστω</i> , p. n.
ἀγίλαϊς, vulgar, rude	αἵρων, taking away
ἀγῆτος, admirable	αἰών, receiving
ἄγῆτος, Agetus, p. n.	αἰστικός, a physician
ἄγκυρα, an anchor	ἀκίστος, Acestes, p. n.
ἄγκυρα, Ancyra, p. n.	ἀκάλητος, inexorable
ἄγνος, a willow	ἀκηλητός, unspotted
ἄγνός, holy	ἀκίς, a spear
ἀγρόεωτος, vulgar, mean	ἄκισ, <i>Ἀκίς</i> , p. n.
ἀγοραῖος, judicial	ἄκρις, Acris, p. n.
ἀγός, a leader	ἀκρίς, a locust
ἄγος, pollution	ἄληθός, truly
ἀγροῖκος, rude	ἄληθής, truth
ἀγροῖκος, dwelling in the country	ἄμντις, reaping time
ἀγροῖκος, feeding, residing in the country; a steward	ἄμντος, a crop
ἀγροῖκος, reared in the country	ἄμυγδαλή, the almond-tree
ἄγχιαλός, Anchialus, p. n.	ἄμυγδαλή, an almond
ἄγχιαλός, maritime	ἄμφος, <i>Amphus</i> , p. n.
ἄγχω, near	ἄμφος, around
ἄγχω, strangle	ἄνα, through
ἄγων, doing	ἄνα, O prince
ἄγων, a struggle	ἄντικεῦς, opposite
ἄδελφός, a brother	ἄντικεῦς, openly
ἄδελφος, <i>Adelphus</i> , p. n.	ἄντις, <i>Antis</i>
ἄδρά, ripe	ἄντις, as if
ἄδρα, Adra, p. n.	ἄπλος, unnavigable
ἄδω, ἄσω, I sing	ἄπλος, simple
ἄδω, ἄσω, I please	ἄρα, is it so
ἄζομιος, parched	ἄρα, therefore
ἄζομιος, revering	ἄρα, a prayer
ἄθηναῖος, Athenian	ἄραῖος, cursed
ἄθηναῖος, Athenæus, p. n.	ἄραῖος, delicate
ἄθροος, noiseless	ἄραῖος, a burden, <i>Argos, Argus</i> , p. n.
ἄθροος, crowded	ἄργός, white, nimble
ἄθροος, innocent	ἄριστον, <i>Aristo</i> , p. n.
ἄθροος, Althous, p. n.	ἄριστον, dining
ἄθροος, heat	ἄριστος, of a lamb
ἄθροος, burning	ἄρηνός, a hoggerel
ἄθροος, praise	ἄρπαγῇ, rapine
ἄθροος, severe	ἄρπαγῇ, a hook
ἄθροος, having severe labour	ἄρρητος, unutterable
ἄθροος, inauspiciously born	ἄρρητος, odious
ἄθροος, <i>Ætolus</i> , p. n.	ἄρρητος, lately delivered
ἄθροος, various	ἄρρητος, lately born
ἄθροος, high	ἄρρητος, lately cut
	ἄρρητος, lately cutting

The Ionians frequently insert *τ* before the termination of the cases of *αὐτός*, and *οὗτος*; as, *αὐτῶτ*, *αὐτῶτ*, *αὐτῶτ*, *αὐτῶτ*, &c. With a Vocative *οὗτος* has the force of an Interjection; as, *οὗτος εὖ περὶ*, *hark ye, old man*. It may be observed too, that *οὗτος* and its class refer to a preceding object, *αὐτός* and its class to a succeeding.

For the sake of emphasis the Attics annex *ι* long to the cases of *αὐτός*, and *οὗτος* with its compounds, but never in tragedy; as, *αὐτοῖσι*, *οὗτοισι*; *οὗτοισι*, *αὐτοῖσι*, *οὗτοισι*, &c. But *ι* and *α* in the termination of the Neuter are absorbed; as, *αὐτῷ*, *οὗτῷ*, *οὗτῷ*, for *αὐτῶι*, *οὗτῶι*, *οὗτῶι*. But from this must be distinguished the *ι* annexed to the Dative Plural, which is merely a resumption of the regular form of the termination of that case, and is always short.

The Reflective Pronouns always occur in Homer as separate words; as, *αὐτῷ αὐτῷ*, *οὗτῷ αὐτῷ*, *οὗτῷ αὐτῷ*, *οὗτῷ αὐτῷ*, *οὗτῷ αὐτῷ*, *οὗτῷ αὐτῷ*.

The Attics use *αὐτῷ* and *οὗτῷ* for *αὐτῷ* and *οὗτῷ*, and *αὐτῷ*, Ion. *αὐτῷ*, for *αὐτῷ*, Pl. For *οὗτῷ*, *οὗτῷ*, they make *οὗτῷ*, Ion. *οὗτῷ*, *οὗτῷ*, and *οὗτῷ*, Ion. *οὗτῷ*, for *οὗτῷ*. The Neuter of *οὗτος* is written *οὗτος* as two words, or *οὗτος* with a comma, to distinguish it from *οὗτος*, that.

### Verb.

The Middle Voice has frequently an active application; but when distinguished from the Active Voice, it expresses action reflected upon the agent, and signifies what a person does to or for himself.

The Optative Mood derives its name from its supposed prevalent import, but is used in various other significations. Its force is however substantially that of the Imperfect Subjunctive in Latin, to which the Greek Subjunctive never assimilates itself.

All the Tenses, except the Present, Future, and Paulo-post Future, represent the different modifications of past time. The Aorists are termed *indefinite* in respect of time; they generally refer however to the past, and are therefore, along with the Imperfect and Present, called *Historical Tenses*.

Few Verbs have both the Aorists, and the First is of more frequent occurrence than the Second.

The First and Second Perfect are seldom both in use in the same Verb. The Second Perfect has been generally termed by grammarians the *Perfect Middle*; in reality, however, it may be considered, both from its prevalent signification and the analogy of its formation and inflection, as another form of the Perfect Active; and as such it has been classed with the other Tenses of the Active Voice in the foregoing rules and examples.

The Paulo-post Future is Passive, and expresses something upon the point of being done. It is not used in liquid Verbs, nor in those which augment the Perfect without the Reduplication of the initial consonant.

The Dual has no First Person in the Active Voice nor in the Aorist Passive; Elmsley rejects the First Person altogether.

Here it may not be improper to observe, that, although all the parts which can be formed by conjugation and inflection are exhibited in the foregoing examples as a guide to other Verbs in which they are used, it is not to be supposed that they all actually exist in every Verb.

*Augment.*

All Verbs, whether they began with vowels or consonants, appear to have been augmented with *ι*, as may be seen from the earlier Poets, who have *ἔλπιον* for *ἤλπιον*, *ἔαυ*, *ἔαυη*, and *ἔαυος*, for *ἤαυ*, *ἤαυη*, *ἤαυος*, &c. In some cases *ι* has continued to maintain itself before a vowel; as, *ἔδωκον*, *ἔδωκον*; *ἔποιμα*, *ἔποιμα*; *ἔειπον*, *ἔειπον*. The Attics also in some instances prefix *ι* to words already augmented; as, *ἔδωκον*, *ἔδωκον*, *ἔδωκον*, Att. *ἔδωκον*, *ἔδωκον*; also *εἶπον* and its compound *ἐνέειπον*.

*Augment in Composition.*

Verbs compounded with Prepositions take the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; and, except in the case of *περι* and sometimes *ἀμφι*, reject the final vowel of the Preposition before *ι*; as, *περιφρον*, *περιφρον*; *ἀποβαλλω*, *ἀποβαλλω*; *περιφρον*, *περιφρον*. In *περι*, *ο* sometimes combines with *ι* into *ου*; as, *προκαλιόμαι*, *προκαλιόμαι*.

In most other forms of composition the Augment is prefixed to the first component part; as, *μιλοσσοιω*, *ἱμιλοσσοιω*, *μιμιλοσσοιω*. This also occurs occasionally with the Preposition *κατα*; as, *καθίζω*, *καθίζω*, *καθίζω*. But *καθίζω* has both *καθίζω* and *καθίζω*, and *καθίζω* both *καθίζω* and *καθίζω*.

It may be observed generally, that, when the Preposition changes the meaning of the simple Verb, the Augment is prefixed to the Verb; if it does not change it, the Preposition is augmented.

The following take the Augment both before and after the Preposition; *ἀνιχνεύω*, *ἀνιχνεύω*; *ἀνιχνεύω*, *ἀνιχνεύω*; *διαιτώ*, *διαιτώ*; *διαιτώ*, *διαιτώ*; *διαιτώ*, *διαιτώ*; *διαιτώ*, *διαιτώ*; *διαιτώ*, *διαιτώ*.

When *ω* and *υ* are followed by a vowel susceptible of Augment, that vowel is augmented; as, *ὑπεργίω*, *ὑπεργίω*; *δυσχερύνω*, *δυσχερύνω*. When however they are followed by a vowel not susceptible of augment, or by a consonant, *υ* takes the Augment at the beginning; as, *δυσχερύνω*, *δυσχερύνω*; and *ω* remains unchanged. But the Attics say *ὑπεργίω* and *ὑπεργίω*.

The Preposition after the rejection of its final vowel in composition changes its soft mute into the corresponding aspirate before the rough breathing; as, *ἀφαιρώ*, from *ἀπο* and *αἶρω*.—*ε* is doubled in composition after a simple vowel; as, *ἴω*, *διήμιω*.

In composition *ι* becomes *ιξ* before a vowel; as, *ἔκβαλλω*, *ἔκβαλλω*. *ε*, and *ου*, which change *ε* before a labial into *μ*, before a guttural into *γ*, and before *λ*, into *λ*, resume it before *ι*; as, *ἔκβαλλω*, *ἔκβαλλω*; *συγγιγνώσκω*, *συγγιγνώσκω*; *συλλαμβάνω*, *συλλαμβάνω*. Even when *ου* rejects *υ*, it resumes it before *ι*; as, *οὐκίστω*, *οὐκίστω*.

It is probable that no Augment originally existed, as in Homer, Hesiod, and the other earlier Poets, its use is very fluctuating, the same word occurring sometimes with and sometimes without it. The rejection of the Augment has been deemed a peculiarity of the Ionic dialect; it must not however be supposed that the Ionians never used it, but only that their dialect sanctioned the omission of it. The Attic writers on the other hand observed it invariably, except in the choruses of their dramatic compositions, which were formed upon the model of the primitive language of Greece.

## Perfect Passive.

View of the various forms of the Perfect Passive in all its Persons, *μαι* with a Vowel before it.

	1st Pers.	2d Pers.	3d Pers.
Sing.	παραμει	παραμει	παραμει
Dual.	παραμεισιν	παραμεισιν	παραμεισιν
Plur.	παραμεισιν	παραμεισιν	παραμεισιν
Subj.	παραμειναι, &c.	Opt. παραμειναι, &c.	

When a consonant precedes *μαι*, the Third Person Plural is made by the Participle with *ειναι* from *ειμι*, *I am*; and in the Pluperfect with *ισαν*. The Subjunctive and Optative are declined throughout by *ει* and *ειναι* with the Participle.

*μαι* from *χαι* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	λελογμαι	λελογμαι	λελογμαι
Dual.	λελογμαισιν	λελογμαισιν	λελογμαισιν
Plur.	λελογμαισιν	λελογμαισιν	λελογμαισιν
Subj.	λελογμαιναι, &c.	Opt. λελογμαιναι, &c.	

*μαι* from *φαι* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	τετυμαι	τετυμαι	τετυμαι
Dual.	τετυμαισιν	τετυμαισιν	τετυμαισιν
Plur.	τετυμαισιν	τετυμαισιν	τετυμαισιν
Subj.	τετυμαιναι, &c.	Opt. τετυμαιναι, &c.	

*μαι* from *γαι* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	πιπμαι	πιπμαι	πιπμαι
Dual.	πιπμαισιν	πιπμαισιν	πιπμαισιν
Plur.	πιπμαισιν	πιπμαισιν	πιπμαισιν
Subj.	πιπμαιναι, &c.	Opt. πιπμαιναι, &c.	

*μαι* from *σαι* of the 1st Perfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Sing.	πισμαι	πισμαι (not-σαι)	πισμαι
Dual.	πισμαισιν	πισμαισιν	πισμαισιν
Plur.	πισμαισιν	πισμαισιν	πισμαισιν
Subj.	πισμαιναι, &c.	Opt. πισμαιναι, &c.	

The Imperative of the Perfect Passive is formed by changing *αι* of the Second Person Singular of the Indicative into *ε*; as, παραμει, τετυμαι, πιπμαι. The Third Person is formed by changing *ει* of the Second Person Plural into *ω*; as, παραμεισιν, τετυσθαι, πιπσθαι.

The Infinitive is formed by changing *ει* of the Second Person Plural into *αι*; as, παραμεισθαι, τετυσθαι, πιπσθαι.

Conjugation in *μι*.

The Second Aorist, Perfect, and Pluperfect of *ιστημι* have a Newer signification; as, *ιστην*, *I stood*, *ιστηκα*, *I stand*, *ιστηκειν* or *ιστηκειναι*, *I was standing*. For *ιστηκα* later writers have *ιστηκα* in an *αι*.

tive sense; distinct from this is the Doric *ιστάμεν*. The Second Aorist Middle is not found.

Of *ιστηνα* and *ιστηναι* in the Dual and Plural there is an abbreviated form, which takes place in many other Perfects and Pluperfects; as, *ιστάσθαι, ισταμαι, ιστασι, ιστάε; ιστάσθην, ιστασθαι; Subj. ιστάω, ιστάσθω, &c. Opt. ισταίην, ισταίης, &c. Imp. ιστάσθι, ιστασθαι, &c. Inf. ιστασθαι; Part. ιστάς, ιστάμεν, ιστάς; ιστάσθαι, &c.*

For *ισθην* and *ιδιδαν* are frequently used *ισιδαν* and *ιδδαν*, and for *τιθίσι* and *διδόσι*, *τιθι* and *διδω*, from the forms *τιθίω* and *διδω*; also *ισθ* for *ισθι*. For *ιστάσθι, δικινυθι*, the Poets commonly say *ισση, δικινυθ*, and *σθ* for *σθι* in composition, *σθᾶ*; as, *σθαισθᾶ*. For the Middle *ἴσθω, ἴσθω, ἴσθω*, are found *ἴσθω, ἴσθω, ἴσθω, ἴσθω*. The Aorists *ἴσθω, ἴσθω, ἴσθω*, are used only in the Indicative. The Aorists *ἴσθω, ἴσθω, ἴσθω* are hardly ever found in the Indicative Singular.

*ἴσθω* rarely occurs in a simple state. Its compound *ἄφισθω* often takes the Augment at the beginning; as, *ἄφισθω, ἄφισθω*. In the Plural of the Second Aorist Indicative the Attics commonly say *ἄφισθω, ἄφισθω, ἄφισθω*; and so on in the other compounds. For the Aorist Passive *ἴσθω* and the Aorist Middle *ἴσθω* are found *ἴσθω* and *ἴσθω* in composition.

Verbs in *νμ* usually take the Subjunctive and Optative of the radical form *νμ*; as, *δικινυμ, δικινυμι*.

#### DIACLECTAL PECULIARITIES OF THE VERB.

##### Augment and Reduplication.

The Attics substitute *η* for *ι* in the Augment of *δυναμαι, βουλομαι, and μιλω*; as, *ἡδυναμην, &c.*

The other dialects, and especially the Ionic, allow the rejection of the Augment in poetry, the latter also in prose; as, *βᾶλε* for *ἔβαλε*; *βᾶ* for *ἔβη*; *ἡμυζιστο* for *ἡμυζιστο*; *ἰσων* for *ἔσων*.

*ἴσθω* aspirates the Augment of the Perfect and Pluperfect; as, *ἴσθω, ἴσθω, ἴσθω* or *ἴσθω*.

With the Epic Poets the 2d Aor. Act. and Mid. sometimes undergo reduplication, which extends to all the Moods; as, *πείσθω, πείσθω, πείσθω*, from *πείθω*.

In Verbs beginning with *λ* and *μ*, the Attics sometimes change the reduplicative Augment into *μ*; as, *ἰληφω, ἰμμεφω, for ληφω, μμεφω*.

In Verbs beginning with a vowel, a reduplication commonly called the *Attic*, though not confined to that dialect alone, takes place in the Perf. by the repetition of the first two letters of the Verb, without changing the vowel of the Augment; as, *ἔγχευα, ἡγχευα, Att. ἔχχευα; ἰμμεν, ἡμμεν, Att. ἰμμεν; ἔλλωμι, ἔλλωμι, Att. ἔλλωμι; ἔλλωμι, ἔλλωμι, Att. ἔλλωμι; ἔλλωμι, ἔλλωμι, Att. ἔλλωμι*. The Plup. often takes a new Augment; as, *ἔκχευα, ἔκχευα*.

A similar reduplication takes place in the 2d Aor. where however the Augment precedes; as, *ἔγω, ἔγω, Att. ἔκγω; ἔγω, ἔγω, Att. ἔκγω*; Subj. *ἔκγω, ἔκγω, &c.*

##### Future.

Verbs in *σσω* and *ζω*, which commonly have *σω* in the Fut. make in the Doric, *ζω*; as, *νομισω, Dor. νομιζω*.



When *eu* of the Fut. is preceded by a short vowel, *u* is rejected in the Ionic dialect, and the vowels are contracted in the Attic; as, βαλῶν, βάλων, βάλωναι, &c. Ion. βάλων, βάλωναι, &c. Att. βάλῶν, βάλῶναι, βάλῶναι, &c. So τιλῶν, τιλῶναι, τιλῶναι, &c. Ion. τιλῶν, τιλῶναι, &c. Att. τιλῶν, τιλῶναι, τιλῶναι, &c.

But if the short vowel before *eu* be *i*, the vowels are not contracted; as, κρινῶν, κρινῶναι, κρινῶναι, &c. Att. κρινῶν, κρινῶναι, κρινῶναι, &c.

These abbreviations extend also to the other Moods, and to the Middle Voice; as, κρινῶμαι.

The Æolic dialect forms the Fut. of liquid Verbs in *eu*; as, ἔρῃ, ἔρῃ, Æol. ἔρῃ; also the Epic sometimes, and even the Attic; as, ἔρῃ, ἔρῃ, ἔρῃ; as, ἔρῃ, ἔρῃ, ἔρῃ.

### Inflection of the Tenses.

For *us*, *u*, of the Pres. Act. the Æolians write *us*, *u*; and annex *eu* to the 2d Pers. Sing. of some Verbs, in which they are followed by the Attic and Epic writers; as, ἰδῶμεν, ἰδῶμεν, ἰδῶμεν, &c. contracted and used ἰδῶμεν, for ἰδῶμεν, ἰδῶμεν, ἰδῶμεν. For *meu* they said *meu*; as, συγγενεῖς.

The Æolic 1st Aor. Opt. is in *eu* which in inflection follows the terminations of the Indicative.

Instead of *eu* the Æolic Part. is in *eu* (anciently *eu*, hence the Gen. in *eu*; and the Latin Part. in *us*), from the Conjugation in *eu* to which that dialect is partial; and for *eu*, *eu*, *eu*, it substituted *eu*, *eu*, *eu*; as, Fem. ἐκσταμένη.

The Dorians write *eu*, *eu*, *eu*, for *eu*; *eu*, *eu*, of the Pres. Act. and *eu* everywhere for *eu* of the 1st Pers. Pl. of the 3d Pers. Pl. in *eu* they make by *eu*; as, ἰδῶμεν, ἰδῶμεν; and the 3d Pers. Pl. of Verbs in *eu* by *eu*; as, ἰδῶμεν, ἰδῶμεν, ἰδῶμεν.

For *meu* of the Fut. Mid. they write *eu* or *eu*, and generally represent the contracted *eu* by *eu*; as, κρινῶμαι; φιλῶμαι.

The Doric and other writers, particularly the Boeotians, insert *eu* before *eu* and *eu* of the Dual and Plur. Mid. and Pas.; as, ἐκσταμένη, ἐκσταμένη.

In the Doric, Ionic, and Epic writers, the Inf. in *eu* and *eu* terminates in *eu* and *eu*; as, συγγενεῖς, συγγενεῖς, συγγενεῖς, Dor. συγγενεῖς, συγγενεῖς, συγγενεῖς, for συγγενεῖς, συγγενεῖς, συγγενεῖς.

The Doric Part. of the 1st Aor. Act. is in *eu*, *eu*, *eu*, and *eu* and *eu* are used for *eu* and *eu*; as, ἰδῶν, φιλῶν; and ἰδῶν for *eu* and *eu* as; γελῶν, ζατιῶν.

The Doric and Epic writers abbreviate *eu* with the preceding vowel into *eu* with a short vowel in the Aorists Passive, and also in the Imperf. and 2d Aor. Act. of Verbs in *eu*; as, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, for ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν, ἰδῶν.

The Dorians contract Verbs in *eu* by *eu* instead of *eu*; as, φανῶν, ἔρῃ, for φανῶν, ἔρῃ.

The Third Pers. Plur. in *eu* and *eu* originally terminated in *eu* and *eu*, which are retained by the Boeotians.

For the Imperf. and Aor. Act. and Mid. the Epic dialect has a peculiar form in *eu* and *eu*, implying a repeated action, which is

used in the Indicative only, and generally without the Augment; as, *εὐπαισθεύς, εὐψαύς, εὐπαιός, εὐπαισθητός, &c.*

The Ionians make *ω* of the Plup. Act. by *αι*, and *ι* by *ιι*; as, *ῥέειν, ῥέει*, for *ῥέειν, ῥέει*. The Doric form was *ωι*, and the Attic *η*; as, *ῥέειν, ῥέει*. The Ionic and Attic make *ωιαι* for *ωιαι* in the Plur.; as, *ῥέειναι*.

From *αι* and *ει*, the original terminations of the 2d Pers. Sing. Mid. and Pas., which are retained only in the Perf. and Plup. Pas., the Ionians reject *ε*, and in the common language the vowels are contracted; as, *εἰσπαισμαι, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, &c.* Ion. *εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, &c.* contracted *εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, &c.* In like manner from the primary *αι* of the Opt. is formed *αι*.

The Ionians change *ι* into *αι* before *ται* and *ται* of the Ind. and Opt. Mid. and Pas. as, *πισπαισται* for *πισπαισται*; *εἰσπαισται* for *εἰσπαισται*; *ῥέειναι* for *ῥέειναι*. This never takes place in *σαι*, but sometimes in *σαι*, with the change however of *αι* into *ι*; as, *ἰσπαισται* for *ἰσπαισται*. Also where *μαι* and *μιν* of the Perf. and Plup. Pas. are preceded by a consonant, the circumlocution in the 3d Pers. Plur. is avoided by the adoption of this form; as, *εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, &c.*

The Ionic and Epic writers resolve all circumflexed forms with *ι*; as, *φυγίειν* for *φυγίειν*, *εὐφραίνω* for *εὐφραίνω*, *ἰσπαισται* for *ἰσπαισται*; but *αἰ* *δαμναι, δαμναι, &c.* for *δαμναι, δαμναι, &c.* This *ι* is in Epic writers frequently lengthened into *η* or *υ*.

The Epic *δαμναι, δαμναι, δαμναι, &c.* may be explained thus; the primitive form was *δαμναι, δαμναι, δαμναι, &c.* (as that of *δαμναι* was *δαμναι*), which by the common process of contraction became *δαμναι, δαμναι, δαμναι, &c.* and by Epic extension, *δαμναι, δαμναι, δαμναι, &c.* A similar instance is *μαίμηναι*, contracted *μαίμηναι*, and extended *μαίμηναι*. The 3d Pers. *δαμναι* is formed from *δαμναι* by rejecting *ε*, *δαμναι*, and contracting the vowels with *ι* subscribed, *δαμναι*. So *εὐπαισται*, syncopated *εὐπαισται*, contracted *εὐπαισται*.

The Attics and others, but especially the former, make the 3d Pers. Plur. of the Imperat. Act. in *ται*; and of the Mid. and Pas. in *σαι*; as, *εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, &c.*

They form the contracted Opt. of *αι* in *ηται*, and of *ει* in *ηται*; as, *εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, εἰσπαισται, &c.*

They sometimes make *η* of the 2d Pers. Sing. Ind. Mid. and Pas. by *αι*, which exists in the common dialect in the examples *βουλει, εἰμ, εἰμ*.

Of the Present and Second Aorist Optative Active of Verbs in *μαι*, as well as of the Aorists Optative Passive of all Verbs, they have in the Dual and Plural an abbreviated form, which in the Third Person Plural is exclusively used; thus, D. *εἰδῶνται, εἰδῶνται*, P. *εἰδῶνται, εἰδῶνται*; so, *δίδωνται, δίδωνται, δίδωνται, δίδωνται, &c.* Also *εὐφραίνονται, εὐφραίνονται, &c.* for *εὐφραίνονται, εὐφραίνονται, &c.*

They change *μ* before *μαι* of the Perf. Pas. of Verbs in *μαι* into *ε*; as, *εἰσπαισμαι* for *εἰσπαισμαι*.

In the Conjugation in *μι* they say *εἰδῶνται, δίδωνται, δαμνῶνται, &c.*

Dialects of *εἰμι*, *I am*.

## Indicative, Present.

1.	2.	3.
Sing. <i>εἰμι</i> , D. <i>ἐμῆ</i> , Æ. <i>ēmī</i>	<i>ē</i> , or <i>ī</i> , I. <i>lūs</i> , P. <i>lū</i> , <i>lōi</i>	<i>lōi</i> , D. <i>lōi</i> , <i>lōi</i>
Plur. <i>εἰμεν</i> , D. <i>εἰμῆς</i> , P. <i>ἐμιν</i> , <i>εἰμιν</i>	<i>lōi</i> , P. <i>lōi</i>	<i>lōi</i> , D. <i>lōi</i> , Æ. <i>lōi</i> , <i>lōi</i> , P. <i>lōi</i> , <i>lōi</i>

## Imperfect.

Sing. <i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>lā</i> , <i>hā</i> , P. <i>lōn</i> , <i>lōn</i> , <i>hōn</i> , <i>lōn</i> , <i>hōn</i> , <i>lōn</i>	<i>hē</i> , I. <i>lū</i> , <i>lū</i> , P. <i>hē</i> , <i>lōi</i> , <i>lōi</i> , Æ. <i>hēdā</i> , <i>lōdā</i>	<i>hē</i> or <i>hā</i> , I. D. <i>hē</i> , <i>hē</i> , <i>lōi</i>
Dual.	<i>hōn</i> , Æ. <i>lōrōn</i> , P. <i>lōn</i> , <i>hōn</i>	<i>hōn</i> , A. <i>hōn</i> , P. <i>lōn</i>
Plur. <i>ἦμεν</i> , D. <i>ἦμῆς</i> , P. <i>ἐμιν</i>	<i>hē</i> , I. <i>lōi</i>	<i>hē</i> , P. <i>lōi</i> , <i>lōi</i> , <i>lōi</i>

## Imperfect (Middle).

Plur.	<i>hē</i> , I. <i>lōi</i> , P. <i>lōi</i>
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## Future (Middle).

Sing. <i>λεῖμαι</i> , D. <i>λεῖμῆ</i> , <i>μαί</i> , <i>λεῖμῆ</i> , <i>λεῖμῆ</i> , P. <i>λεῖμῆ</i>	<i>lē</i> , A. <i>lē</i> , I. <i>lē</i> , <i>lē</i> , D. <i>lē</i> , <i>lē</i> , <i>lē</i> , P. <i>lē</i>	<i>lē</i> , D. <i>lē</i> , <i>lē</i> , <i>lē</i> , P. <i>lē</i>
Plur. <i>λεῖμεθα</i> , D. P. <i>λεῖμεθα</i>	<i>lē</i>	<i>lē</i> , D. <i>lē</i>

## Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing. <i>ῥῆ</i> , I. <i>lō</i> , P. <i>lō</i>	<i>hē</i> , I. <i>lō</i> , P. <i>lō</i>	<i>hē</i> , I. <i>lō</i> , <i>hē</i> , P. <i>lō</i>
Plur. <i>ῥῆμεν</i> , D. <i>ῥῆμῆς</i> , P. <i>εἰμῆμεν</i> , <i>εἰμῆμεν</i>	<i>hē</i>	<i>hē</i> , I. <i>lō</i>

## Optative, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing. <i>οἶν</i> , I. <i>οἶμῆ</i>	<i>oīn</i> , I. <i>oīn</i>	<i>oīn</i> , I. <i>oīn</i>
Plur. <i>οἶμεν</i> , I. <i>οἶμῆς</i>	<i>oīn</i>	<i>oīn</i> , I. A. <i>oīn</i>

## Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing.	<i>lō</i> , P. <i>lōi</i> , A. <i>lōi</i>	<i>lōi</i>
Plur.	<i>lōi</i>	<i>lōi</i> , A. <i>lōi</i> , P. <i>lōi</i>

## Infinitive, Pres. and Imperf.

*lōi*, Ep. *ἐμῆμεν*, *ἐμῆμεν*, Ep. D. *ἐμῆ*, D. *ἐμῆ*, *ἐμῆ*, *ἐμῆ*,  
also *ἐμῆ* or *ἐμῆ*.

Inf. Fut. *λεῖσθαι*, P. *λεῖσθαι*      Particip. Fut. *λεῖσμεν*, P. *λεῖσμεν*

## Participle, Pres. and Imperf.

M. <i>ὄν</i> , I. <i>ὄν</i> , Æ. <i>ō</i>	Fem. <i>ὄσα</i> , I. <i>ὄσα</i> , D. <i>ὄσα</i> , <i>ὄσα</i> , <i>ὄσα</i> , Æ. <i>ὄσα</i> , <i>ὄσα</i>	Neut. <i>ὄν</i> , I. <i>ὄν</i> , Æ. <i>ō</i>
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Acc. Dor. *ὄν* for *ὄν*

*lō* and the poetic *lōi* of the Imperative are ancient Middle forms;  
if the Optative is often used in an adverbial sense; well! be it well!

LIST OF WORDS VARYING THEIR SIGNIFICATION WITH  
THE ACCENT OR BREATHING.

p. n. signifies Proper Name.

ἀγίλαϊος, gregarious	αἶσθαι, <i>Æpeu</i> , p. n.
ἀγίλαϊος, vulgar, rude	αἶψαν, taking away
ἀγῆτος, admirable	αἶψαν, receiving
Ἀγῆτος, <i>Agetus</i> , p. n.	αἰστικός, a physician
ἄγκυρα, an anchor	Ἀκίστος, <i>Acestes</i> , p. n.
Ἀγκυρα, <i>Ancyra</i> , p. n.	ἀκρίλατος, inexpressible
ἄγνος, a willow	ἀκρηλῆτος, unspotted
ἄγιός, holy	αἶσις, a spear
ἀγρότατος, vulgar, mean	ἄσις, <i>Asia</i> , p. n.
ἀγοραίος, judicial	ἄκρις, <i>Acris</i> , p. n.
ἄγος, a leader	ἀκρίς, a locust
ἄγος, pollution	ἄληθης, truly
ἀγροικος, rude	ἄληθης, truth
ἀγροίκος, dwelling in the country	ἀμνός, reaping time
ἀγροίκος, feeding, residing in the country; a steward	ἄμντος, a crop
ἀγροίκος, reared in the country	ἄμυγδαλῆ, the almond-tree
Ἀγχιάλος, <i>Anchialus</i> , p. n.	ἄμυγδαλῆ, an almond
ἄγχιαλος, maritime	ἄμφος, <i>Amphus</i> , p. n.
ἄγχυ, near	ἄμφος, around
ἄγχων, strangle	ἄνα, through
ἄγων, doing	ἄνα, O prince
ἄγων, a struggle	ἄντικρυς, opposite
ἄδελφός, a brother	ἄντικρυς, openly
Ἀδελφός, <i>Adelphus</i> , p. n.	ἄνω, without
ἄδρά, ripe	ἄνω, as if
ἄδρα, <i>Adra</i> , p. n.	ἄπλος, unnavigable
ἄδω, ἄσω, I sing	ἄπλος, simple
ἄδω, ἄσω, I please	ἄρα, is it so
ἄζομιος, parched	ἄρα, therefore
ἄζομιος, revering	ἄρά, a prayer
Ἀθηναίος, <i>Athenian</i>	ἄραϊος, cursed
Ἀθηναίος, <i>Athenæus</i> , p. n.	ἄραιός, delicate
ἄδρος, noiseless	ἄραϊος, a burden, <i>Argos</i> , <i>Argus</i> , p. n.
ἄδρος, crowded	ἄργός, white, nimble
ἄδρος, innocent	Ἀρίστων, <i>Aristo</i> , p. n.
ἄδρος, <i>Althous</i> , p. n.	Ἀρίστων, dining
αἶθος, heat	ἄρνις, of a lamb
αἶθος, burning	ἄρνις, a hoggerel
αἶνος, praise	Ἀρπάζω, rapine
αἰνός, severe	Ἀρπάζω, a hook
αἰνός, having severe labour	ἄρρητος, unutterable
αἰνός, inauspiciously born	ἄρρητος, odious
αἶσλος, <i>Æolus</i> , p. n.	Ἀρτίκτος, lately delivered
αἶσλος, various	Ἀρτίκτος, lately born
αἰσιμα, high	Ἀρτίκτος, lately cut
	Ἀρτίκτος, lately cutting

ἄσπερ, what  
 ἄσπερ, some  
 ἄσπερ, a star  
 ἄσπερ, Aster, p. n.  
 ἀσφοδελός, a ptain  
 ἀσφοδελός, a daffodil  
 ἄττα, what  
 ἄττα, some  
 ἄττα, a term of respect, Sir  
 ἀτίχως, truly; altogether  
 ἀτίχως, artlessly  
 αὔγη, Auge, p. n.  
 αὐγή, splendour  
 αὐτη, this  
 αὐτή, self  
 ἀφίτη, dismissal  
 ἀφίτη, Aphete, p. n.  
 ἄφρος, African  
 ἄφρος, foam  
 ἄσ or ἄσ, α, a sword  
 ἄσ, ἡ, a woman

βαῖον, but little  
 βαῖον, a branch  
 βαῖος, small  
 βαῖος, Bæus, p. n.  
 βασιλιά, a queen  
 βασιλιά, a kingdom  
 βάτες, a bramble; a kind of measure  
 βατὸς, passable  
 βῆλος, Belus, p. n.  
 βηλός, the threshold  
 βίος, life  
 βίος, a bow.  
 βλήχρον, a kind of herb  
 βληχρόν, feeble  
 βίων, feeding  
 βῶν, calling, of oxen  
 βροτός, a man  
 βροτός, gore  
 βροῦχος, a locust  
 βροῦχος, a public crier  
 βρούων, budding  
 βρούων, the shore of Cyrene

γαλήνη, a calm  
 γαλήνη, calm  
 γαυλός, a milk pail  
 γαυλός, a kind of boat  
 γίλοις, ridiculous  
 γίλοις, facetious

γίλων, Gelon, p. n.  
 γελῶν, laughing  
 γινετή, nativity  
 γινετή, kindred  
 γιεαῖος, old  
 γιεαῖος, a Geræan  
 γλαυκή, blue  
 γλαυκή, Glauce, p. n.  
 γλαῦκος, blue  
 γλαυκός, Glaucus, p. n.  
 γῦρος, a circle  
 γυρὸς, circular

δάφνη, a laurel  
 δαφνή, Daphne, p. n.  
 διεή, the neck  
 διση, a city of Æthiopia  
 διακμινή, a reservoir  
 διακμινή, having received  
 δῆμος, a tribe  
 δημός, fatness  
 δία, Jupiter, Acc. of Ζεὺς  
 διὰ, through  
 δία, divine  
 δίνω, Dino, p. n.  
 διῶν, rolling  
 διογινής, noble  
 διογινής, Diogenes, p. n.  
 διος, divine  
 διός, of Jupiter, Gen. of Ζεὺς  
 διχοτόμος, cutting in two  
 διχοτόμος, cut in two  
 δόκος, opinion  
 δοκός, a beam  
 δόλιος, deceitful  
 δολίος, Dolius, p. n.  
 δολιχή, long  
 δολιχή, Doliche, p. n.  
 δόλων, Dolon, p. n.  
 δολῶν, deceiving  
 δρύμος, Drymus, p. n.  
 δρυμός, an oak coppice

ιδύια, Idyia, p. n.  
 ιδύια, knowing  
 ιῖκων, yielding  
 ιῖκῶν, an image  
 ἱππῖ, he said  
 ἱππῖ, say  
 ἱς, in  
 ἱς, thou art, goest

εἷς, one  
 εἶς, having placed  
 ἕκτος, sixth  
 ἑκτός, without  
 ἑκπλίω, I sail out  
 ἑκπλιω, fully  
 ἑλάττω, less  
 ἑλασσών, lessening  
 ἑλάων, driving  
 ἑλάν, an olive bed  
 ἑλεις, compassion  
 ἑλιδς, a kitchen table  
 ἑλιωσις, an approach  
 ἑλευσίς, Eleusis, p. n.  
 ἑλπις, Elpis, p. n.  
 ἑλπίς, hope  
 ἑμνν, to be  
 ἑμνν, to send  
 ἐν, in  
 εἷς, one  
 εἶς, having placed  
 εἷς, he is in, for ἑν  
 ἐν, in  
 ἐν, to one, Dat. of εἷς  
 ἐνόχης, a male  
 ἐνόχης, mutilated  
 ἐνιαυτός, annual  
 ἐνιαυτός, of one  
 ἐνός, I shake  
 ἐνός, I unite  
 ἐξ, out of  
 ἐξ, six  
 ἐξαιρέτως, to be cast out  
 ἐξαιρετός, excellent  
 ἐξαιρέω, he carries forth  
 ἐξαιρέω, he discharges, frees  
 ἐξω, without  
 ἐξω, I will have  
 ἑπαινος, praise  
 ἑπαινός, severe  
 ἑπαρχία, a province  
 ἑπαρχία, Eparchia, p. n.  
 ἑρμῖς, a wild fig-tree  
 ἑρμῖς, a wild fig  
 ἑρμῖος, of Mercury  
 ἑρμῖος, a hillock  
 ἑτος, a year  
 ἐτός, in vain  
 εὐάνθης, Euanthes, p. n.  
 εὐάνθης, blooming  
 εὐθύβολος, straight thrown

εὐθύβολος, straight throwing  
 εὐπειθής, obedient  
 εὐπειθής, a subject  
 εὐσεβῶν, worshipping  
 εὐσεβῶν, Eusebon, p. n.  
 εὐστίνης, Eusthenes, p. n.  
 εὐστίνης, robust  
 εὐτυχία, good fortune  
 εὐτυχία, Eutychia, p. n.  
 ἔχθρα, enmity  
 ἔχθρα, hostile

ζῆν, Jupiter  
 ζῆν, to live  
 ζῶν, an animal  
 ζῶν, alive

ὅ, where  
 ὅ, certainly, he says, for ἰδ  
 ὅδι, and  
 ὅδι, this  
 ὁ, or  
 ὁ, he went  
 ὁλος, a nail  
 ὁλός, foolish  
 ὁμων, an archer  
 ὁμων, of us  
 Ἡραῖος, Heræus, p. n.  
 Ἡραῖος, of Juno  
 Ἡράκλεια, Heraclea, p. n.  
 Ἡρακλῆα, Herculean  
 Ἡράκλειος, Heracleus, p. n.  
 Ἡρακλῆος, Herculean  
 ἥττω, less  
 ἥττων, lessening

θάλαμαι, dens of wild beasts  
 θάλαμαι, temple of Castor  
 θαμβός, astonished  
 θαμβός, astonishment  
 θιά, a goddess  
 θία, a spectacle  
 θιονόος, bearing a god  
 θιονόος, born of a god  
 θερμῆ, heat  
 θερμῆ, warm  
 θερμός, a lupine  
 θερμός, warm  
 θήλυς, female  
 θήλυς, a nipple  
 θηρῶν, hunting



tive sense; distinct from this is the Doric *ιστάμ*. The Second Aorist Middle is not found.

Of *ιστῆνα* and *ιστηναι* in the Dual and Plural there is an abbreviated form, which takes place in many other Perfects and Pluperfects; as, *ιστήτον, ισταμιν, ιστασι, ιστάσι; ιστήτην, ιστασιν*; Subj. *ιστῶ, ιστῆς, &c.* Opt. *ισταίν, ισταίης, &c.* Imp. *ιστάθι, ιστασθαι, &c.* Inf. *ισταίναι*; Part. *ιστάς, ιστάςα, ιστάς; ιστῶτος, &c.*

For *ισθῆν* and *ἰσθῶν* are frequently used *ισθῆναι* and *ἰσθῶναι*, and for *τιθῆναι* and *διδῶναι*, *τιθῆναι* and *διδῶναι*, from the forms *τιθῆναι* and *διδῶναι*; also *ἰσθῆναι*. For *ιστάθι, δικνυθῆναι*, the Poets commonly say *ιστή, δικνῆ*, and *σῆ* *σῆθι* in composition, *σῆ*; as, *παριστή*. For the Middle *θῆσθαι, ἰσθῆσθαι*, are found *θῆσθαι, θῆσθαι, θῆσθαι, ἰσθῆσθαι*. The Aorists *ἰσθῆναι, ἰσθῆναι, ἰσθῆναι*, &c. are used only in the Indicative. The Aorists *ἰσθῆναι, ἰσθῆναι*, and *ἰσθῆναι* are hardly ever found in the Indicative Singular.

*ἰσθῆναι* rarely occurs in a simple state. Its compound *ἰσθῆναι* often takes the Augment at the beginning; as, *ἰσθῆναι, ἰσθῆναι*. In the Plural of the Second Aorist Indicative the Attics commonly say *ἰσθῆναι, ἰσθῆναι, ἰσθῆναι*; and so on in the other compounds. For the Aorist Passive *ἰσθῆναι* and the Aorist Middle *ἰσθῆναι* are found *ἰσθῆναι* and *ἰσθῆναι* in composition.

Verbs in *υμ* usually take the Subjunctive and Optative of the radical form *υμ*; as, *δικνυμι, δικνυσμι*.

#### DILECTICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE VERB.

##### Augment and Reduplication.

The Attics substitute *η* for *ι* in the Augment of *δυναμαι, βουλομαι*, and *μιλλω*; as, *ἡδυναμην, &c.*

The other dialects, and especially the Ionic, allow the rejection of the Augment in poetry, the latter also in prose; as, *βωλα* for *ἰβωλα*; *βῆ* for *ἰβῆ*; *ἡμειστέ* for *ἡμειστέ*; *ἰσθῆναι* for *ἰσθῆναι*.

*ιστημι* aspirates the Augment of the Perfect and Pluperfect; as, *ιστήνα, ἰστηναι* or *ἰσθηναίω*.

With the Epic Poets the 2d Aor. Act. and Mid. sometimes undergo reduplication, which extends to all the Moods; as, *πείθον, πείθον*, for *ἰπείθον, πείθον*, from *πείθω*.

In Verbs beginning with *λ* and *μ*, the Attics sometimes change the reduplicative Augment into *υ*; as, *ἰλῃφα, ἰμμεμαι*, for *λλῃφα, μμμεμαι*.

In Verbs beginning with a vowel, a reduplication commonly called the *Attic*, though not confined to that dialect alone, takes place in the Perf. by the repetition of the first two letters of the Verb without changing the vowel of the Augment; as, *ἄγωμαι, ἡγίεμαι*, Att. *ἄγωμαι, ἡγίεμαι*, Att. *ἡγίεμαι*; *ἔλκωμαι, ἔλκωμαι*, Att. *ἔλκωμαι*; *ἔλλωμαι, ἔλλωμαι*, Att. *ἔλλωμαι*; *ἔλλωμαι, ἔλλωμαι*, Att. *ἔλλωμαι*.

A similar reduplication takes place in the 2d Aor. where however the Augment precedes; as, *ἄγω, ἄγω*, Att. *ἄγω, ἄγω*, Att. *ἄγω*; Subj. *ἄγωμαι, ἄγωμαι, &c.*

##### Future.

Verbs in *σω* and *ζω*, which commonly have *σω* in the Fut. make in the Doric, *ζω*; as, *κομίσω*, Dor. *κομίζω*.



When *eu* of the Fut. is preceded by a short vowel, *u* is rejected in the Ionic dialect, and the vowels are contracted in the Attic; as, *βούλειω*, *βούλειον*, *βούλειος*, &c. Ion. *βύλειω*, *βύλειον*, &c. Att. *βούλιω*, *βούλιον*, *βούλιος*, &c. So *τίλειω*, *τίλειον*, *τίλειος*, &c. Ion. *τύλειω*, *τύλειον*, *τύλειος*, &c. Att. *τύλιω*, *τύλιος*, *τύλιος*, &c.

But if the short vowel before *eu* be *e*, the vowels are not contracted; as, *κρηίζω*, *κρηίσις*, *κρηίσις*, &c. Att. *κρηῖω*, *κρηῖς*, *κρηῖσις*, &c.

These abbreviations extend also to the other Moods, and to the Middle Voice; as, *κρηῖσθαι*.

The Æolic dialect forms the Fut. of liquid Verbs in *eu*; as, *ἔρω*, *ἔρῃ*, Æol. *ἔρεω*; also the Epic sometimes, and even the Attic; as, *ἔρω*, *ἔρεω*; *πύλλω*, *πύλλω*.

### *Inflection of the Tenses.*

For *us*, *u*, of the Pres. Act. the Æolians write *us*, *u*; and annex *tu* to the 2d Pers. Sing. of some Verbs, in which they are followed by the Attic and Epic writers; as, *ἰδύμεθα*, *ἰσμεθα*, *ἴδω*, *ἴδωμεθα* contracted and used *ἴδω*, for *ἰδύμεθ*, *ἰσμεθ*, *ἴδ*, *ἴδω*. For *meda* they said *μέδω*; as, *εὐπετρίμεδω*.

The Æolic 1st Aor. Opt. is in *ωω* which in inflection follows the terminations of the Indicative.

Instead of *ων* the Æolic Part. is in *ωω* (anciently *ωω*, hence the Gen. in *ωων*; and the Latin Part. in *ns*), from the Conjugation in *ωω* to which that dialect is partial; and for *us*, *ύω*, *ω*, it substituted *ωω*, *ύωω*, *ω*; as, Fem. *ἀποταπύωω*.

The Dorians write *us*, *u*, *ου* and *ου*, for *us*, *u*, *ου*, of the Pres. Act. and *με* everywhere for *μιν* of the 1st Pers. Pl. The 3d Pers. in *ου* they make by *ου*; as, *ἰδύου*, *ἴδου*; and the 3d Pers. Pl. of Verbs in *μιν* by *ου*; as, *ἴσμεν*, *ἴδμεν*, *ἴδμεν*.

For *ου* of the Fut. Mid. they write *ύμεν* or *ύμεν*, and generally represent the contracted *ου* by *ω*; as, *πλευρούμεν*; *φιλώμεν*.

The Doric and other writers, particularly the Poets, insert *u* before *ου* and *ου* of the Dual and Plur. Mid. and Pas.; as, *εὐπετρίμεν*, *εὐπετρίμεν*.

In the Doric, Ionic, and Epic writers, the Inf. in *ω* and *ω* terminates in *μιν* and *μιν*; as, *εὐπετρίμεν*, *εὐπετρίμεν*, *εὐπετρίμεν*, Dor. *εὐπετρίμεν*, *εὐπετρίμεν*, *εὐπετρίμεν*, *εὐπετρίμεν*, for *εὐπετρίμιν*.

The Doric Part. of the 1st Aor. Act. is in *ω*, *ω*, *ω*, and *ω* and *ω* are used for *ου* and *ου*; as, *ἴδω*, *φίλω*; and *ἴδω* for *ου* and *ου* as, *γυλιῶ*, *ζατιῶ*.

The Doric and Epic writers abbreviate *ου* with the preceding vowel into *ω* with a short vowel in the Aorists Passive, and also in the Imperf. and 2d Aor. Act. of Verbs in *μιν*; as, *ἴσμεν*, *ἴδμεν*, *ἴσμεν*, *ἴδμεν*, *ἴσμεν*, *ἴδμεν*, for *ἴσμεν*, *ἴδμεν*, *ἴσμεν*, *ἴδμεν*, *ἴσμεν*, *ἴδμεν*.

The Dorians contract Verbs in *ου* by *η* instead of *ω*; as, *φωῆς*, *ἔρῃ*, for *φωῆς*, *ἔρῃ*.

The Third Pers. Plur. in *ου* and *ου* originally terminated in *ου* and *ου*, which are retained by the Boeotians.

For the Imperf. and Aor. Act. and Mid. the Epic dialect has a peculiar form in *ου* and *ου*, implying a repeated action, which is

used in the Indicative only, and generally without the Augment; as, *τυπτεύουσα, τυπτεύουσα, τυπτεύουσα, τυπτεύουσα*, &c.

The Ionians make *ω* of the Plup. Act. by *αι*, and *ι* by *αι*; as, *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, for *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*. The Doric form was *ω*, and the Attic *η*; as, *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*. The Ionic and Attic make *ω* for *ω* in the Plur.; as, *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*.

From *αι* and *αι*, the original terminations of the 2d Pers. Sing. Mid. and Pas., which are retained only in the Perf. and Plup. Pas., the Ionians reject *αι*, and in the common language the vowels are contracted; as, *τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι*, &c. Ion. *τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι*, &c. contracted *τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι, τυπτεύαι*, &c. In like manner from the primary *αι* of the Opt. is formed *αι*.

The Ionians change *αι* into *αι* before *αι* and *αι* of the Ind. and Opt. Mid. and Pas. as, *πισπύσται* for *πισπύσται*; *τυπτεύσται* for *τυπτεύσται*; *ῥῆδύσται* for *ῥῆδύσται*. This never takes place in *σται*, but sometimes in *σται*, with the change however of *αι* into *αι*; as, *ἰσχυλίσται* for *ἰσχυλίσται*. Also where *μαι* and *μαι* of the Perf. and Plup. Pas. are preceded by a consonant, the circumlocution in the 3d. Pers. Plur. is avoided by the adoption of this form; as, *τυπτεύεται, ἰσχυλίσται, τυπτεύεται, ἰσχυλίσται*.

The Ionic and Epic writers resolve all circumflexed forms with *αι*; as, *φυγίαι* for *φυγίαι*, *τυφίαι* for *τυφίαι*, *ἰσχυίαι* for *ἰσχυίαι*; but say *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, &c. for *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, &c. This *αι* in Epic writers frequently lengthened into *η* or *αι*.

The Epic *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, &c. may be explained thus; the primitive form was *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, &c. (as that of *ῥῆδαι* was *ῥῆδαι*), which by the common process of contraction became *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, &c. and by Epic extension, *ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, &c. A similar instance is *μαίμαι, μαίμαι*, contracted *μαίμαι*, and extended *μαίμαι*. The 3d Pers. *ῥῆδαι* is formed from *ῥῆδαι* by rejecting *αι*, *ῥῆδαι*, and contracting the vowels with *αι* subscribed, *ῥῆδαι*. So *συνάσται, σνυπτάται*, contracted *σνυπτάται*.

The Attics and others, but especially the former, make the 3d Pers. Plur. of the Imperat. Act. in *σται*; and of the Mid. and Pas. in *σται*; as, *τυπτεύσται, τυπτεύσται, τυπτεύσται, τυπτεύσται*.

They form the contracted Opt. of *αι* in *σται*, and of *αι* and *αι* in *σται*; as, *τυπτεύσται, φιλίσται, δηλίσται*.

They sometimes make *η* of the 2d Pers. Sing. Ind. Mid. and Pas. by *αι*, which exists in the common dialect in the examples *βούλαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*.

Of the Present and Second Aorist Optative Active of Verbs in *μαι*, as well as of the Aorists Optative Passive of all Verbs, they have in the Dual and Plural an abbreviated form, which in the Third Person Plural is exclusively used; thus, D. *τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω*, &c. P. *τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω*, &c. Also *τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω*, &c. for *τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω, τιθέτω*, &c.

They change *αι* before *μαι* of the Perf. Pas. of Verbs in *αι* into *αι*; as, *πισπύσται* for *πισπύσται*.

In the Conjugation in *αι* they say *τιθέτω, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*, &c. for *τιθέτω, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι, ῥῆδαι*.

Dialects of *εἰμι*, I am.

## Indicative, Present.

1.	2.	3.
Sing. <i>εἰμι</i> , D. <i>ἐμῆς</i> , Æ. <i>ēm</i>	<i>εἴ</i> or <i>εἶ</i> , I. <i>εἰς</i> , P. <i>εἰ</i> , <i>εἶ</i>	<i>εἶ</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , <i>εἶ</i>
Plur. <i>εἰμῆς</i> , D. <i>εἰμῆς</i> , P. <i>εἰμῆς</i> , <i>εἰμῆς</i>	<i>εἶ</i> , P. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>εἶ</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , Æ. <i>ēm</i> , <i>εἶ</i> , P. <i>εἶ</i> , <i>εἶ</i>

## Imperfect.

Sing. <i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , Æ. <i>hēn</i> , <i>hēn</i>	<i>ἦ</i> or <i>ἦν</i> , I. D. <i>ἦ</i> , <i>ἦ</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i>
Dual.	<i>ἦν</i> , Æ. <i>hēn</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , A. <i>hēn</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i>
Plur. <i>ἦν</i> , D. <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i>	<i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦν</i>

## Imperfect (Middle).

Plur.	<i>ἦν</i> , I. <i>ἦν</i> , P. <i>ἦν</i>
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## Future (Middle).

Sing. <i>εἰσμαι</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , <i>εἰσμαι</i> , <i>εἰσμαι</i> , <i>εἰσμαι</i> , P. <i>εἰσ-</i> <i>μαι</i>	<i>εἰσ</i> , A. <i>εἰς</i> , I. <i>εἰς</i> , <i>εἰς</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , <i>εἰ-</i> <i>ς</i> , P. <i>εἰς</i>	<i>εἰς</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , <i>εἰς</i> , <i>εἰς</i> , P. <i>εἰς</i>
Plur. <i>εἰσμεθα</i> , D. P. <i>εἰσμεθα</i>	<i>εἰς</i>	<i>εἰς</i> , D. <i>ἐν</i> , <i>εἰς</i>

## Subjunctive, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing. <i>ῥῆ</i> , I. <i>ῆ</i> , P. <i>ῆ</i>	<i>ῆ</i> , I. <i>ῆ</i> , P. <i>ῆ</i>	<i>ῆ</i> , I. <i>ῆ</i> , P. <i>ῆ</i>
Plur. <i>ῥῆν</i> , D. <i>ῥῆν</i> , P. <i>ῥῆν</i> , <i>ῥῆν</i>	<i>ῆν</i>	<i>ῆν</i> , I. <i>ῆν</i>

## Optative, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing. <i>ῖν</i> , I. <i>ῖν</i>	<i>ῖν</i> , I. <i>ῖν</i>	<i>ῖν</i> , I. <i>ῖν</i>
Plur. <i>ῖν</i> , I. <i>ῖν</i>	<i>ῖν</i>	<i>ῖν</i> , I. <i>ῖν</i>

## Imperative, Pres. and Imperf.

Sing.	<i>εἶ</i> , P. <i>εἶ</i> , A. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>εἶ</i>
Plur.	<i>εἶ</i>	<i>εἶ</i> , A. <i>εἶ</i> , P. <i>εἶ</i>

## Infinitive, Pres. and Imperf.

*εἶναι*, Ep. *ἔμμεναι*, *ἔμμεναι*, Ep. D. *ἐμμεν*, D. *ἔμμεν*, *ἔμμεν*, *ἔμμεν*,  
also *ἔμμεναι* or *ἔμμεναι*.

Inf. Fut. *εἰσέμεναι*, P. *εἰσέμεναι*      Particip. Fut. *εἰσόμενος*, P. *εἰσόμενος*

## Participle, Pres. and Imperf.

M. <i>ῶν</i> , I. <i>ῶν</i> , Æ. <i>is</i>	Fem. <i>ούσα</i> , I. <i>ούσα</i> , D. <i>ούσα</i> , <i>ούσα</i> , <i>ούσα</i> , Æ. <i>ούσα</i> , <i>ούσα</i>	Neut. <i>ῶν</i> , I. <i>ῶν</i> , Æ. <i>is</i>
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Acc. Dor. *ούσα* for *ούσα*

*εἶ* and the poetic *εἶ* of the Imperative are ancient Middle forms;  
of the Optative is often used in an adverbial sense; well! be it so!

LIST OF WORDS VARYING THEIR SIGNIFICATION WITH  
THE ACCENT OR BREATHING.

p. n. signifies Proper Name.

ἀγίλαϊς, gregarious	αἵσση, <i>ἄσση</i> , p. n.
ἀγίλαϊς, vulgar, rude	αἶρων, taking away
ἀγῆτης, admirable	αἶρων, receiving
ἄγητος, Agetus, p. n.	αἰσθητής, a physician
ἄγκυρα, an anchor	ἀκίστης, Acestes, p. n.
ἄγκυρα, Ancyra, p. n.	ἀπῆλητος, inexpressible
ἄγνος, a willow	ἀπληγτός, unspotted
ἄγιός, holy	ἀκίς, a spear
ἄγραιος, vulgar, mean	ἄκισ, <i>Ἀκισ</i> , p. n.
ἄγραιος, judicial	ἄκρις, Acris, p. n.
ἄγρῆς, a leader	ἄκρῆς, a locust
ἄγρος, pollution	ἄληθῆς, truly
ἄγροικος, rude	ἄληθῆς, truth
ἄγροικος, dwelling in the country	ἄρπτης, reaping time
ἄγροῖμος, feeding, residing in the country; a steward	ἄρπτης, a crop
ἄγροῖμος, reared in the country	ἄμυγδαλῆ, the almond-tree
ἄγχιαλός, Anchialus, p. n.	ἄμυγδαλῆ, an almond
ἄγχιαλός, maritime	ἄμφῆς, Ampis, p. n.
ἄγχυῶ, near	ἄμφῆς, around
ἄγχων, strangle	ἄνθ, through
ἄγων, doing	ἄνα, O prince
ἄγων, a struggle	ἄντικρυς, opposite
ἄδελφός, a brother	ἄντικρυς, openly
ἄδελφος, Adelpus, p. n.	ἄντι, without
ἄδρά, ripe	ἄντι, as if
ἄδρα, Adra, p. n.	ἄπλος, unnavigable
ἄδω, ἄσω, I sing	ἄπλος, simple
ἄδω, ἄσω, I please	ἄρα, is it so
ἄζομιος, parched	ἄρα, therefore
ἄζομιος, revering	ἄρα, a prayer
ἄθηναῖος, Athenian	ἄραῖος, cursed
ἄθηναῖος, Athenæus, p. n.	ἄραῖος, delicate
ἄθροος, noiseless	ἄργος, a burden. Argos, Argus, p. n.
ἄθροός, crowded	ἄργῆς, white, nimble
ἄθως, innocent	ἄριστον, Aristo, p. n.
ἄθως, Athois, p. n.	ἄριστον, dining
ἄθος, heat	ἄρνος, of a lamb
ἄιδός, burning	ἄρνῆς, a hoggerel
ἄϊνος, praise	ἄρπαγῆ, rapine
ἄϊνός, severe	ἄρπαγῆ, a hook
ἄϊνός, having severe labour	ἄρρητος, unutterable
ἄϊνός, inauspiciously born	ἄρρητος, odious
ἄϊολος, Æolus, p. n.	ἄρτινός, lately delivered
ἄϊολος, various	ἄρτινός, lately born
ἄϊνῆς, high	ἄρτινός, lately cut
	ἄρτινός, lately cutting

ἄσπερ, what  
 ἄσπερ, some  
 ἄσπερ, a star  
 ἄσπερ, Aster, p. n.  
 ἀσφοδῖλος, a plain  
 ἀσφοδῖλος, a daffodil  
 ἄττα, what  
 ἄττα, some  
 ἄττα, a term of respect, Sir  
 ἀτίχυνος, truly; altogether  
 ἀτίχυνος, artlessly  
 αὐγή, Auge, p. n.  
 αὐγή, splendour  
 αὐτή, this  
 αὐτή, self  
 ἀφίτη, dismissal  
 ἀφίτη, Aphete, p. n.  
 ἀφρος, African  
 ἀφρός, foam  
 ἀσ or ἀσ, το, a sword  
 ἀσ, ἡ, a woman

βαῖον, but little  
 βαῖον, a branch  
 βαῖος, small  
 βαῖος, Bæus, p. n.  
 βασιλιᾷ, a queen  
 βασιλιᾷ, a kingdom  
 βάττα, a bramble; a kind of measure  
 βαττός, passable  
 βήλας, Belus, p. n.  
 βηλός, the threshold  
 βίος, life  
 βίος, a bow.  
 βλήχρον, a kind of herb  
 βληχρόν, feeble  
 βίον, feeding  
 βῶν, calling, of oxen  
 βροτός, a man  
 βρότος, gore  
 βροῦχος, a locust  
 βροῦχος, a public crier  
 βρούων, budding  
 βρουῶν, the shore of Cyrene

γαλήνη, a calm  
 γαλήνη, calm  
 γαυλός, a milk pail  
 γαυλος, a kind of boat  
 γίλοιος, ridiculous  
 γιλοιος, facetious

γίλων, Gelon, p. n.  
 γιλῶν, laughing  
 γινίτη, nativity  
 γινίτη, kindred  
 γιεαῖος, old  
 γιεαῖος, a Geræan  
 γλαύπη, blue  
 γλαυκή, Glauce, p. n.  
 γλαῦπος, blue  
 γλαυκός, Glaucus, p. n.  
 γυρὸς, a circle  
 γυρός, circular

δάφνη, a laurel  
 δαφνή, Daphne, p. n.  
 διεή, the neck  
 διή, a city of Æthiopia  
 διαμανή, a reservoir  
 διαμάνη, having received  
 δήμος, a tribe  
 δημός, fairness  
 δία, Jupiter, Acc. of Ζεύς  
 διὰ, through  
 δία, divine  
 δίον, Dino, p. n.  
 διῶν, rolling  
 διογνής, noble  
 διογνής, Diogenes, p. n.  
 διος, divine  
 διός, of Jupiter, Gen. of Ζεύς  
 διχοτόμος, cutting in two  
 διχοτόμος, cut in two  
 δόκος, opinion  
 δοπός, a beam  
 δόλιος, deceitful  
 δολίος, Dolius, p. n.  
 δολιχή, long  
 δολιχὴν, Doliche, p. n.  
 δόλων, Dolon, p. n.  
 δολῶν, deceiving  
 δρύμος, Drymus, p. n.  
 δρυμός, an oak coppice

ιδύια, Idyia, p. n.  
 ιδύια, knowing  
 ἱκῶν, yielding  
 ἱκῶν, an image  
 ἱππὶ, he said  
 ἱππὶ, say  
 ἱς, in  
 ἱς, thou art, goest

εἷς, one  
 εἶς, having placed  
 ἕκτος, sixth  
 ἕκτος, without  
 ἐκπλῖω, I sail out  
 ἕκπλιω, fully  
 ἐλάσσων, less  
 ἐλασσών, lessening  
 ἐλάων, driving  
 ἐλαών, an olive bed  
 ἑλπίς, compassion  
 ἐλπίς, a kitchen table  
 ἑλυσίς, an approach  
 ἐλευσίς, Eleusis, p. n.  
 ἑλπίς, Elpis, p. n.  
 ἐλπίς, hope  
 ἔμμεν, to be  
 ἔμμεν, to send  
 ἐν, in  
 ἐν, one  
 ἐν, having placed  
 ἐν, he is in, for ἐννέω  
 ἐν, in  
 ἐν, to one, Dat. of εἷς  
 ἐνέχων, a male  
 ἐνέχων, mutilated  
 ἔτος, annual  
 ἔτος, of one  
 ἐνών, I shake  
 ἐνών, I unite  
 ἕξ, out of  
 ἕξ, six  
 ἑκαίριτος, to be cast out  
 ἑκαίριτος, excellent  
 ἑκαίρι, he carries forth  
 ἑκαίρι, he discharges, frees  
 ἔχω, without  
 ἔχω, I will have  
 ἑκαίριος, praise  
 ἑκαίριος, severe  
 ἑκαίριος, a province  
 ἐπαρχία, Eparchia, p. n.  
 ἑρινός, a wild fig-tree  
 ἑρινός, a wild fig  
 ἑρμῆος, of Mercury  
 ἑρμῆος, a hillock  
 ἔτος, a year  
 ἐτός, in vain  
 εὐάνθης, Euanthes, p. n.  
 εὐάνθης, blooming  
 εὐθύβολος, straight thrown

εὐθύβολος, straight throwing  
 εὐπαίδης, obedient  
 εὐπαίδης, a subject  
 εὐσεβῶν, worshipping  
 εὐσεβῶν, Eusebon, p. n.  
 εὐσθένης, Eusthenes, p. n.  
 εὐσθένης, robust  
 εὐτυχία, good fortune  
 εὐτυχία, Eutychia, p. n.  
 ἔχθρα, enmity  
 ἔχθρα, hostile

ζῆν, Jupiter  
 ζῆν, to live  
 ζῶν, an animal  
 ζῶν, alive

ἦ, where  
 ἦ, certainly, he says, for ἰδὲ  
 ἦδὲ, and  
 ἦδὲ, this  
 ἦ, or  
 ἦ, he went  
 ἦλος, a nail  
 ἦλος, foolish  
 ἦρων, an archer  
 ἦρων, of us  
 ἥραος, Heræus, p. n.  
 ἥραος, of Juno  
 ἡράκλεια, Heraclea, p. n.  
 ἡρακλῆα, Herculean  
 ἡράκλειος, Heracleus, p. n.  
 ἡρακλῆος, Herculean  
 ἥρων, less  
 ἥρων, lessening

θαλάμῃ, dens of wild beasts  
 θαλάμῃ, temple of Castor  
 θαμβός, astonished  
 θαμβός, astonishment  
 θιά, a goddess  
 θιά, a spectacle  
 θιοτόκος, bearing a god  
 θιότοκος, born of a god  
 θέρμῃ, heat  
 θέρμῃ, warm  
 θέρμῃ, a lupine  
 θέρμῃ, warm  
 θῆλυ, female  
 θῆλυς, a nipple  
 θνητῶν, hunting

Θήρων, *Theron*, p. n.  
 Θόλος, a vaulted ceiling  
 Θολός, muddy  
 Θύμος, *thyme*, a wild onion  
 Θυμός, the mind  
 Θύσος, *Thyrsus*, p. n.  
 Θυστήρ, a spear

ιά, one  
 ἱα, a voice  
 ἰδρύμενος, sitting  
 ἰδρυμένος, established  
 ἰδί, and  
 ἰδι, see  
 ἰδοῦ, lo  
 ἰδοῦ, see  
 ἱέρων, *Hiero*, p. n.  
 ἱερῶν, sacrificing  
 ἱνα, strength, Acc. of ἱς  
 ἱνα, that  
 ἰνδός, Indian  
 Ἰνδός, the river Indus  
 ἱόν, a violet  
 ἰόν, going  
 ἱπνός, a hearth  
 ἱπνός, a lantern  
 ἱρίς, a kind of herb  
 ἱρίς, the rainbow  
 ἱρός, holy  
 ἱσός, a beggar  
 ἰχθύς, a fish  
 Ἰχθύς, *Ichthys*, p. n.  
 ἰωνιά, a violet bed  
 ἰωνία, *Ionía*, p. n.  
 Ἴων, an Ionian  
 ἰών, consuming with rust

καίνη, *Cæna*, p. n.  
 καίνη, new  
 κακή, bad  
 κάκη, *Cace*, p. n.  
 καταβρεῶν, overturning  
 καθαίρων, purifying  
 καλλισθένης, *Callisthenes*, p. n.  
 καλλισθενής, powerful  
 κάλον, timber  
 καλόν, fair  
 κάλως, a cable  
 καλῶς, well  
 καμπύ, a flexure  
 κάμψη, a canker-worm

κανός, the corner of the eye  
 κάνθος, *Canthus*, p. n.  
 κενός, he  
 κενός, empty  
 κήρ, fate  
 κήρ, the heart  
 κῆρος, *Cerus*, p. n.  
 κηρίς, wax  
 κίρρα, *Cirrha*, p. n.  
 κίρρα, ruddy  
 κίον, a pillar  
 κίων, going  
 κλιῖτος, *Clitus*, p. n.  
 κλιωνός, glorious  
 κλειώ, *Clio*, p. n.  
 κλίω, I shut  
 κληῖος, a lot  
 κληρὸς, assigned by lot  
 κλωθώ, *Clotho*, p. n.  
 κλώθω, I roll  
 κόμπος, a crash  
 κομπός, proud  
 κοίς, dust  
 κόνις, scurf on the head  
 κόρωνος, *Coronus*, p. n.  
 κορωνός, lofty  
 κουρικνός, of a barber  
 κύριπος, an emporium  
 κρήν, a Cretan  
 κρέη, flesh  
 κρίων, judging  
 κρίων, a lily bed  
 κριάς, a ram  
 κρίος, *Crius*, p. n.  
 κρέτων, a dog-louze  
 κρετῶν, rattling  
 κῦδος, reproach  
 κῦδος, glory  
 κυκίω, I mix  
 κυκίω, a mixed drink, for κυκίωτος  
 κύριος, a lord  
 κυρίς, the name of a place  
 κύρτος, a net  
 κυρτός, bent  
 κυφός, bent  
 κύφει, a city of Thessaly  
 κύων, a dog  
 κυῶν, pregnant

λαβή, a grasp  
 λάβη, excuse

λαερός, impetuous  
 λάχρος, voracious  
 λαγός, *Lagus*, p. n.  
 λαγός, a hare  
 λάθων, *Lathon*, p. n.  
 λαθών, having lain hid  
 λάμπρα, *Lampira*, p. n.  
 λαμπρά, splendid  
 λαρός, sweet  
 λάρος, a gull  
 λίπας, a promontory  
 λιπάς, a shell fish  
 λίπη, *Lepte*, p. n.  
 λιπτή, slender  
 λιυκή, white  
 λιύκη, the poplar-tree  
 λιύκων, *Leucon*, p. n.  
 λιυκών, making white  
 λήναιος, *Lenæus*, p. n.  
 ληταίος, *Bacchus*  
 λίγυς, a *Ligurian*  
 λιγύς, shrill  
 λιδοτόμος, cut out of rock  
 λιδοτόμος, a quarrier  
 λιπάρα, *Lipara*, p. n.  
 λιπαρά, fat  
 λυσίας, *Lysias*, a man  
 λυσιάς, *Lysias*, a woman  
 λύσις, release  
 λυσίς, *Lysis*, p. n.  
 λώτος, *Lotus*, p. n.  
 λωτός, the lotus-tree  
  
 μάκρον, a cape of *Sicily*  
 μακρόν, long  
 μειών, less  
 μειών, lessening  
 μειονικία, placable  
 μειονικία, easily yielding  
 μηδική, *Medica*  
 μηδική, clover  
 μισήτη, lustful  
 μισήτη, hateful  
 μόνη, alone  
 μονή, a residence  
 μοχθήεις, industrious  
 μοχθήεις, troublesome  
 μυλλός, *Myllus*, p. n.  
 μυλλός, squint  
 μυρίαι, an indefinite number  
 μύρια, ten thousand

μύρων, *Myron*, p. n.  
 μυρών, sweet smelling  
 μύω, I shut  
 μύω, I initiate

νέκιστος, *Narcissus*, p. n.  
 νεκίσιος, a flower  
 νιός, a fallow field  
 νίος, new  
 νίκων, *Nicon*, p. n.  
 νικων, conquering  
 νόμισον, an institution  
 νομαίον, pastoral  
 νόμος, a law  
 νομός, pasture  
 νύμφιος, newly married  
 νυμφίος, a bridegroom

ξάνθος, *Xanthus*, p. n.  
 ξαντός, yellow  
 ξανθή, *Xanthe*, p. n.  
 ξανθή, yellow  
 ξήων, *Xeno*, p. n.  
 ξινών, hospitality

ὀνος, laziness  
 ὀνός, lazy  
 ὅλος, whole  
 ὀλός, ink  
 ὅμως, however  
 ὅμως, in like manner  
 ὅν, being  
 ὅν, whom  
 ὅν, where  
 ὀπή, an aperture  
 ὀρθός, *Orthus*, p. n.  
 ὀρθός, right  
 ὀρμός, a necklace  
 ὀρμος, a naval station  
 ὄρος, a mountain  
 ὄρος, whey  
 ὄρος, a limit  
 οὐ, where, of him, of whom  
 οὐ, not  
 οὐκ οὐν, whether then  
 οὐκ οὐν, certainly not  
 οὐρά, the tail  
 οὐρα, impetuosity  
 οὐράς, a naval dock  
 οὐρεός, a fair wind, a mountain,  
 limit



- παιδία, play  
 παῖδια, children  
 παῖων, Apollo  
 παῖων, a kind of metre  
 παλλάς, Minerva  
 πάλλας, the son of Evander  
 πᾶν, every  
 πᾶν, Pan, p. n.  
 πάρα, he is present, for παρισσι  
 παρὰ, beside, near  
 παριάς, the cheek-bone  
 παριάς, a kind of serpent  
 παρίμι, I am at hand  
 παρίμι, I approach  
 πατρόκτονος, killed by a father  
 πατροκτόνος, a parricide  
 πατρός, paternal  
 πατρός, a step-father  
 πεισώ, persuasion  
 πείσω, I persuade  
 πείρων, piercing  
 πειρῶν, trying  
 πείρ, he excels, for πειρισσι  
 πείρ, about  
 πλείων, more  
 πλείων, a year  
 πλούτων, Pluto, p. n.  
 πλουτῶν, growing rich  
 ποία, of what kind  
 ποῖα, some, grass  
 ποῖος, of what kind  
 ποῖός, some  
 πολίμων, Polemo, p. n.  
 πολιμῶν, warring  
 πόνητος, laborious  
 ποτηρός, wicked  
 πότι, when  
 ποτὶ, once  
 πότες, drink  
 ποτός, fond of drinking  
 πρᾶσία, a city of Peloponnesus  
 πρᾶσις, a row (decision  
 πρυτανία, security for abiding by a  
 πρυτανία, the office of Prytanis  
 πρωτόγονος, first-born  
 πρωτογονίας, bearing for the first time  
 πρώτος, first  
 πρώτος, fated  
 πρωτότοκος, first-born  
 πρωτοτόκος, bearing for the first time  
 πτύχη, a fold

πτύχή, a hollow, a valley

πυθῶν, Delphi, p. n.

πύθων, Python, a serpent

πύλαιος, Pylæus, p. n.

πυλαῖος, Mercury

πυρρός, red

πύρρος, Pyrrhus, p. n.

ρία, Rhea, p. n.

ρία, easily

ρίνη, a file

ρίνη, the sole-fish

ρίπη, Rhippe, p. n.

ρίπη, a gust of wind

ρόδιος, Rhodian

ρόδιος, Rhodius, p. n.

ρόδων, a rose-bed

ρόδων, Rhodon, p. n.

ρύμβος, Rhymbus, p. n.

ρύμβος, a whirling

σαῶν, a sea deity

σαῶν, sweeping

σίμων, Sinon, p. n.

σινῶν, injuring

σίγηλος, the narcissus

σίγηλος, taciturn

σιδηρός, iron

σιδηρός, belonging to iron

σίμος, a kind of fish

σίμος, flat-nosed

σίμων, Simo, p. n.

σιμῶν, impending

σίτος, food

σιτός, esculent

σκαφή, a trench

σκάφη, a little boat

σκοτίος, dark

σκοτίος, Scotius, p. n.

σπάρτη, Sparta; a rush

σπαρτή, sown

σπάρτης, Spartus, p. n.

σπαρτός, sown

σταφύλη, a grape

σταφύλη, a plumb-line

στίνων, groaning

στίνων, confining

συνεργός, co-operating

συνεργός, a coadjutor

σύν, with

σύν, a sow, Acc. of εὐς

*σφοδρᾶ, exceedingly*  
*σφοδρᾶ, vehement*  
*σχιδίος, near*  
*σχιδίος, Schedius, p. n.*

*τάρσος, Tarsus, p. n.*  
*ταυρός, a tier of oars*  
*ταυρέκτονος, killed by a bull*  
*ταυροκτόνος, having slain a bull*  
*τίς, thy*  
*τίς, some, any one*  
*τιυκρός, Teucer, p. n.*  
*τιυκρός, a Trojan*  
*τηλίσκοπος, far seen*  
*τηλίσκοπος, far seeing*  
*τίμων, Timon, p. n.*  
*τιμῶν, honouring*  
*τίς, who?*  
*τινίς, some*  
*τόμος, a section*  
*τομός, cut*  
*τριετής, in three years*  
*τριετής, triennial*  
*τρίτων, Triton, p. n.*  
*τρίτων, making into three*  
*τρυφῶν, Tryphon, p. n.*  
*τρυφῶν, living luxuriously*  
*τροχός, a hoop*  
*τρόχος, a race*  
*τρογγυτής, vintage time*  
*τρογγυτός, vintage*  
*τύρος, Tyre*  
*τυρός, cheese*  
*τύχων, Tychon, p. n.*  
*τυχών, having obtained*

*φάνος, a torch*  
*φάνος, Phanus, p. n.*  
*φάρος, Pharos, p. n.*  
*φᾶρις, a garment, tillage*  
*φαιδρος, Phædrus, p. n.*  
*φαιδρός, bright*  
*φαιά, brown*  
*φαιᾶ, Phæa, p. n.*

*φάρις, report*  
*φᾶρις, Phasis, p. n.*  
*φιλητής, a lover*  
*φιλήτης, a cheat*  
*φίλων, Philo, p. n.*  
*φιλῶν, loving*  
*φῆρος, tribute*  
*φῆρις, a fair wind*  
*φυλάκη, custody*  
*φυλάκη, Phylace, p. n.*  
*φῶς, light*  
*φῶς, a man*

*χαρίτων, of the Graces*  
*χαριτῶν, gratifying*  
*χάρις, gracefully*  
*χάρις, graceful*  
*χάλκη, Chalce, p. n.*  
*χαλκῆ, brazen*  
*χία, a Chian woman*  
*χιά, a serpent's hole*  
*χίλων, Chilo, p. n.*  
*χιλῶν, grazing*  
*χίτων, Chiton, p. n.*  
*χιτών, a tunic*  
*χία, a kind of measure*  
*χοά, a libatory offering*  
*χεῖων, destiny*  
*χεῖων, debt*  
*χρηστός, good*  
*χρήστος, Chrestus, p. n.*

*ψύχρος, Psychrus, p. n.*  
*ψυχρός, cold*

*ᾶμος, the shoulder*  
*ᾶμός, raw*  
*ᾶχρος, paleness*  
*ᾶχρός, pale*  
*ᾶ, O*  
*ᾶ, alas*  
*ᾶ, to whom, to his*  
*ᾶρα, beauty, time*  
*ᾶρα, care*

FINIS.

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